

# Monthly Labor Review

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SEPTEMBER 1956 VOL. 79 NO.

9

**Standards and Levels of Living of City Families**

**Automation in a Large Bakery**

**Wages in 17 Labor Markets, 1955-56**

**Overtime Hours as an Economic Indicator**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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## *Productivity in Steel*

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*An article summarizing trends in unit man-hours in the basic steel industry is scheduled for the November issue of the Monthly Labor Review.*

# The Labor Month in Review

AS A PRELUDE to Labor Day 1956, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations late in August met in the most important policy session of its brief history. Foremost in the meeting was a series of actions based on recommendations of its Ethical Practices Committee.

The Distillery Workers' Union was ordered to show cause why it should not be suspended on grounds of domination "by corrupt influences" in violation of the AFL-CIO constitution. Two other unions were notified that they were under investigation on similar charges. These were the Allied Industrial Workers (formerly the AFL Auto Workers) and the Laundry Workers. All three had been named in a Senate Labor Subcommittee report on the administration of union-administered welfare funds.

To buttress its drive against "racketeers and corrupt elements" the Council established a stern policy designed to prevent issuance—and to revoke previous issuance—of charters to "paper" locals (locals with token or no members). It applies both to the AFL-CIO as such and to the affiliated international unions. (Recently the Teamsters union was mentioned in a court action connected with several paper locals created to help influence an election for control of the Teamsters' Joint Council in New York City.) The charter policy, first of a series to be issued, declared a union charter is a "solemn instrument" never to be used as a "hunting license" for membership raids on other unions or as a device to create paper locals. A charter should be denied to persons known to engage in illicit activities. It also proscribes issuance of a local union charter to a group previously expelled from the parent body or any affiliated union. Finally, the code directs prompt withdrawal of existing charters issued in violation of the policy.

In a 17-5 vote, the Council recommended that the AFL-CIO General Board endorse the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket in the forthcoming presidential election. AFL-CIO President George Meany emphasized that he did not "consider this

attaching ourselves to any political party . . . We make no pretense of controlling anyone's vote." This reflected the tenor of his speech in August to the Plumbers union convention when he said "American labor is nonparty—we will not adopt any political party as our own, nor will we become the stepchild of any political party."

Other actions included the election of Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers, to a vacancy on the Council and the elevation of David Dubinsky, Council member and president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to the eight-member Executive Committee, each to fill vacancies caused by the death of Matthew Woll in June. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was admitted to the AFL-CIO, the first of the unaffiliated operating railroad brotherhoods to join the federation. Retiring Senator Herbert H. Lehman was named to receive the annual Philip Murray-William Green award for an "outstanding contribution to humanity."

Earlier the AFL-CIO had released a financial statement, covering the 7 months since its inception through June 30, showing an operating deficit of \$158,000. The statement did not reflect receipts from a special assessment of 15 cents a member imposed last June.

LABOR DAY itself was ushered in with scores of speeches and statements. A selection of those from prominent officials in public and trade union life follows:

*President Dwight D. Eisenhower:* There are more than 66 million men and women employed in the United States but there are still those who seek a job and cannot find one. As long as this is so, the Government must seek to perfect its ways of helping people to find jobs and providing security . . . Our skilled work force is the greatest in the world but it is not large enough to meet the ever-growing demands of our Nation. This is an opportunity which labor and management, education and Government, and all vital segments of our society must meet.

*George Meany:* We are engaged in campaigns to organize millions of unorganized workers so that they too can gain improved conditions . . . we are trying to raise the standard of living for all Americans . . . [We place] as much emphasis on giving as on getting. We are resolved to do our part in building better communities and a stronger

Nation . . . to make an effective contribution toward promoting peace, freedom, and prosperity for people throughout the world.

*Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell:* [Labor Day] is our way of paying tribute to the men and women who . . . produce the goods and services of our Nation. It is our way of saying to American labor: Thank you for a job well done. This is an occasion on which we recall that . . . labor is vital to production and progress, and that our workers are the strength of our Nation."

*Omer Becu, president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions:* The dynamic character of trade unionism on the North American Continent has been more than ever apparent during the past year. The emergence of the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labour Congress . . . puts labor into an unprecedented position of strength on the North American Continent.

AUGUST and September were convention months for numerous unions. In addition to the Plumbers, (mentioned above), the Signalmen, Stage Employees, Teachers, Brewery Workers, Post Office Clerks, Letter Carriers, Oil and Chemical Workers, and the Federation of Government Employees, all met in August. The Teachers voted to expel 8 southern locals if they did not end racial segregation by the end of 1957. The action affects locals in Atlanta and Fulton County, Ga., New Orleans, La., and Chattanooga and Mountain City, Tenn. On September 4, the Machinists opened a 2-week convention in San Francisco. (Coincident with its opening, Harvey W. Brown, president of the union from 1939 until his retirement in 1949, died at the age of 72. For 2 years after his retirement he was director of labor affairs for the United States High Commissioner for Germany.) On September 8, the Typographical Union convened in Colorado Springs, and the International Union of Electrical Workers, in St. Louis on September 10. The United Steelworkers were scheduled to meet in Los Angeles on September 17.

In mid-August interunion actions, Utah became the 14th State in which State bodies of the former AFL and CIO merged. The Boilermakers and the Machinists entered into an agreement for settling jurisdictional disputes via a 3-step procedure end-

ing in arbitration. It also calls for mutual aid in organizing and strike activity. The Machinists have similar pacts with the Auto Workers, Carpenters, Plumbers, Pressmen, Iron Workers, and Teamsters.

Two odd twists related to supplementation of regular State unemployment benefits have recently come to light. In Albany, N. Y., contractors will place stamps, equivalent in value to 10 cents an hour, in the pay envelopes of local bricklayers. During the months of slack employment, the workers may cash the stamps at the local bank from which they were purchased by the contractors. An identification code number cancels the stamp on issuance. In Michigan, a hitherto little-known section of the State Employment Security Act came into prominence. It provides that benefit payments may be extended for 18 weeks to certain unemployed workers receiving special skill training. This means that an eligible worker in an approved training course can receive a possible total of 44 weeks' benefits. The plan may cover as many as 10,000 workers. Any unemployed worker may apply, but his selection for training depends on his qualifications and the anticipated duration of his layoff. A tripartite group will screen applicants.

TELEPHONE INSTALLERS at central exchanges in 44 States received wage increases of from 8 to 12 cents an hour in an agreement signed by the Western Electric Co. and the Communications Workers of America. About 18,000 workers are thus affected. Meanwhile, more than three-quarters of a million nonoperating rail employees, members of 11 unions, voted in a referendum to strike in support of demands for a wage increase. The carriers had asked them to accept a wage reduction of 6½ cents an hour. Rail Conductors, in separate negotiations, have submitted demands for a 6-hour basic workday.

Discussion of shorter hours of work, frequently heard in recent labor conventions, was given formal study on September 11 by research directors of AFL-CIO unions in a series of discussion papers. The forms of fewer hours of work advocated included longer vacations, more occasional days off, and a shorter workweek to increase the amount of premium overtime pay.

# Standards and Levels of Living of City-Worker Families

FAITH M. WILLIAMS\*

THE MARKED RISE in the incomes of city workers in the United States since the late 1930's and the great changes which have occurred in their consumption habits are matters of common observation. Until recently, however, there has been no way to measure the transformation of their buying patterns. A special tabulation of the outlays of large-city wage earners and clerical workers in 1950 now makes it possible to compare their money disbursements in that year with those of employed workers studied in large cities in 1934-36, and to evaluate the comparison in terms of changes in standards of living,<sup>1</sup> incomes, and employment patterns.

## Income Rise—Causes and Effects

On the average, wage and clerical workers in urban and nonfarm areas in 1954 had total incomes with a buying power almost twice that of their corresponding numbers in 1939. Families dependent solely on wage and clerical incomes in 1954 had an average buying power more than twice as great as families in the same situation in 1939.<sup>2</sup> Wage and clerical workers as a group, therefore, have been able to make fundamental improvements in their levels of living.

In addition, employed urban workers have gained more leisure; most of them now work only a 5-day week and most of them receive at least 1 week's vacation with pay, with many receiving 2 or more weeks. The rise in the level of living of the wage earner and clerical worker group as a whole has been sufficient to provide greater com-

fort, better health, and more participation in community life than was possible before.

This increase since the late 1930's in the incomes of wage and clerical workers has resulted from powerful interacting factors. In the late 1930's, their incomes were still depressed by irregularity of employment. On the average, 17 percent of the labor force was unemployed or working on government relief projects in 1939. In the 1950's, unemployment has never exceeded an annual average of 5 percent of the labor force and there have been no government work-relief projects. Also, the proportion of the population in the labor force was somewhat higher in the 1950's than in the 1930's. The demand for workers (either full- or part-time) has encouraged a higher proportion of young people under 19 and of women over 35 to enter the labor force. Moreover, changes in demands for goods and technological progress have resulted in an industrial redistribution of nonagricultural workers, with a larger proportion of them now in the higher paying industries. If the industrial distribution of employment in manufacturing in 1954 had been the same as in 1939, average annual earnings in 1954 would have been about 5 percent lower than they actually were.<sup>3</sup>

Meanwhile, average hourly earnings have risen much more than prices paid by workers. The rise in the buying power of weekly take-home pay (net spendable earnings) of workers in manufacturing with three dependents was 55 percent between 1939 and 1955, after making allowance for changes in consumer prices and in Federal income and social security taxes.

\*Of the Bureau's Office of Labor Economics. Statistical data were provided by the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics through Sophia Cooper and by the Division of Prices and Cost of Living through Mary C. Ruark.

<sup>1</sup>The distinction between standards and levels of living used in this article was first made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its analyses of the data collected in its study during 1934-36 of the money disbursements of wage earners and clerical workers. "Standards of living" was defined as "the ideas of the workers as to how they ought to live," and "levels of living" as the actual conditions of living. See *Changes in Family Expenditures in the Postwar Period*, Monthly Labor Review, November 1938 (p. 967). For a review of a recent United Nations publication on the definition and measurement of both standards and levels of living, see *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1954 (p. 796).

The new standards of living affected all groups in the United States, but this discussion is limited to wage and clerical workers and their families, insofar as there are separate data for this group.

<sup>2</sup>Income data from the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

<sup>3</sup>Based on Survey of Current Business, National Income Number, July 1955 (p. 18), and National Income Supplement, 1954 edition (p. 197), U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.



Behind the rise in buying power lie the marked increases in the productivity of the economy. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has found that technological developments were a major factor in raising output per man-hour in manufacturing about 30 percent between 1939 and 1953;<sup>4</sup> it has estimated that during 1954 and 1955 productivity rose further by approximately 10 percent. The prospect is, barring another major war, that increases in output per man-hour will continue, if not at the 1954-55 rate, at least at a rate above the 1939-53 average.

Will the anticipated increases in productivity result primarily in more leisure time for the working population, or will almost all the increases be reflected in the purchase of more goods and services? The evidence available from the Bureau's data on changes in consumer purchases indicates that in the first half of the 1950's, wage earners and clerical workers spent at least as large a proportion of their incomes on goods and services as they did in the 1930's, although their incomes were much higher. One of organized labor's top officials has stated that labor expects to work only 30 hours a week by 1980.<sup>5</sup> Postwar developments in collective bargaining have pointed up workers' demands for more frequent and longer vacations with pay, but in general they have placed more emphasis on higher take-home pay than on reducing the basic workweek below 40 hours.<sup>6</sup>

### Changes in Standards of Living

The rise in standards of living in the United States since 1939 has grown out of many changes in the total economic and social situation, and, in turn, this rise has materially affected those changes. The rapid pace of technological development has not only produced new types of consumer goods, but has brought goods heretofore available only to the upper income groups within the reach of wage earners and clerical workers. The rise in educational levels has made these workers and their families more aware of the physical environment needed for healthful living. Standards of living were further changed by the gradual resumption in the late 1930's of migration from rural areas to communities with higher average incomes and a greater variety of consumption patterns which revealed possibilities to many people who had previously lived in relative isolation.

In addition, during World War II, the large number of women working outside their homes for the first time learned much about how women from other environments lived, with the result that many of them revised upward their ideas of proper food, clothing, housing, and household equipment.

The rise in average real incomes of families dependent on wages and salaries in most of the communities in the country has in itself contributed to raising their ideas of what is a fitting and proper consumption level.<sup>7</sup> The relationship between higher average real incomes and higher standards of living as they affect the income at which families begin saving is shown in a recent analysis of savings in the United States from 1897 to 1952. From the study of this 55-year period during which disposable personal income per capita, in dollars of constant purchasing power, almost tripled, it was concluded that "the average household must have an ever-increasing nominal or real disposable income per head before it does any saving; or, to put it differently, . . . an increasing level of real consumption has been necessary throughout the past half century to elicit the same proportion of savings."<sup>8</sup>

Standards of living—the goals we set for ourselves as consumers of goods and services and as users of leisure time, and our norms for conditions of work—have always been a dynamic economic factor in the United States. The effect of rising standards of living on the total economy has never been more decisively demonstrated than in the period since the end of World War II. By early 1946, it had become clear that standards of living in this country had changed considerably during the depression, postdepression, and war years. During this period, when it was difficult for many families, for different reasons at different times,

<sup>4</sup> See Output per Man-Hour in Manufacturing, 1939-47 and 1947-53, *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1956 (p. 1).

<sup>5</sup> George Meany, What Labor Means by "More." (*In Fortune*, New York, March 1955, p. 172.)

<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that longer vacations result in lowering the average number of hours worked per week per year. For the economic implications of a 30-hour workweek, see A Shorter Workweek as a Factor in Economic Growth, *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1956 (p. 157).

<sup>7</sup> Dorothy S. Brady, Family Savings in Relation to Changes in the Level and Distribution of Income, in *Studies in Income and Wealth*, Vol. 15, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1952 (Part V, pp. 103-130). Also, see Dorothy S. Brady, Family Saving, 1888 to 1950, in *Study of Saving in the United States*, Vol. III, by Raymond W. Goldsmith, Dorothy S. Brady and Horst Mendershausen, Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1956 (Part II, pp. 139-273).

<sup>8</sup> Raymond W. Goldsmith, et al., op. cit., Vol. I, 1955 (p. 14).

to buy many kinds of consumer goods, people had developed new sets of values.

By the end of 1949, it began to be apparent that, along with their generally higher standards of living, most American families had changed attitudes toward risk-taking in managing their family finances. Despite the sharp rise in unemployment and the reduced personal incomes of that year, per capita personal consumption expenditures in current dollars were the same as in 1948, and in constant dollars were somewhat larger.<sup>9</sup> Families reduced or drew on savings and used credit in an attempt to maintain the levels of living to which they had become accustomed, apparently because they had confidence that the recession would be of short duration. In 1950, after the invasion of South Korea, many families did some anticipatory buying, spurred by vivid memories of shortages in World War II. However, fears expressed by some economists that it would be impossible to maintain defense production, as well as the consumer-goods production required to meet postwar standards of living, proved groundless. Thus, the quantities of consumer goods and services purchased per capita have been at very high levels in each year since 1950. In 1955, they were about 13 percent higher than in 1949.

Incomes of wage and clerical workers have not risen far enough to bring actual consumption levels throughout the entire group up to the new standards of living. In fact, they are not likely to do so. It is a part of American tradition that the living standards of a group should always be

somewhat higher than the consumption level in the lower income brackets of that group. In the early colonial period, sumptuary laws prohibited the purchase of "extravagant" clothing by manual workers and their families. With the rapid economic development in the late 17th and the 18th century, these laws were repealed or ignored. Persons born into families with low incomes were encouraged to believe that they might improve their condition. Differences in consumption habits among occupational groups have continued to narrow as income differences have been reduced and as the educational level of wage workers has risen. In the last two decades, as incomes have risen, consumer demand for services (particularly educational and medical services) has increased at a faster rate than demands for physical goods. Employment has risen much more rapidly since 1940 in service industries than in industries producing consumer goods. There are, however, still very large needs for commodities which are regarded as basic to healthful and socially acceptable living in the cities of this country; housing is a conspicuous example.

### Changes in Levels of Living

*City-Worker Family Outlays in Two Surveys.* Changes in the consumer purchases of urban wage and clerical workers from the mid-1930's to recent years must be presented in terms of figures obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the families of such workers in large cities, in 1 year during 1934-36 and in 1950 (see table 1), as data on this subject are gathered at irregular intervals.<sup>10</sup> In 1950, consumer prices were, on the average, 75 percent higher than in the period covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its earlier study. Food prices had risen the most, with clothing and housefurnishing prices not far behind; rents had risen least, primarily because of the continuance of rent controls in most areas through 1950. Figures on family money disbursements in 1934-36 have been translated into 1950 dollars by means of the components of the BLS Consumer Price Index.

Comparisons between data from the 1934-36 and 1950 surveys are subject to a number of qualifications largely due to the differences in the labor market, described earlier. The former survey was begun late in 1934, when about one-fifth of the labor force was either unemployed or engaged on

<sup>9</sup> Economic Report of the President, January 24, 1956 (pp. 178 and 182).

<sup>10</sup> The group of wage and clerical worker families surveyed in 1934-36 was confined to those with 2 or more persons in cities with a population of 50,000 and over, with an income of at least \$500, who had not been on relief during the survey year. A \$2,000 maximum income limit was established for inclusion of clerical workers; no income limit was set for wage workers. (See Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, 1934-36, BLS Bull. 638, 1941, pp. 355-382.)

The figures for 1950 presented in this article were obtained from wage and clerical worker families of 2 or more persons in cities with a population of 30,500 and over. They were drawn from a random sample and no lower income was set for inclusion nor was any restriction imposed as to receipt of public assistance at any time during the survey year. A \$10,000 maximum income limit was fixed for inclusion of wage and clerical workers. (See Family Income, Expenditures, and Savings in 1950, BLS Bull. 1097, Revised, June 1953, pp. 1-13.) It should be noted that such families were also surveyed in 1950 in cities with population from 2,500 to 30,500. The design of the current Consumer Price Index is based on the buying habits of families of wage and clerical workers in both large and small cities.

The relative difference in money incomes before taxes of the large-city families covered in the two surveys, expressed in current dollars, is somewhat greater than the percentage increase shown by Department of Commerce estimates of average annual earnings for all "full-time" wage and salaried employees between 1935 and 1950—183 percent compared with 165 percent.

TABLE 1.—Average money receipts and outlays of wage and clerical worker families surveyed in large cities in 1934-36 and 1950<sup>1</sup>

Item	1934-36 survey <sup>2</sup>	1950 survey
Number of families covered.....	14,469	5,994
Average family size (persons).....	3.6	3.3
<i>Average money receipts</i>		
	In 1950 dollars	
Money income before personal taxes.....	\$2,661	\$4,299
Money income after personal taxes.....	2,659	4,005
Other receipts.....	4	33
Total receipts (after taxes).....	2,663	4,038
<i>Average outlays</i>		
Current outlays for goods and services (total).....	2,564	4,076
Food and drink.....	1,030	1,335
Clothing.....	309	473
Shelter (current expense) <sup>4</sup> .....	356	448
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	158	153
Household operation.....	80	167
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	119	281
Automobile purchase and operation.....	150	457
Other transportation.....	57	81
Medical care.....	88	213
Personal care.....	55	93
Recreation.....	67	191
Reading.....	27	36
Education.....	11	19
Tobacco.....	46	80
Miscellaneous goods and services <sup>5</sup> .....	11	49
Gifts and contributions.....	74	136
Personal insurance premiums.....	149	183
Net change in assets and liabilities <sup>7</sup> .....	-124	-192
Payments on principal of mortgages and downpayments on owned homes.....	+37	+211
Balancing difference (average) <sup>8</sup> .....	0	-165

<sup>1</sup> Data on the incomes and expenditures, surpluses, and deficits, of families in the wage earner and clerical group were obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1934-36 and in 1950 by interviews in which a responsible family member recalled the family's economic transactions of the past year. For further information on the scope of the surveys, see text footnote 10.

<sup>2</sup> 1934-36 disbursements converted to 1950 dollars by means of the components of the Consumer Price Index.

<sup>3</sup> After deduction of Federal and State income, poll, and personal property taxes.

<sup>4</sup> Rent, interest on mortgages, taxes on owned homes, and maintenance.

<sup>5</sup> A great variety of items: funeral expenses, alimony, etc.

<sup>6</sup> Includes payments by employees under the Federal social security program.

<sup>7</sup> Personal insurance premiums and all outlays for durable consumer goods except dwellings are treated as current expenses and are not included in the assets and liabilities.

<sup>8</sup> If reports for all segments of each account had been complete and accurate, average expenditures plus net savings would have equaled average incomes. The balancing difference reported between total receipts and total disbursements cannot be assigned to any one segment of the accounts. Comparisons of data from past surveys, obtained from families by the interview-recall method, with data from entirely different sources have shown that a large part of the underreporting of income in such surveys is balanced by underreporting of savings. In the 1934-36 BLS survey, a report from an individual family was rejected if the difference between total disbursements and total receipts was more than 5 percent of the larger of the two. In this study, positive and negative differences balanced. In the 1950 survey, sizable discrepancies were considered clues to the presence of errors in the data on either incomes or expenditures, or both, but no balancing difference was considered "allowable" or "disallowable" as such. In an effort to utilize all the data provided by the families chosen in the sample, and to bring the averages for consumption expenditures in line with what appear to be the correct figures for the whole population represented in the survey, schedules were accepted if they appeared to give a consistent report on the economic transactions of the family, even though there was a large difference between reported receipts and disbursements.

work-relief projects. The 1934-36 study was undertaken to obtain a new design for the Consumer Price Index (at that time designated as the Cost of Living Index), which would exclude the irregular spending of workers on relief and those earners employed so irregularly that their purchases could not have been typical of long-range

consumption patterns. The survey was, therefore, restricted to income levels most representative of employed wage earners and clerical workers. These restrictions resulted in a sample of workers who, on the average, were older and much more fully employed than the total wage earner and clerical worker group in 1934-36.

The large-city wage and salaried workers covered in the 1950 survey represent a cross-section of this group in a year which began with considerable unemployment and ended with labor shortages in many areas, following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Families who received public assistance during 1950 were not excluded from the 1950 survey, but they comprised only a relatively small proportion of the total. The sample was chosen so as to be representative of all families in the urban population. Despite the differences between the groups represented in the 1934-36 and 1950 surveys, a comparison of their incomes (after taxes) and money disbursements provides comprehensive information on changes in levels and standards of living over the intervening period.

*Changes in Family Outlays.* When the dollar outlays of the group covered in the 1934-36 survey are converted to the 1950 price level, the averages for the two periods show that the total quantity of goods and services purchased for current consumption by the group surveyed in 1950 was almost 60 percent greater than the total purchased by the group studied in 1934-36.<sup>11</sup> Differences in outlays were distributed among groups of goods and services in a pattern which reflects long-established consumer preferences, modified to some extent by price changes and other factors affecting the economic climate in the last 6 months of 1950.

These differences are arrayed in order of magnitude in table 2. The most striking are connected with outlays for owned homes. The very much larger investment in owned homes (even after allowing for changes in the value of the dollar) contrasts with the relatively small difference in expenditures for shelter and the smaller direct expense for fuel, light, refrigeration, and water (the latter probably reflecting the decrease in the

<sup>11</sup> Personal insurance premiums and all outlays for durable consumer goods except dwellings are treated as current expenses.



proportion of city workers in apartments where the rent paid does not cover such services).

The much larger amount spent for downpayments on owned homes and for reductions in mortgage principal on such homes by the 1950 survey group compared with the 1934-36 survey group is due, in part, to the higher percentage of homeowners in the 1950 group—45 percent compared with 30 percent. In addition, in the middle 1930's, many families with mortgaged homes were not making payments on the mortgage principal. In the 1934-36 survey, not quite two-thirds of those paying interest on mortgages paid on the principal or had made a downpayment on a new home.

The greater emphasis on housing outlays by the 1950 group may provide an indication of differences in the quality of housing enjoyed.<sup>12</sup> In the mid-1930's, 22 percent of the employed wage and clerical worker families in large cities did not have all of the following facilities: an inside flush toilet, running hot water, electric lights, and gas or electricity for cooking. Available evidence indicates that homebuilding since World War II has resulted in a very considerable improvement in large-city workers' housing facilities, and a decline in overcrowding. However, there is still much housing in need of major improvement.

The great increase in expenditures for automobile transportation (which includes amounts spent for purchase and operation of cars), even after price changes have been removed, reflects the higher incomes of the 1950 group as well as the inventory buying of that year induced by the fear of impending shortages. Even if the inventory buying had not occurred, outlays for automobile transportation by the 1950 group would have been much greater than those of the 1934-36 group; analysis by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of postwar trends in car buying indicates that inventory buying accounted for only about 20 percent of the total increase in automobile purchases. Purchases of kitchen, cleaning, and laundry equipment in 1950 were also above the postwar trend line, but not as much above as automobile purchases. The higher total expenditures for recreation in 1950 were principally the result of purchases of television sets, radios, and sporting

goods; the amounts spent for attendance at movies declined.

Large purchases of goods and services for medical care by the wage earner and clerical worker group in 1950 (even after taking account of increases in fees for health services) are a clear result of the rising standard of living since the mid-1930's. Along with the rest of the population, this group has become increasingly aware of the importance of preventive medicine and medical care. Wage and clerical workers have increasingly provided for hospital care by subscribing to prepayment plans for themselves and their families, as well as by making more use of other types of medical services. If it were possible to combine with the figures on family expenditures for medical care the increase which has occurred since 1934-36 in the value of medical care provided by employer contributions to health insurance plans and health clinics, the improvement in the medical care situation of the wage earner and clerical worker group could be even more sharply defined.

Quantities of food and clothing purchased by the 1950 group would have increased even more in comparison with the 1934-36 group if their families had not been about 8 percent smaller on the average than the group surveyed in the earlier period. The 30-percent increase in food expendi-

TABLE 2.—Percentage change in average outlays (in 1950 dollars) of wage and clerical worker families surveyed in large cities in 1934-36 and 1950

Goods and services	Percent change
Payments on principal of mortgages and downpayments on owned homes <sup>1</sup> .....	470
Miscellaneous goods and services <sup>2</sup> .....	345
Automobile purchase and operation.....	205
Recreation.....	185
Medical care.....	142
Household furnishings and equipment.....	136
Household operation.....	109
Gifts and contributions.....	84
Tobacco.....	74
Education.....	73
Personal care.....	69
Total current expenditures for goods and services <sup>3</sup> .....	59
Clothing.....	58
Housing (total) <sup>4</sup> .....	47
Other transportation.....	42
Reading.....	33
Food and drink.....	30
Shelter (current expense) <sup>5</sup> .....	26
Personal insurance.....	23
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water <sup>6</sup> .....	-3.2

<sup>1</sup> Included in the figures for Housing (total).

<sup>2</sup> A great variety of items: funeral expenses, alimony, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Personal insurance premiums and all outlays for durable consumer goods except dwellings are treated as current expenses.

<sup>4</sup> Rent and current expenses for shelter of homeowners and renters (see footnote 5); fuel, light, refrigeration, and water; and payments on principal of mortgages and downpayments on owned homes.

<sup>5</sup> Rent, interest on mortgages, taxes on owned homes, and maintenance.

<sup>12</sup> See also Housing Costs in the Consumer Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1956 (p. 189).

tures which did occur resulted in part from a response to new kinds of food preparations in our markets, a decline in consumption of cheaper foods (such as potatoes and grain products), and increased buying of more expensive foods (such as meat and dairy products) and more highly processed foods (such as cake and biscuit mixes and canned baby foods)<sup>13</sup> and in part from more eating in restaurants.<sup>14</sup> Some of these changes are probably associated with the increase in the proportion of women with jobs outside the home. The difference between the quantity of clothing purchased in 1950 and in 1934-36 would have been even smaller if it had not been for some inventory buying in the second half of 1950. The gradual, but general and continuing, decline in the percentage of consumer outlays going for clothing is associated with the increased informality of living and the increased competition of durable goods for the consumer's dollar.<sup>15</sup>

One of the most significant comparisons between the spending patterns of the 1934-36 and 1950 groups of city-worker families is concerned with savings and debts. The ratio of net surplus or deficit to income differs considerably with the method used to measure savings. There is no consensus among the students of the subject as to the best method of measurement.<sup>16</sup>

If average net surplus or deficit is computed on the basis of changes in bank accounts, cash on hand, securities owned, bills owed, and amounts outstanding on mortgages, but *not including* in savings any part of the amounts paid on life insurance premiums or on purchases of consumer durable goods other than housing, the net deficit of families studied in 1934-36 and in 1950 (see table 1) represents approximately the same percentage of their income—almost 5 percent. If about a third of the premiums paid on personal life insurance by families in the wage earner and clerical worker group are assumed to go into savings,<sup>17</sup> the deficit would be reduced to a little less than 3 percent of income for the 1934-36 group and a little more than 3 percent for the 1950 group. If, however, it had been possible to calculate the extent to which their purchases of durable consumer goods (in addition to dwellings) exceeded current depreciation on their stocks of such goods,<sup>18</sup> and to include the resulting differences in savings, it would have been found that under this assumption the 1950 group made, on

the average, much the larger savings. Their expenditures on new automobiles and on house-furnishings and equipment were very much larger than those made by the employed wage and clerical workers surveyed in the mid-1930's. The larger expenditures for durable goods by the 1950 group were due in part to anticipatory buying for fear of shortages that might be induced by the Korean conflict and to the inclusion in the 1950 sample of a larger proportion of younger families who were buying equipment for new homes. Of course, underlying these and other increases in expenditures was the rise in real incomes.

Personal insurance premiums paid by the 1950 group in terms of 1950 dollars were 23 percent higher than those paid by the 1934-36 group. The 1950 figure includes payments by employees under the Federal social security program. It does not, however, reflect all the increase in insurance protection for these families, because it does not include employers' social security payments or their payments on group insurance policies for employees. The share of income spent for personal insurance premiums by the employed large-city workers studied in the mid-1930's was larger than that spent for such insurance premiums by those workers surveyed in 1950.<sup>19</sup> This was probably due partly to the fact that the 1934-36 group was composed of families of workers with generally steadier incomes in this period (and presumably for several years previously) and in part to the continuance of premium payments on insurance policies for which some of them had contracted in earlier years when their incomes had been higher. The difference may also reflect

<sup>13</sup> Margaret G. Reid, Food, Liquor and Tobacco. (*In America's Needs and Resources*, by J. Frederic Dewhurst and Associates, Twentieth Century Fund, New York, 1955, ch. 5, pp. 123-168.)

<sup>14</sup> This trend toward buying more expensive foods is not taken into account in converting the 1934-36 dollar expenditure figures to the 1950 price level.

<sup>15</sup> Helen M. Humes, Clothing, Accessories and Personal Care. (*In America's Needs and Resources*, op. cit., ch. 6, pp. 169-195.)

<sup>16</sup> There is, however, general agreement that in the early and mid-1930's aggregate net personal savings were lower as a percentage of aggregate income than they usually are in this country.

<sup>17</sup> About 40 percent of total life insurance premium payments in the United States goes into an increase in the reserves of life insurance companies, i. e., becomes a part of savings. The proportion of the premiums paid by the wage and clerical worker group which goes into savings is less than 40 percent, because this group carries a large proportion of industrial policies which have smaller savings features than the average policy with a cash surrender value, and a larger proportion of term insurance either on an individual or group basis. Term insurance does not include saving features.

<sup>18</sup> See the procedures used by Raymond W. Goldsmith, op. cit., Vol. I.

<sup>19</sup> Of course, many workers canceled term insurance policies during the depression and others cashed in policies having a cash surrender value. See Raymond W. Goldsmith, op. cit., Vol. II (p. 268 ff.) and BLS Bull. 638, 1941 (p. 185 ff.).



the greater importance in 1950 of veterans' insurance, which costs less than commercial policies.

**Family Purchases at Same Real Income.** Data on the spending patterns of large-city workers by income, occupation of the chief wage earner, and family size in 1950 are not yet available. To obtain further understanding of changes in spending since the mid-1930's, the average buying patterns of families in this group in 1950 were compared with patterns at approximately the same real-income level in 1934-36 (table 3).<sup>20</sup> At this real-income level in 1934-36 (as shown in BLS Bulletin 638, 1941), the average size of family exceeded that of the large-city wage earner and clerical groups surveyed in both periods. Also, the 1934-36 families at this real-income level were older, on the average, than the group surveyed in that period, had more lodgers and guests, and a larger proportion had skilled workers as the chief wage earner.

The most outstanding differences between the spending by families with approximately the same real income in the two periods surveyed appear in their outlays for housing, automobiles, and other consumer durables, and for medical care, and in their use of past savings and credit. The group of families surveyed in 1934-36 who had incomes of approximately \$4,000 in 1950 dollars were increasing their equities in their homes by a relatively small amount, and their current expenses for shelter, plus fuel, light, refrigeration, and water were higher than those of the 1950 group. Purchases of automobiles, and kitchen, cleaning, laundry, and recreational equipment by the 1934-36 group were much smaller. The average food expenditures of the 1950 families on a per capita basis were somewhat higher than those of the 1934-36 families with the same real income (also expressed in 1950 dollars). On the other hand, the quantity of clothing purchased in 1950 was higher than would have been anticipated, presumably because of the fear of shortages which might be caused by an extension of the Korean

<sup>20</sup> Figures from the 1950 study on average family income, expenditures, and savings of all families of 2 or more persons in all occupational groups and in the wage earner and clerical worker group, by city, have been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Bull. 1097 (revised), June 1953. Tabulations of the data by income, occupation of the chief wage earner, and family size are being published by the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania under a grant from the Ford Foundation. Tabulations for individual cities and for selected city groupings are already available through the School.

TABLE 3.—Average money receipts, average outlays, and percentage distribution of outlays by wage and clerical worker families surveyed in large cities in 1934-36 and 1950 who had approximately the same real income (in 1950 dollars) <sup>1</sup>

Item	1934-36 survey <sup>1</sup>		1950 survey	
Number of families covered.....	391		5,994	
Average family size (persons).....	4.0		3.3	
<i>Average money receipts</i>				
In 1950 dollars				
Money income before personal taxes.....	\$3,944		\$4,299	
Money income after personal taxes <sup>2</sup> .....	3,942		4,005	
Other receipts.....	4		33	
Total receipts (after taxes).....	3,946		4,038	
<i>Average outlays</i>				
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
Current outlays for goods and services (total).....	\$3,652	100.0	\$4,076	100.0
Food and drink.....	1,385	37.9	1,335	32.6
Clothing.....	498	13.6	473	11.6
Shelter (current expense) <sup>3</sup> .....	446	12.2	448	11.0
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	197	5.4	153	3.8
Household operation.....	131	3.6	167	4.1
Household furnishings and equipment.....	179	4.9	281	6.9
Automobile purchase and operation.....	280	7.7	457	11.2
Other transportation.....	77	2.1	81	2.0
Medical care.....	121	3.3	213	5.2
Personal care.....	79	2.2	93	2.3
Recreation.....	121	3.3	191	4.7
Reading.....	38	1.0	36	.9
Education.....	22	.6	19	.5
Tobacco.....	61	1.7	80	2.0
Miscellaneous goods and services <sup>4</sup> .....	17	.5	49	1.2
Gifts and contributions.....	128	-----	136	-----
Personal insurance premiums.....	157	-----	183	-----
Net change in assets and liabilities <sup>5</sup> .....	+9	-----	-192	-----
Payments on principal of mortgages and downpayments on owned homes.....	42	-----	211	-----
Balancing difference (average) <sup>6</sup> .....	0	-----	-165	-----

For footnotes, see table 1.

conflict. The effect of the change in standards for medical care is reflected in the fact that the quantity of medical services and medicines purchased in 1950 was almost 80 percent greater than in 1934-36, even though family size was smaller. The amounts spent for education by the 1950 group were affected not only by the smaller family size but also by the fact that many sons and some daughters were obtaining higher education with financial aid supplied under the GI bill of rights.

Comparison of the two survey groups having the same real income showed that the 1934-36 families made ends meet and had a small surplus (\$9) on the average. In contrast, the families in the 1950 survey drew on past savings and bought on the installment plan to such an extent that they had, on the average, a deficit of nearly \$200 unless, as noted above, their insurance premiums and purchases of consumer durables were taken into account in calculating savings.

No information is available as to changes since 1950 in the overall spending patterns of the wage earner and clerical worker group as distinct from the rest of the population. Consumer prices in 1955 were 11 percent higher, on the average, than in 1950, but average hourly earnings in manufacturing were 28 percent higher, and nonagricultural employment was 12 percent higher; the proportion of the labor force unemployed in 1955 averaged 4 percent compared with 5 percent in 1950. In 1955, the compensation of all wage and salaried workers was 45 percent higher than in 1950, even though the average number of such employees had increased by only 13 percent.<sup>21</sup> The Survey of Consumer Finances shows that the percentage of all nonfarm families headed by wage and clerical workers owning their homes rose from 48 percent in February 1950 to 52 percent in February 1955.<sup>22</sup> In 1950, average per capita personal consumption expenditures in constant dollars were almost 5 percent higher than in 1947-49, when consumers were liquidating the backlog of shortages which had been accumulated during the war. In the years since 1950, per capita consumer expenditures, after taking account of price changes, have continued to be very large. For the years 1951 through 1954, the average coincided with the very high 1950 level. In 1955, per capita personal consumption expenditures were about 8 percent above the 1950 level (in 1955 prices), partly because of the unprecedented buying of automobiles.<sup>23</sup>

With the likelihood that technological improvements in production will continue, we may look forward to the continuation of the postwar rise in the disposable real income of wage and clerical workers. On the basis of the evidence of the last 15 years, however, standards of living will continue to outgrow the rise in incomes and levels of living.

### Changes in Employment of Women

The rise in the level of living of the wage and salaried group since 1940 appears to have been both a cause and an effect of the sharply increased outside employment of married women; their earnings have enabled them to help pay for new homes and new household equipment and, in some cases,

the improvements in home design and the labor-saving home equipment (such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and automatic stoves) have made it possible for them to undertake outside work and still continue their housekeeping.

Changes in family relations during and since the war may also have been factors in the increased labor force participation of women over 35.<sup>24</sup> In earlier generations, relatively more children left school and went to work full time as soon as the law permitted, continuing to live with their parents until marriage and contributing to the expenses of the home and, directly or indirectly, to their parents' savings. Such parent-child economic relationships have tended to terminate earlier in life with the early marriages during World War II and since, and with educational allowances under the GI bill of rights. Many of the married women over 35 years old now entering the labor market had work experience outside their homes before the birth of their children and are, therefore, much better qualified to take jobs when their children are grown than were women in earlier generations. Some of them, undoubtedly, are affected by the desire to qualify for primary old-age insurance benefits in their own right, as former wage earners, rather than the lower dependent widows' benefits.

The rising proportion of women over 65 years old in the labor force after 1939 was probably due to the fact that many of the women in their fifties who began to work in factories or offices during World War II continued working after the war. Other factors are their improved health (which is reflected in their increased life expectancy) and the continually widening gap between life expectancy of men and women at age 65, which is increasing the proportion of widows in the population. Changes in the Social Security Act may also have had some effect on the increasing proportion of women in this age group seeking paid employment.

<sup>21</sup> Economic Report of the President, January 24, 1956, tables D-22, D-17, and D-11; and Economic Indicators, Congressional Joint Economic Committee, July 1956.

<sup>22</sup> Federal Reserve Bulletin, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, July 1951 (p. 772) and August 1955 (p. 864).

<sup>23</sup> Economic Report of the President, January 24, 1956, table D-13.

<sup>24</sup> See Tables of Working Life for Women, 1950, Monthly Labor Review, June 1956 (p. 654).

### Low-Income Groups

The substantial increase which has occurred since 1939 in the average incomes of the wage and clerical worker group does not, however, mean that there are no longer any families in this group whose incomes are inadequate to meet their needs. Materials brought together for the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report<sup>25</sup> (now called the Joint Economic Committee), show that particularly among families headed by unskilled wage earners, and to a lesser but still significant extent among those headed by the semi-skilled, skilled, and clerical and sales workers, there remain some whose incomes do not provide

an adequate level of living. The information required to estimate their number is not now available. In some depressed areas where resources have been depleted or industries have become obsolescent, a high rate of unemployment has prevailed for a number of years in the midst of general, countrywide prosperity.<sup>26</sup> In these areas, incomes have not risen as they have in the rest of the country, and living conditions have remained static or even deteriorated.

<sup>25</sup> Characteristics of the Low-Income Population and Related Federal Programs, Selected Materials Assembled by the Staff of the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, 84th Cong., 1st sess., 1955 (pp. 32-49).

<sup>26</sup> The Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor listed as of May 1956, several major labor market areas where the percentage of the labor force unemployed continued to be more than 12 percent. See The Labor Market and Employment Security, June 1956 (p. 11).

# Overtime Hours as an Economic Indicator

ABRAHAM BLUESTONE\*

THE availability of data on overtime hours, in a new series recently released by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, is of major significance for economic analysis. Much of the interest in this new series (table C-6, p. 1122 of this issue)<sup>1</sup> lies in its applications to the study of business cycles. Monthly data on the volume of overtime hours and overtime as a proportion of average man-hours will contribute greatly to knowledge of cyclical variations in earnings and income flows. For example, in the spring of 1956 an estimated 10 percent of factory production worker pay was compensation, at premium rates, for overtime work. Further, a drop of 1 hour in the average amount of overtime work each week would have represented an estimated direct income loss of about \$2 billion at annual rates.

These data on overtime will also provide valuable information on cyclical changes in labor costs in various industries which will help explain divergent reactions among firms to changing labor market conditions. For example, changes, or lack of change, in plant wage structures during periods of expansion may be partially explained by the fact that one firm offers overtime work at premium pay, while another increases wage rates.

Possibly the greatest interest in the new series lies in its use as an indicator of cyclical change. Examination of the behavior of the individual firm under varying conditions of market demand supports the view that the overtime hours series should be one of the most sensitive economic indicators. But firms react differently, and the series measures the aggregate effect of the reactions of many firms in many industries. The purpose of this article is to explore the effects of aggrega-

tion on sensitivity of the series, as compared with that of other indicators.

For the new BLS overtime series, the basic concept of overtime man-hours is hours worked by manufacturing production workers for which premiums are paid. The premium concept applies to hours beyond the scheduled workday or workweek and therefore excludes such types of premium as shift differentials and incentive bonuses. The concept covers only hours worked at a rate higher than straight time and thus includes premium hours worked even when the weekly total is below 40. This may occur in industries where the normal workweek is under 40 hours (such as printing or apparel) or where employment falls under the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1936, which requires (on work done under Federal Government contract) the payment of premium rates when more than 8 hours are worked on any 1 day, regardless of the weekly total. On the other hand, hours paid for at double time for holidays actually worked when straight time is paid for holidays not worked is not within the concept. Also excluded are hours worked beyond the normal workweek which are not compensated at premium rates. This may occur in manufacturing under exemptions granted under the Fair Labor Standards Act.<sup>2</sup>

## Overtime in the Firm—A Hypothetical Model

When changes in demand, or anticipated demand, require changes in labor inputs, the firm may react in a number of ways. In the long run, it may substitute capital for labor, reorganize its production methods, break down its jobs, etc. In the short run, however, changing hours of work offers certain advantages to management, and such a line of action often is a firm's first response to changes in demand—actual or anticipated.<sup>3</sup>

\*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. The author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Gerson B. Kramer for assistance in compiling many of the basic data and in making preliminary analysis.

<sup>1</sup>In January 1956, the BLS expanded its monthly survey of employment, hours, and earnings of manufacturing production workers to include information on overtime hours. The new series is comparable with the regularly published production-worker employment, hours, and earnings series. For description of the scope and methodology of those series, see *Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series*, BLS Bull. 1168, 1954 (pp. 42-56).

<sup>2</sup>See *Annual Report of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions*, U. S. Department of Labor, 1954 (pp. 32-44).

<sup>3</sup>Changes of hours of work in this context obviously exclude those due to changes in the institutional framework, such as new legislation or union contracts.



First, if the firm is not certain that the new conditions of demand will persist, increasing or decreasing hours of work offers a flexible method of adjusting labor inputs which—on the downswing—minimizes the disruption of a trained work force and the creation of morale problems, and—on the upswing—avoids the expense and difficulties of recruiting and training new workers. Secondly, changing hours of work is probably the fastest way of changing labor inputs. Another advantage of increasing hours of work rather than hiring additional workers is that it partially prevents the dilution of a scarce resource—trained supervisory and administrative personnel. Furthermore, in tight labor markets, overtime at premium pay may be an inducement in recruiting additional workers and preventing the loss of present staff. Or, in such circumstances, longer hours may be the only alternative to hiring less desirable, untrained workers.

On the other hand, overtime work typically involves the payment of premium wage rates and may in many instances create excessive pressures on manpower or, if maintenance schedules are affected, plant and equipment.<sup>4</sup> Either or both circumstances may result in higher unit costs and affect the firm's competitive position.

For these reasons, average hours of work have generally been regarded as a sensitive economic indicator—an evaluation which is substantially supported by analysis of cyclical changes in hours of work.<sup>5</sup> It is felt that the new series on overtime hours should be an even more valuable tool of analysis.

There are three main arguments in support of this contention. First, since overtime hours generally must be paid for at premium rates, increases in the volume of overtime may reflect significant changes in the firm's evaluation of its economic situation. Conversely, since overtime may result in high unit costs, any slackening of demand may cause firms with a large volume of overtime to cut overtime sharply in order to eliminate the most expensive units of labor input

and avoid building up high-cost inventories. Thirdly, the series on overtime, being based on the most volatile component of the hours data, would show greater relative movement than would average weekly hours. For example, if average weekly hours in a plant fall from 42 to 41, the decline in average weekly hours is 2.5 percent; the drop in overtime (assuming overtime begins at 40 hours) is 50 percent.

### Effects of Aggregation—in Theory

The foregoing assessment of the significance of overtime hours as an economic indicator is based on the probable reactions of the individual firm. As data are aggregated, however, the effects of differences in behavior of the individual components must be considered.

The examination of theoretical relationships between overtime hours and average weekly hours which follows is limited to what appear to be the major possibilities. Moreover, it does not consider the behavior of the two series under conditions of deep depression because, in such cycles, overtime would probably disappear as a significant factor at some point in the contraction phase and not reappear until the subsequent period of expansion was well under way. This analysis, then, is confined to those cyclical movements which are not extreme and during which some plants remain on overtime even at the trough, as occurred in 1949 and 1954, while others never reach the overtime level.

Business cycle indicators are of the greatest value if they can assist the analyst in determining when "turning points" will occur or are occurring. The following material emphasizes the behavior of overtime, relative to average weekly hours, at two critical points: the upper turning point, when the boom or period of full employment ends and economic activity begins to slide downward; and the lower turning point, when the rate of contraction dwindles and business conditions turn up.

*The Lower Turning Point.* At the lower turning point, overtime hours may move with average weekly hours, lead, or lag. A lag—where overtime starts moving up after average weekly hours—will occur if the upturn occurs first in those plants working below the standard workweek. To illustrate, assume a series based on two

<sup>4</sup> See Max D. Kossoris, *The Facts About Hours of Work vs. Output* (in *Factory Management and Maintenance*, New York, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., February 1951).

<sup>5</sup> The National Bureau of Economic Research has classified the average workweek in manufacturing as a "leading" series—i. e., one that more quickly indicates the beginning of cyclical rises or declines than do other economic series. See Geoffrey H. Moore, *Statistical Indicators of Cyclical Revivals and Recessions*, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (Occasional Paper 31), 1950 (p. 64).



plants of equal size, where premium pay for overtime starts at 40 hours:

	Hours of work			Percent change	
	May	June	July	May to June	June to July
	May	June	July	May to June	June to July
Plant A.....	36.0	39.0	40.5		
Plant B.....	42.0	42.0	42.5		
Average weekly hours.....	39.0	40.5	41.5	+3.8	+2.5
Overtime hours, total.....	2.0	2.0	3.0		
Average overtime hours.....	1.0	1.0	1.5	0	+50.0

Obviously, in manufacturing as a whole, the comparative behavior of the two series depends upon a number of variables: the relative weights of the sectors working short and long hours,<sup>6</sup> the rate of change in average weekly hours, the level of hours when the movement begins, and the extent of overtime. The possibilities at the lower turning point are summarized below:

Lower turning point	Movement of average weekly hours	Comparative movements of overtime and average weekly hours	
		Timing	Percent change
Hours of work level off.	a. Level off in all plants.....	Coincident.	Overtime greater.
	b. Rise in plants working long hours, fall or hold steady in plants on short hours.	Overtime leads.	?
	c. Rise in plants working short hours, fall or hold steady in plants on long hours.	Overtime lags.	?
Hours of work rise.	a. Rise in all or most plants....	Coincident.	Overtime greater.
	b. Rise in plants working long hours, fall or hold steady in plants on short hours.	Coincident.	Overtime greater.
	c. Rise in plants working short hours, fall or hold steady in plants on long hours.	Overtime lags.	?

**The Upper Turning Point.** As the economy reaches the top of a boom and "soft spots" appear, this development is ordinarily reflected in average weekly hours and overtime. Like the situation at the lower turning point, overtime may move with average weekly hours, lead, or lag.

Overtime may begin to drop in plants working long hours while the workweek is increasing—or holding steady—in plants well under the normal workweek. Such divergent movements may cause average weekly hours to rise for a brief period after

<sup>6</sup> Here and in the following tabulations, it is implicitly assumed that all sectors are of equal weight. However, the same reactions would probably occur regardless of the particular weighting system.

For purposes of this discussion, "long hours" means hours of work above the established norm at which overtime premium payment begins; "short hours," the opposite.

overtime hours have already turned down, as in the following hypothetical case:

	Hours of work			Percent change	
	May	June	July	May to June	June to July
	May	June	July	May to June	June to July
Plant A.....	36.0	38.0	40.0		
Plant B.....	42.0	41.0	40.0		
Average weekly hours.....	39.0	39.5	40.0	+1.3	+1.3
Overtime hours, total.....	2.0	1.0	.0		
Average overtime hours.....	1.0	.5	.0	-50.0	-100.0

On the other hand, if weakness first appears in plants which have not reached the overtime level, average weekly hours may drop while overtime is still rising. Thus, one may encounter any of the following situations:

Upper turning point	Movement of average weekly hours	Comparative movements of overtime and average weekly hours	
		Timing	Percent change
Hours of work level off.	a. Level off in all plants.....	Coincident.	Same.
	b. Drop in plants working long hours, continue up in plants on short hours.	Overtime leads.	?
	c. Drop in plants working short hours, continue up in plants on long hours.	Overtime lags.	Overtime greater.
Hours of work fall.	a. Fall in all plants.....	Coincident.	Overtime greater.
	b. Fall in plants working long hours, hold steady or rise in plants on short hours.	Coincident.	Overtime greater.
	c. Fall in plants working short hours, hold steady or rise in plants on long hours.	Overtime lags.	?

**Expansion and Contraction.** Finally, during the contraction and expansion phases of the business cycle, as well as at the turning points, it is possible for the two series to move together or in divergent directions. The various situations are summarized below:

Phase of cycle	Movement of average weekly hours	Comparative movements of overtime and average weekly hours	
		Timing	Percent change
Expansion phase.	Average weekly hours rise—		
	a. in all or most plants.....	Coincident.	Overtime greater.
	b. in plants on long hours, fall or hold steady in plants on short hours.	Coincident.	Overtime greater.
Contraction phase.	Average weekly hours fall—		
	a. in all plants.....	Coincident.	Overtime greater.
	b. in plants on long hours, rise or hold steady in plants on short hours.	Coincident.	Overtime greater.
	c. in plants on short hours, rise or hold steady in plants on long hours.	Overtime lags.	?

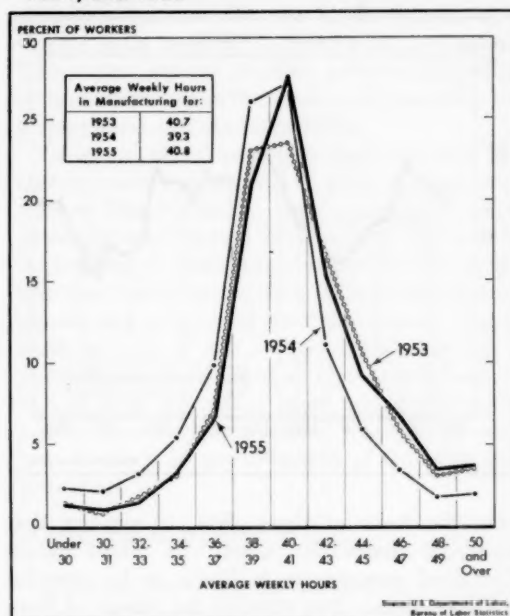
### Probable Relationship of the Two Series

Which of the two economic conditions assumed in the foregoing discussion—parallel or mixed movements in overtime and average weekly hours—is most likely to occur? As observed by Wesley C. Mitchell, "business cycles consist not only of roughly synchronous expansions in many activities, followed by roughly synchronous contractions in a slightly smaller number; they consist also of numerous contractions while expansion is dominant, and numerous expansions while contractions are dominant."<sup>7</sup>

Accordingly, one would expect to find, at any given turning point of the cycle, some industries in which average weekly hours were rising (and so, presumably, was overtime) and some in which average weekly hours were falling. The National Bureau of Economic Research staff found that this was the case—at least as far as average weekly hours are concerned. Their study showed that hours of work were rising in some industry groups at all times during the postwar period except for one brief period in mid-1953, although the average workweek declined rather sharply in both 1948–49 and 1953–54.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, it might seem that the situation most likely to be encountered in the analysis of overtime hours is one where changes in average weekly hours and in overtime hours are in different directions.

Other data also suggest that changes in average weekly hours and overtime in American factories are usually mixed. For example, chart 1, based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports of average weekly hours by size of plant, shows the wide diffusion of hours of work under various economic conditions. The data are shown for May of 1953, 1954, and 1955, dates which can be taken as approximately the upper turning point, the trough, and the midpoint in the expansion phase of the 1953–55 cycle. In May 1953, when average weekly hours were at the relatively high level of 40.7, almost 30 percent of manufacturing production workers were employed in plants where the workweek was under 40 hours. On the other hand, in May 1954, when average weekly hours had fallen to 39.3, almost 35 percent of factory workers were employed in plants working 41 or more hours per week. In May 1955, when average weekly hours had risen to 40.8, slightly above their May 1953 level, about 28 percent of the

Chart 1. Distribution of Production Workers in Manufacturing, by Length of Workweek, May of 1953, 1954, and 1955



factory workers were in plants working 38 or fewer hours per week.

Chart 2 also supports the belief that mixed trends are likely to characterize the manufacturing economy. It shows the percentage of employees in manufacturing industries working more than 40 hours per week from mid-1947 to the end of 1955, as reported by the Census Bureau.<sup>9</sup> If it is considered that workweeks of such duration indicate overtime work, the series shows that, between 1947 and 1955, the proportion of persons working overtime ranged from 30 to 16 percent.<sup>10</sup>

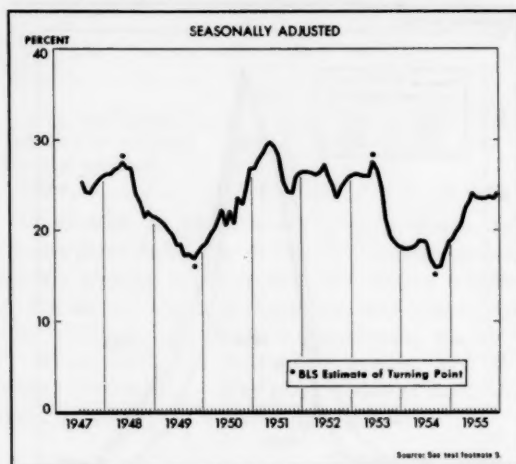
<sup>7</sup> What Happens During Business Cycles: A Progress Report, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1951 (p. 79).

<sup>8</sup> The analysis was based on the percentage of the 21 manufacturing industry groups for which the BLS average weekly hours series rose from one month to the next. The material appears on a National Bureau worksheet entitled "Current Diffusion Indexes," dated December 23, 1954.

<sup>9</sup> Data from table entitled, "Wage and Salary Workers, Classified by Full-Time or Part-Time Status, by Major Industry Group, for the United States," Current Population Reports—Labor Force, Series P-57; various numbers, U. S. Bureau of the Census, with seasonal adjustment, by BLS.

<sup>10</sup> This interpretation of the Census hours of work data is subject to several limitations. Most importantly, it is not known if all hours over 40 worked on one job were actually compensated at premium rates, as would be necessary for inclusion in the BLS series. Nor does this treatment of the Census figures allow for those premium hours paid for when the total workweek is lower than 40 hours. Another limitation of this use of the Census data is that hours of work of dual jobholders are included. This inclusion probably causes overstatement of the proportion working more than 40 hours per week on the principal job and of the amplitude of fluctuation in this proportion.

**Chart 2. Percentage of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Working More than 40 Hours per Week, July 1947–December 1955**



On the basis of these data, it appears that Mitchell's observation about the mixed nature of cyclical movements is likely to be true for overtime hours. But whether the nature of these mixed trends will make overtime a "leading," "lagging," or "coinciding" indicator, relative to average weekly hours, is not known. The only information bearing on this point is the "overtime" series constructed from the Census data on hours of work, shown in chart 2. The following tabulation compares the turning points of this series with those of average weekly hours and the overall cycle for the two most recent swings, those of 1948–49 and 1953–54.

Phase of cycle	Date of turning point shown by—		
	Overall business cycle <sup>1</sup>	Census overtime data <sup>2</sup>	BLS average hours <sup>3</sup>
Peak.....	November 1948....	May 1948.....	November 1947. <sup>4</sup>
Trough.....	October 1949.....	October 1949.....	August 1949.
Peak.....	July 1953.....	June 1953.....	March 1953.
Trough.....	September 1954 <sup>4</sup> ..	September 1954...	June 1954. <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Geoffrey Moore, *The Diffusion of Business Cycles*, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., May 1954 (mimeographed) except as otherwise noted.

<sup>2</sup> Tentative NBER data.

<sup>3</sup> The NBER staff has not designated a turning point in average weekly hours for this cycle. This estimate was made by BLS staff.

<sup>4</sup> BLS staff estimate.

It appears that when the Census overtime series leads the general business cycle, the margin of the lead is small and much less than that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics average weekly

hours series. One factor accounting for the lag in Census overtime (as compared with BLS average weekly hours) is that housewives tend to give "usual" overtime rather than the amount actually worked.<sup>11</sup> Even if some allowance is made for these reporting errors by assuming that the peaks in overtime actually occurred earlier than reported by the Census Bureau, it still appears that the hypothesis that overtime hours coincide with, rather than lead, movements in average weekly hours is actually the most reasonable.

### Usefulness of the Overtime Hours Series

The preceding discussion has been based on the assumption that employers react in a uniform way to changing labor requirements—by changing hours of work. But employers may prefer to hire people, if workers with the requisite skills can be found, to permit more efficient utilization of plant capacity during most of an upswing or to lay off workers during a contraction period. For example, BLS hours and employment statistics have sometimes shown employment gains coincident with reductions in the factory workweek. Conversely, at other times, extra shifts were laid off, or the work force on one shift was reduced, while hours (and overtime) rose for those remaining on the rolls. A more significant possibility, particularly in making long-term comparisons, is a shift in the industrial composition of manufacturing. A large relative growth (or decline) of industries where overtime is usual, or where pay practices are such as to increase the volume of hours paid for at premium rates, can lead to incorrect conclusions about the economic significance of changes in overtime hours. The possibility of such occurrences, which would result in apparently contradictory movements of hours and employment, shows the necessity of detailed analysis of changes, and shows that the significance of the overtime hours series will be enhanced if studied in conjunction with other series such as employment, inventories, new orders, sales, and production.

<sup>11</sup> This limitation on the Census hours data is indicated by the tendency of the distribution to cluster around 40 hours. If housewives frequently report scheduled or usual hours of work of the employed workers in their families, rather than hours actually worked, this probably makes the series more stable than are actual hours of work and creates a lag in the movement of the series.

# The Structure of Unemployment in Recent Years

HERMAN TRAVIS\*

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EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The second half of this article is to appear in a forthcoming issue. It will describe the effect of seasonal factors on unemployment and will analyze differences in the duration of unemployment among various groups in the labor force.*

OVERALL FIGURES on total unemployment are necessary in measuring our economic health, but they have shortcomings as a tool for appraising the condition of our Nation's economy. Relatively small changes in the aggregate volume of unemployment—sometimes no change at all—may mask improvement or deterioration in the situation of important groups in our population. For example, overall figures do not distinguish between hard-core unemployment and temporary unemployment resulting from unavoidable frictions engendered by social and economic developments. Only a qualitative analysis of all component groups of unemployment and the identification of the people affected can provide a sound basis for judgment and action. For perspective, current unemployment statistics must also be viewed in the light of history and be considered with other indicators showing the quality and degree of our social and economic growth.

The U. S. Department of Labor is conducting studies to determine the personal characteristics of the unemployed, the factors causing their unemployment, the length of their unemployment, why their unemployment persists in distressed areas, and so forth. One important project is the Department's new monthly survey of the insured unemployed, which is based on a 1-percent sample of all workers claiming unemployment insurance

benefits.<sup>1</sup> Since this series begins with January 1956, comparisons with like data for previous years cannot be made. Information on employment and unemployment in the population is collected, however, by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in its Monthly Report on the Labor Force. This series, started in 1940, permits the analysis of unemployment in the context of changes in total employment and the labor force.

In recent years, unemployment has been of an entirely different magnitude than unemployment prior to World War II. Any appraisal of postwar unemployment should be tempered by the recollection that in 1940, the year before our entrance into war, there were over 8 million unemployed—almost one-seventh of the labor force. By contrast, in none of the 10 years since the war has unemployment averaged as high as 4 million, and and in only 3 years in that period did average yearly unemployment exceed 3 million or constitute as much as one-twentieth of the labor force. (See chart 1.)

## Recent Unemployment Trends

Unemployment during the past 10 years, on an annual average basis, has ranged from a low of 1.6 million in 1953 to a high of 3.4 million in 1949. The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force, fluctuated between 2.5 and 5.5 percent in the 10-year period.

Following the mild upturn in unemployment which accompanied postwar demobilization and industrial reconversion, the years 1946 through 1948 were characterized by relatively low levels and rates of unemployment. In 1949, a recession intervened and average unemployment for that year was higher than in any other year in the 10-year span. However, the next 3 years witnessed a resumption of industrial expansion and high employment intensified by the Korean and post-Korean hostilities, during which low levels of unemployment again prevailed until the readjustment of 1953-54.

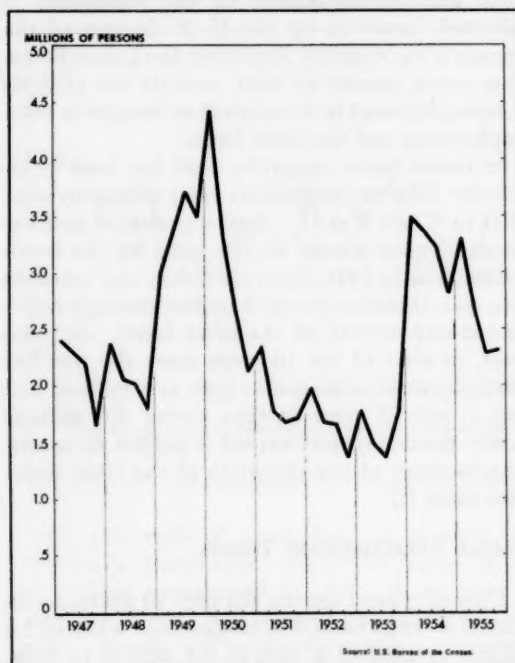
Sharp increases in the volume and rate of unemployment, followed by rapid recovery, characterized unemployment changes in the downturns of 1949-50 and of 1953-54—the two principal economic setbacks in the postwar decade.

\*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

<sup>1</sup> For data on the insured unemployed, see Monthly Labor Review, June 1956 (p. 660).



**Chart 1. Number of Unemployed, Quarterly Averages, 1947-55**



The volume of unemployment climbed sharply in the 1949 recession, moving from 1.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1948 to 3.5 million in the fourth quarter of 1949, and to a peak of 4.7 million in February 1950. Unemployment began to decline after February, and it continued to decline through the spring of that year. Under the added impetus of a production program triggered by the Korean hostilities, the number of unemployed by the last quarter of 1950 had dropped 1.4 million from the previous year to a level of 2.1 million.

The pattern for the 1953-54 period was similar: from a level of 1.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1953, unemployment rose to 2.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1954. The increase was smaller than in the 1949-50 upsurge, and by the fourth quarter of 1954, unemployment had already begun its descent from the seasonally adjusted peak reached in the previous quarter. Unemployment continued downward (allowing for seasonal fluctuations) to mid-1955 and remained virtually unchanged in the second half of 1955. By the last quarter of 1955, unemployment had declined

by 500,000 from a year earlier to stand at 2.3 million. By the end of 1955, the effects of the economic contraction which occurred in 1954 and continued into part of 1955 had been largely shaken off.

These figures on the total volume of unemployment show, in broad fashion, what took place during these postwar years. But a fuller understanding of these events requires an examination of the composition of unemployment in terms of age, sex, color, industry and occupational attachment, and attachment to the labor force.

### Unemployment Among Men and Women

Men have almost always experienced a lower incidence of unemployment than women, but the degree of this difference has varied in good and bad times. (See table 1.) During the last quarter of 1955, the unemployment rate for men, or the percentage of men in the labor force who were unemployed, was 3.1 percent, while for women, it was 4.1 percent. However, in the same period of 1954, when the total number of unemployed was considerably higher, the unemployment rate for men was 4.3 percent and for women, 4.6 percent. The increases in unemployment rates during the business downturns of 1949-50 and 1953-54 were considerably sharper for men than for women and, similarly, the declines in these rates during the business recovery of the following year were greater for men than for women. A comparison of the movement in unemployment rates between men and women from the last quarter of 1948 and 1953 to the last quarter of each of the next 2 years, respectively, follows:

	Percent increase in unemployment rates	
	Male	Female
Fourth quarter:		
1948-49.....	100	81
1948-50.....	7	39
1953-54.....	65	48
1953-55.....	19	32

Part of the explanation for differences in the unemployment experience of men and women is found in the degree of attachment of each sex to the labor force. Except for very young and very old men, who may be in school or in retirement, virtually all adult men are almost continuously



TABLE 1.—Unemployment by age and sex, fourth quarter averages, 1947-55

Age and sex	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Number of unemployed (thousands)									
<i>Both sexes</i>									
Total, 14 years and over.....	1,650	1,805	3,491	2,136	1,706	1,371	1,771	2,824	2,319
<i>Male</i>									
Total, 14 years and over.....	1,199	1,243	2,450	1,313	967	831	1,150	1,889	1,416
14 to 24 years.....	474	408	752	372	290	275	365	516	406
14 to 19 years.....	205	186	329	197	165	161	201	246	252
20 to 24 years.....	269	222	423	175	125	114	164	270	154
25 to 44 years.....	418	406	951	468	336	289	413	739	457
25 to 34 years.....	241	231	532	250	188	159	226	384	250
35 to 44 years.....	177	175	419	218	148	130	187	355	207
45 to 64 years.....	250	350	640	383	273	217	319	530	444
45 to 54 years.....	151	179	350	200	155	113	171	295	236
55 to 64 years.....	99	171	290	183	118	104	148	235	208
65 years and over.....	57	79	109	91	68	49	53	105	109
<i>Female</i>									
Total, 14 years and over.....	451	561	1,041	823	739	540	621	935	903
14 to 24 years.....	188	210	403	278	214	194	224	280	315
14 to 19 years.....	102	104	203	153	125	111	127	143	182
20 to 24 years.....	86	106	200	125	89	83	97	137	133
25 to 44 years.....	174	232	412	332	322	230	258	420	376
25 to 34 years.....	102	145	232	188	169	127	143	226	191
35 to 44 years.....	72	87	180	144	153	103	115	194	185
45 to 64 years.....	79	106	198	194	183	110	129	219	200
45 to 54 years.....	49	68	131	126	103	70	88	136	126
55 to 64 years.....	30	38	67	68	82	40	41	83	74
65 years and over.....	9	15	26	20	17	7	10	16	12
Unemployment rate (percent of civilian labor force)									
<i>Both sexes</i>									
Total, 14 years and over.....	2.7	2.9	5.6	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.8	4.4	3.5
<i>Male</i>									
Total, 14 years and over.....	2.8	2.8	5.6	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.6	4.3	3.1
14 to 24 years.....	6.4	5.5	10.2	5.1	4.6	4.8	6.6	9.5	6.6
14 to 19 years.....	7.4	6.5	11.9	6.8	6.2	6.1	7.8	10.0	8.8
20 to 24 years.....	5.8	4.8	9.2	4.0	3.4	3.6	5.6	9.2	4.7
25 to 44 years.....	2.1	2.0	4.7	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.9	3.5	2.1
25 to 34 years.....	2.3	2.2	5.1	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.1	3.6	2.3
35 to 44 years.....	1.9	1.8	4.3	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.8	3.4	1.9
45 to 64 years.....	1.8	2.3	4.6	2.7	1.9	1.5	2.2	3.6	2.9
45 to 54 years.....	1.9	2.3	4.3	2.5	1.9	1.3	2.2	3.4	2.7
55 to 64 years.....	1.7	2.9	5.0	3.1	2.0	1.7	2.4	3.8	3.4
65 years and over.....	2.4	3.1	4.3	3.8	2.7	2.0	2.1	4.2	4.2
<i>Female</i>									
Total, 14 years and over.....	2.6	3.1	5.6	4.3	3.7	2.7	3.1	4.6	4.1
14 to 24 years.....	4.0	4.5	8.5	5.8	4.6	4.4	5.3	6.5	6.7
14 to 19 years.....	5.1	5.2	10.1	7.6	6.3	5.8	7.0	7.9	8.5
20 to 24 years.....	3.2	4.0	7.3	4.5	3.3	3.3	4.1	5.4	5.2
25 to 44 years.....	2.3	2.9	5.1	3.9	3.6	2.6	2.8	4.7	4.0
25 to 34 years.....	2.7	3.5	5.7	4.5	3.8	2.9	3.3	5.5	4.4
35 to 44 years.....	1.9	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.4	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.7
45 to 64 years.....	1.8	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.2	3.5	2.9
45 to 54 years.....	1.9	2.2	4.0	3.6	2.8	1.9	2.4	3.4	2.9
55 to 64 years.....	1.9	2.4	3.7	3.6	4.2	1.8	2.0	3.7	3.0
65 years and over.....	1.9	2.8	4.3	3.2	3.2	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.4

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

NOTE.—These estimates, based on a sample survey, are subject to sampling variability, which may be relatively large in the case of small estimates.

attached to the labor force. Custom and need combine to compel adult men to work or to look for work, except for the few who are infirm, incompetent, or financially independent. Aside from the increase through population growth, any increase in the employment of adult men is reflected directly in a decline in their number of unemployed.

On the other hand, a great many women are completely out of the labor force and some are only marginally attached to it. This does not

mean that most of the adult women who work do not have full-time jobs, and that some of them are not heads of families. Under some conditions, however, many of the women who are not usually in the labor force tend to enter and leave the labor force according to changes in economic conditions or their family circumstances. In addition, many women have arranged their living patterns around regular, seasonal participation in the labor force, in retail trade at the Christmas season, for example.

Unpublished data on gross changes in unemployment collected by the Census Bureau in connection with its Monthly Report on the Labor Force show, for example, that while an average of 900,000 women were unemployed during the last quarter of 1955, about 3 out of 10 women unemployed in each month had been outside of the labor force the month before.

A large part of the movement is accounted for by changes in the personal obligations of women—motherhood, entry into school of their children, the loss of the family head—as well as by changes in employment opportunities. When job prospects expand, women at home may be attracted into the labor force. Under such job conditions, the total number of unemployed women and the unemployment rate will usually decline, but not as sharply as for men because new labor force entrants will be counted as unemployed while they seek work and will probably experience more unemployment during their stay in the labor force than persons with continuous job attachments. During a business downturn, on the other hand, the rate of increase in unemployment among women is tempered by women who leave the labor force. Despite such movements, the number of women in the labor force has increased dramatically.

By comparison, of the average of 1.4 million men unemployed during the last quarter of 1955, only about 1 out of 10 left unemployment status each month by dropping out of the labor force, with about the same number entering unemployment status who were not in the labor force the previous month. Teenagers accounted for a good deal of this movement between unemployment and non-labor-force status.

Compared to the movement into and out of unemployment status, there was an even larger movement of women between non-labor-force status and employment. For example, in the final quarter of 1955, when almost 20 million women were in nonfarm employment, between 1 and 1½ million women entered nonfarm employment each month from outside the labor force, while a slightly smaller number lost or left their jobs and withdrew from the labor force. Men, on the other hand, with about 38 million employed in nonfarm work, showed a monthly movement of only about one-half million each way between employment and non-labor-force status.

The extent of this change in the labor-force status of women suggests that there is always a large reservoir of housewives outside of the labor force who are available for employment when their domestic obligations permit it and when job opportunities exist, but that many of these women eventually resume their status as housewives when job opportunities diminish or when domestic obligations reassert themselves. These large scale movements into and out of the labor force are responsible for the maintenance of higher unemployment rates for women even when jobs are plentiful, and therefore, for the relative stability of the rates of unemployment among women during the course of a business cycle.

Other factors may be associated with the higher unemployment rates for women. Women tend to be concentrated in such industries as food processing, apparel, retail trade, services, and in certain of the semiskilled operative occupations where unemployment experience is higher than the general average. The clustering in particular activities is due to social custom, to the opportunity for part-year employment, to special aptitudes associated with women, and to lower wages which they will accept for employment in work often marked by sharp wage differentials between men and women. Moreover, relatively fewer women than men are found in some occupations which normally show a low unemployment rate, such as the professional and managerial occupations.

Because of the preponderance of men in the labor force, the largest proportion of the unemployed, of course, are men. However, higher unemployment rates among women, coupled with their increasing participation in the labor force, tend to increase their proportion among the total number of unemployed. This is particularly true during periods of economic prosperity when the number and proportion of men among the unemployed decline sharply.

### Age and Unemployment

Unemployment experience is substantially different for different age groups. The lowest unemployment rates are characteristic of the central age groups, particularly among men. For example, men aged 25 to 44 showed an average unemployment rate of 2.1 percent in the last quarter of

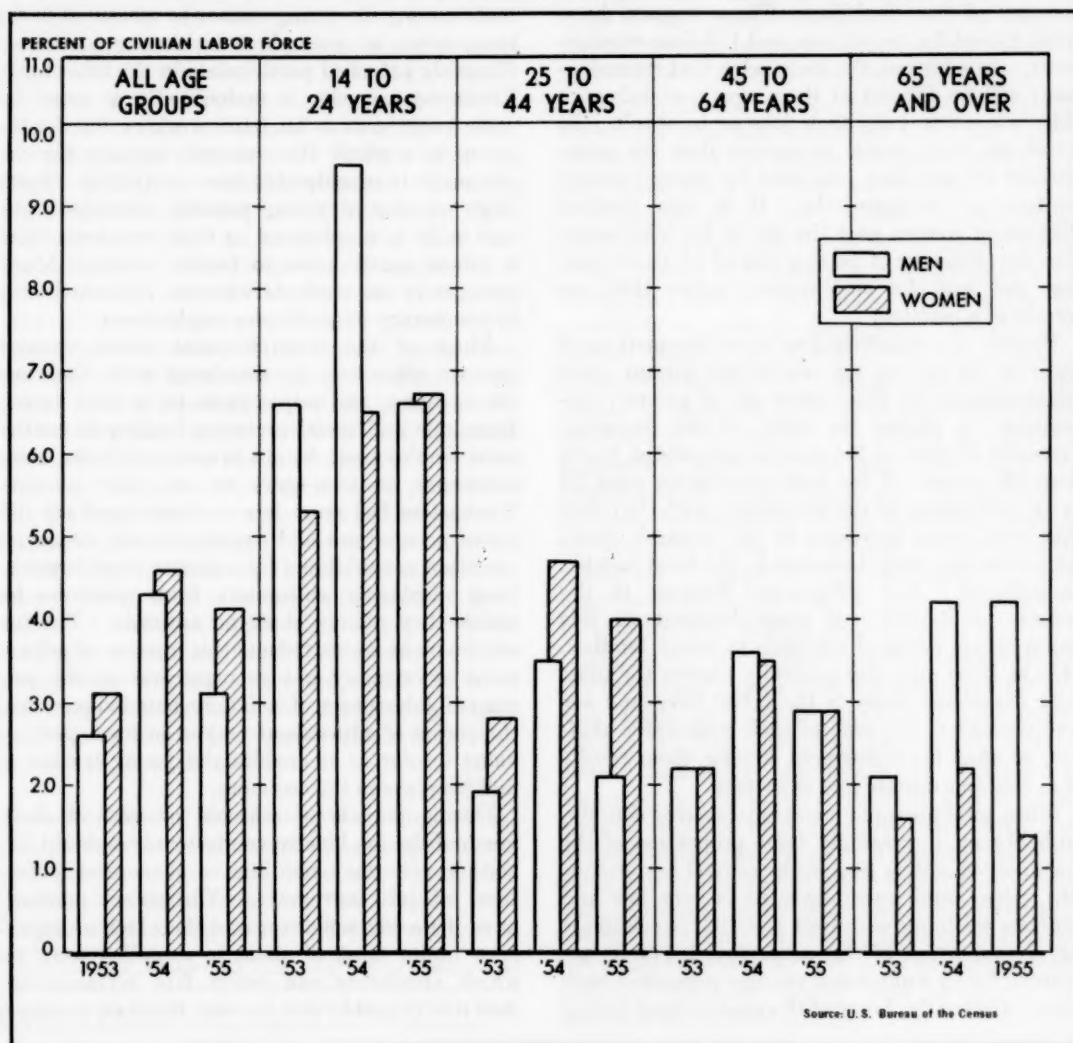
1955, compared with 3.1 percent for all men 14 years and over. (See chart 2.) The unemployment rate of 2.7 percent for men in the 45 to 54 age group was also below the average for all men.

The unemployment rates for the men in the central age groups—who form the permanent core of the labor force—remain substantially lower than those of other segments in the labor force even during periods when total unemployment is appreciably greater than in 1955. The extent of the difference between the rates for men in the

central age groups and for men as a whole varies with economic conditions. The variation is due to the fact that substantial numbers of young men, whose attachment to the labor force is more casual, and who consequently experience a higher unemployment rate, tend to enter the labor market mainly during good times.

Unemployment rates for men tend to increase in the age groups above 45, but the reverse is true for women. In most recent years, women in the 45 to 54 age group have experienced a significantly

**Chart 2. Unemployment Rates of Men and Women, Fourth Quarter Averages 1953-55**



lower unemployment rate on the average than women in the 35 to 44 age group. Even women from 55 to 64 years old have generally shown a lower unemployment rate than those in the 35 to 44 year group.

Several factors may be responsible for this anomaly. Women past the age of 45 who are mothers have children generally of school age or older, who tend not to restrict the employment of their mothers. In addition, many women past 45 are compelled to become the principal providers in their homes because of the absence of the male head of the family through death or divorce or because of his disability. These women have greater need for continuous and full-time employment. In addition, the knowledge that reemployment will be difficult at these ages may influence older women to keep their jobs or to obtain jobs which are more stable or regular than the intermittent or part-time jobs held by many younger mothers or mothers-to-be. It is also possible that many women past the age of 45, who recognize the difficulty of getting placed at these ages, may not look for employment unless they are certain of a position.

Despite the relatively low unemployment rates reported by men in the central age groups, even minor changes in these rates are of primary importance in gaging the state of the economy. Virtually all men in the central age groups (more than 95 percent of the male population aged 25 to 54) participate in the labor force, with the result that even small increases in the unemployment rates represent large increases in the total number unemployed. Any substantial increase in the volume or duration of unemployment in this group brings personal hardship to many families. Men at these ages also generally possess the most fully developed skills in the labor force and are traditionally at the peak of their productive abilities, so that unemployment among them results in a disproportionate loss of income.

When total unemployment is increasing sharply, probably an increasingly large proportion of the unemployed will be men in the central age groups. But, when total unemployment is very low and has been declining, as in 1951 and 1952, a relatively larger proportion of the unemployed will be accounted for by women and younger persons of both sexes. Generally, fewer of the unemployed during

the "good" times will be heads of families, and the total volume of unemployment is less likely to result in serious economic distress. A larger proportion of the joblessness under these conditions may also be connected with normal turnover or with the job-seeking efforts of new entrants and casually attached persons in the labor force who have been attracted into it by favorable prospects of obtaining jobs.

### Unemployment Among Young People

The economic and social effects of unemployment among the young cannot be measured in the same terms as unemployment among more continuously attached participants in the labor force. Economic necessity is undoubtedly as great for some youngsters as for adult workers, but for the group as a whole the economic urgency for employment is considerably less compelling. For a large number of young persons, earnings represent only a supplement to their own support or a minor contribution to family income. Many youngsters are students who are interested only in temporary or part-time employment.

Much of the unemployment which younger persons experience is associated with their entrance upon, and adjustment to, a work career. Economic and social pressures leading to continuous employment do not operate with the same constraint on teen-agers as on older persons. Youngsters feel more free to choose and try different occupations and employers, and employers are often not inhibited by seniority considerations from displacing youngsters from positions for which they plainly show no aptitude. The unemployment which reflects this process of adjustment is certainly not as pernicious as the protracted joblessness of a family breadwinner, and the period of adjustment may even have positive value insofar as it enables the young worker to find his place in the economy.

During periods of seasonal or cyclical slack, much of the job loss by youngsters is undoubtedly neither voluntary nor due to the ordinary frictions of job movement. Youngsters normally have little job seniority, and their lack of experience limits most of them to unskilled work for which employers can easily find replacements. And it is probable that in slack times an employer



will be more likely to lay off a youngster without dependents than an older worker with wife and child who has held the same job for many years.

While the higher unemployment rates for youngsters are largely due to greater frictional unemployment and job mobility, these rates nevertheless deserve serious attention because they may indicate inadequacies in job-hunting and placement procedures and in the education and training of young persons. Moreover, persistent and increasingly high unemployment rates might indicate that the economy is not absorbing increases in the labor force which normally result from population growth.

As with women, differences in the degree of attachment to the labor force also play a significant part in the unemployment experience of the very young. For males aged 14-24, the decline in economic activity in 1954 brought about a 41-percent increase in unemployment between the last quarter of 1953 and the last quarter of 1954, while the increase in the group aged 25 to 44 was approximately twice as great. Unemployment among young women in the same period went up about 25 percent, compared with a rise of about 63 percent for women in the central age groups. Conversely, when employment conditions improved in the following year, unemployment rates declined less for younger people than for the more established groups in the labor force.

Just as for adult women, a large proportion of individuals in the young population are not engaged in the labor force. Both groups represent a reservoir of workers whose presence in the labor force depends upon economic conditions or upon factors of personal status which involve school, marriage, or motherhood. Unemployment rates among those who move into and out of the labor force may be expected to be significantly higher than among more continuously attached participants such as adult males.

*Students.* Greater detail regarding employment and unemployment in the school-age population is provided by a survey which is conducted each October by the Bureau of the Census. The October 1955 survey showed 8 million students

and 1.2 million nonstudents of high school age (14 to 17 years). Of the 8 million students, 1.7 million were employed and 100,000 were looking for work.<sup>2</sup> Almost all of the employed students at these ages held only part-time jobs, which suggests that unemployment would not normally result in the same economic loss for these students as for older workers.

Unemployment among the nonstudent 14- to 17-year olds also numbered 100,000 in October 1955, but because of the smaller nonstudent group in the labor force, their unemployment rate was 13.8 percent—higher than any other major segment of the population and in marked contrast to the 5.3 percent unemployment rate of 14- to 17-year olds who were enrolled in school.

Almost one-half million of the nonstudents at these ages were also neither at work nor looking for work. The greatest part of these were, however, girls, many of whom were married.

Of greater social and economic concern would seem to be the group of 100,000 teen-age nonstudents, mostly boys, who were seeking work when the survey was made. Because of the possibility of juvenile delinquency among unemployed youths, especially those not attending school, the problem of unemployment for them cannot be measured in terms of economic implications alone. Moreover, the size of the teen-age population, which is now small relative to the population of working-force age, is expected to increase substantially in the next two decades. In 1955, the 14- to 17-year age group numbered 9 million. Because of high birthrates in recent years, it is estimated that in 1965 youths from 14 to 17 years will number almost 14 million.

Among the 2.2 million students of college age (18 to 24 years), more than 800,000 were employed and 50,000 unemployed in October 1955, representing an unemployment rate of 6 percent. Nearly 10.8 million 18- to 24-year olds were no longer in school in October 1955 and of these, about 7 million were employed and more than 400,000 were unemployed. While the unemployment rate of 5.4 percent for the nonstudent group was somewhat lower than that for the student group, the effects of unemployment presumably were more serious for the nonstudents, and the numbers involved clearly were of greater importance in the total picture.

<sup>2</sup> Since these data are based on a sample survey, they are subject to errors of sampling variability which may be relatively large where the magnitude of the number involved is only in the range of 100,000. For further data on employment and unemployment among youth, see also p. 1062 of this issue.

TABLE 2.—Unemployment rates by color and sex, fourth quarter averages, 1953-55

Color and sex	1953	1954	1955	Percent change	
				1953-54	1954-55
Both sexes:					
White.....	2.6	3.9	3.0	+50.0	-23.1
Nonwhite.....	4.3	8.6	7.1	+100.0	-17.4
Male:					
White.....	2.4	3.8	2.7	+58.3	-28.9
Nonwhite.....	4.6	8.7	6.6	+89.1	-24.1
Female:					
White.....	3.0	4.0	3.6	+33.3	-10.0
Nonwhite.....	3.9	8.4	7.8	+115.4	-7.1

NOTE.—These estimates, based on a sample survey, are subject to sampling variability, which may be relatively large in the case of small estimates.

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

### Race and Unemployment

The incidence of unemployment among nonwhites—over 95 percent of whom are Negroes—has typically been from 1½ to 2½ times greater than among whites in recent years, according to data which have been collected by the Bureau of the Census. For the fourth quarter of 1955, the unemployment rate for nonwhites was 7.1 percent and for whites, 3 percent (table 2).

The gap between the rates in that quarter was even wider than it had been in recent years because of the relatively sharper increase in 1954 of nonwhite unemployment, compared with white, and the relatively smaller recovery in 1955. The extent of the gap between white and nonwhite unemployment rates is illustrated by the fact that nonwhite persons in 1955 represented only 10 percent of the Nation's population and labor force but 20 percent of all unemployed persons.

Most clearly associated with the persistent disparity in white and nonwhite unemployment experience has been the markedly heavier concentration of nonwhites in occupations which traditionally have shown the highest rates of unemployment. Despite the sharp improvements in occupational status achieved by nonwhites during and since World War II, their occupational distribution is still substantially different from that of white workers. For example, only about 12 percent of employed nonwhite persons were in professional, managerial, clerical, and similar white-collar work in 1955, compared with 42 percent of all white workers who were employed in these activities. On the other hand, almost 32 percent of all nonwhite workers in 1955 were engaged in services (including household service),

compared with 9 percent of all white workers; 16 and 5 percent of nonwhites and whites, respectively, were laborers (except farm and mine).

One of the sharpest contrasts in the occupational distribution of white and nonwhite workers is shown among women. The heaviest concentration of nonwhite women is in private household service. Almost 40 percent of nonwhite women workers were in private household employment in 1955, and they constituted about half of all employees in this activity. By contrast, almost half of all white women workers were in clerical, professional, and managerial occupations.

Moreover, unemployment rates even within the same occupational groups differ sharply for whites and nonwhites. A 3.2-percent unemployment rate for white clerical workers, for example, compared with a 7-percent rate for nonwhite clerical workers in 1955; for white and nonwhite craftsmen, the respective rates were 3.9 and 8.8 percent.

As a result of entering the labor force at earlier ages and leaving at later ages, proportionately more nonwhite men than white men are in the labor force under age 25 and over age 65, when unemployment rates for both groups are typically higher regardless of race. However, only a small part of the overall difference between white and nonwhite unemployment among men is due to the greater proportions of nonwhites at both ends of the age range. The sharpest differences between white and nonwhite unemployment rates occur, in fact, among adult men in the central age groups, where unemployment rates for nonwhite men were more than triple the rates for white men in 1955. Among the factors which are associated with higher unemployment rates for nonwhite workers is a greater incidence of part-time and intermittent employment. In 1954, for example, about 60 percent of all nonwhite workers worked less than 50 weeks during the year, compared with 40 percent of the white workers. Furthermore, in August 1955, the average work-week for nonwhites was 37.3 hours, while for whites it was 42 hours. Responses from the Census Bureau's monthly survey of the labor force indicate that part-time work among whites was for the most part a matter of choice or personal circumstances; among nonwhites, a large proportion of those who worked part time did so only because they could not get full-time work.

# Summaries of Studies and Reports

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## Adjustment to Automation in a Large Bakery

WORKING within the framework of a long established collective bargaining relationship, the management of a large bakery introduced in 1953 more highly automatic production techniques with a minimum of hardship to its employees. Contract provisions greatly reduced the number of workers who might have been displaced, established rates of pay for new jobs, and guaranteed workers, who might be shifted to jobs of lesser skills, the retention of wage rates at their higher skill levels.

How this transition to increased automatization was effected is described in a case study by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup> Implications for labor suggested by the study are based on facts developed at the plant and reflect only the experience of the bakery studied. There is no intention to assess the impact of automatic production methods on employment in the industry as a whole. This description, however, should be useful in suggesting the general character of developments that may occur at the plant level as the new methods are adopted elsewhere.

The bakery studied (Z Company Bakery) employs approximately 575 workers. The bakery's entire output of a variety of bread and cake products is sold to a chain of retail grocery stores. In 1948, the demands of the retail outlets had so increased that the bakery officials felt an urgent need for increasing their production facilities. After 2 years of study, the management decided to relocate the company's separate facilities in a single, modernized unit. Construction of the building was begun in 1950; by 1953, the bakery was operating at its new location.

<sup>1</sup> A Case Study of a Large Mechanized Bakery, BLS Report 106, September 1956. This study, based on interviews with company and union officials, is the third in a series of case studies on automatic technology. For a summary of the two earlier studies, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 15).

## Major Technological Changes

The changes in technology introduced at the Z Company Bakery were primarily directed toward bringing about a greater degree of mechanization of the bakery's material-handling methods. The bulk material-handling practices and the bread-making process have been so integrated mechanically in the new bakery that, except for one stage in the breadmixing operation, there is no manual handling of the product from the receipt of the dry bulk ingredients to the delivery of the finished loaf of bread at the shipping platform.

Location of the new plant on a railroad siding made it possible to replace the former manual bulk material-handling methods with a pneumatic conveyor system especially designed for the bakery. Seven workers are now employed in the entire material-handling department, compared with 24 workers before the change.

Flour and sugar, which formerly came in bags, are now delivered in bulk by special railway cars and trucks. The cars are unloaded through tubes and hoses by a worker who operates the new system from his position at the control panel. By manipulation of the buttons and switches on the panel, the operator channels dry bulk ingredients to storage bins on the top floor. Manual movement is entirely eliminated.

Flour moves from railway cars into bins at the rate of 20 tons an hour with one man operating the system. Previously, it took 24 men, 5 to 6 hours, to move 50 tons into the plant. Output per man-hour for this task under the automatic system is now at least 40 times greater than it was before the change.

New mechanical methods adopted for handling oils and lard in bulk have also substantially reduced labor requirements. The oils and fats are pumped into the plant through steam-heated pipelines which keep them liquid and are stored in special insulated tanks and metered directly into the mixing machines.

In the bread department, which is the most important in terms of employment and volume of product, 1 of 2 previously existing semiautomatic breadmaking lines has been replaced by an automatic line. The processes required in the mixing of the ingredients, the makeup of the dough (including shaping and baking), and the wrapping and slicing of the bread, remain unchanged. However, manual handling of the materials has been virtually eliminated, and the speed and capacity of machines have been increased. Formerly, ingredients were weighed by hand, and certain steps in each operation required manual loading and unloading. Now, ingredients are automatically weighed by scales located below the storage bins and fed into the mixing machines; the movement of the dough in the mixing operation is entirely mechanical except at one point—the removal by hand of the sponge dough from the mixers when the operator judges it to be of the right consistency. Introduction of the automatic line has resulted in substantial increases in output per man-hour in breadmaking operations (based on capacity operations), as shown in the following tabulation:

	Percent
Mixing.....	240
Makeup.....	250
Wrapping (including slicing).....	512

### Personnel Changes

Through collective bargaining, management and union officials resolved problems of displacement, downgrading, and changes in skill levels and earnings which resulted from the technological advances established in the new bakery. On reaching the decision to modernize, company officials informed the business agent of the bakery workers' union of its plan to move. From then until the new plant was in full operation, 5 years later, management officials and union representatives conferred frequently on the changes and their possible effects on the workers. Full information was supplied to the union's business agent so that he could review contemplated job or equipment changes, new jobs proposed, and wage changes, and could make suggestions for cushioning the impact of the changes on workers.

**Displacement of Workers.** Early in the planning stages, the company estimated that the new plant would require 25 percent fewer production workers. The business agent was told of this estimate. He informed the workers that some displacement was anticipated but did not divulge the exact extent, believing the estimate would be revised downward in the course of negotiations before the actual change.

In 1952, as the building neared completion, a new union contract provided for changes in the daily schedule of hours that had the effect of substantially reducing the estimated reduction in employment. The provision, one which was being adopted by the industry generally, provided for a guaranteed minimum 8-hour day as contrasted with the previously existing 6-hour guaranteed minimum day. Under the 6-hour day, the bakery scheduled its workers so that they worked a 40-hour week over a 6-day period. With the adoption of the 8-hour day, the workers were paid for 40 hours within a 5-day workweek. It was necessary, therefore, to establish a rotating workweek requiring an extra relief worker for every 5 production workers. As a result, the estimated 25-percent drop in employment was reduced to about 5 percent.

**Reassignment of Workers.** The change to more automatic methods meant some shifting of workers from jobs in reduced activities to jobs in expanding activities. In some cases, the shift meant a downgrading in skill level; in others, upgrading took place. Workers most affected were material handlers, bread-mixer helpers, and the bread-wrapping personnel.

When the management informed the union business agent of its estimated employee displacement, it also gave assurance that any employees shifted to lower paying jobs would be paid at the rate they had been receiving for their higher skilled jobs. This news removed some of the anxiety arising from the announcement of possible job loss. The 1952 union contract formalized the company's pledge.

Some workers with higher skills were shifted to jobs as *sanitors* in the expanding sanitation department. While this represented a downgrading to a lower rated job, there was apparently little



discontent over the shift, since these workers retained the higher pay rates of their former jobs.

Workers unable to adapt themselves to the more efficient and faster machines were given the opportunity of working in jobs to which they could adjust. Their rates of pay were continued at the levels of the jobs from which they were moved.

### Employment Trends

During 1953, total employment in the Z Company Bakery declined 4.4 percent; the number of production workers fell 8.4 percent. In 1953, the first full year of operation in the new plant, management had to lay off some workers while it became familiar with the new production methods and equipment. When the production problems were resolved, output expanded with increased sales, and employment increased. By 1955, the total number of production workers slightly exceeded the number employed before the change.

### Occupational Changes

Adoption of more highly automatic production techniques resulted in the creation of some new job classifications and skill levels. The new job of bulk material-handling equipment man was established in connection with the operation of the pneumatic material-handling system. At first, a licensed engineer was brought in to operate the system since it was thought that there were no workers in the plant qualified to operate it. When some dissatisfaction with the engineer's performance arose, a worker in the maintenance department was given several weeks of on-the-job training at the control board after which he proved quite capable. The second operator—also trained on the job—was formerly a dough mixer in the plant. For both men, the shift meant an upgrading.

Machine operators on the semiautomatic bread line apparently had sufficient flexibility to meet the demands of machine operation on the automatic line. With few exceptions, where a worker was required to operate equipment somewhat more mechanized than previously, on-the-job training for 1 or 2 weeks was sufficient. The training was necessary to adjust to the pace of the new line rather than to acquire new skills. New mechani-

cal material-handling techniques, which substantially reduced the physically exhausting part of the task, apparently compensated for the need to adapt to equipment with faster speeds and increased capacity.

Now, the operator of the automatic bread proof, oven, and cooler system not only has responsibility for the oven but he also controls the automatic equipment which removes baked loaves from pans and cools them after they leave the oven. These steps in the process involved manual loading and unloading chores on the semiautomatic line and were part of the wrapping department's operation.

Operators of the slicing and wrapping machines on the automatic line have also had an increase in responsibility because of the increased number of slicer-wrapper machine units under their control. The operational pace has been stepped up considerably, and the operators are required to observe schedules so that their operation is completely synchronized with the rest of the automatic line.

In recognition of the greater skill required by the bulk material-handling equipment men and the increased responsibilities of the operators of the automatic bread proof, oven, and cooler system, and of the slicing and wrapping machine operators, the 1952 union contract established a new top skill level classification of "specialists" for these three jobs. The company and union officials agreed that the duties of the new jobs in the mixing operation and of the divider operator and the molder operator were not sufficiently different from their counterparts on the semiautomatic line to justify a change in skill level classification.

### Wage Changes

The 1952 union contract provided for an across-the-board wage increase of 17½ cents per hour for the bakery's production workers, all of whom are on an hourly rated pay basis. This was in line with raises granted by other firms in the industry at the time. A rate of 18 cents per hour above that paid the previously existing top rated jobs (including machine operators) was established for the new "specialists" classification. Since the change to new methods, in addition to wage increases granted annually, fringe benefits have been expanded.

### Implications for Supervisory Personnel

With the change, a new plant superintendent and assistant were brought into the plant. These college trained men were familiar with the production methods of the industry and could apply other industrial production techniques as well as their general theoretical knowledge for use in the industry.

Of the 20 nonworking foremen employed before the change, 10 were successfully retrained on the job to meet the requirements of the new plant. The remaining 10 were replaced by men especially trained for their jobs as foremen. Some were promoted from the ranks and some were hired from the outside. Replaced foremen were laid off if they were relatively new men in the plant. Those with years of service were given other jobs at the rate of pay they received as foremen.

### Attitudes Toward Increased Mechanization

From the standpoint of the company, the effort to modernize, on the whole, has been successful. Capacity has been enlarged. Increased output now meets the demands of the chain of retail stores. Unit labor costs have been reduced, although wages have risen steadily. Losses due to wastage and spoilage have been reduced. New and faster material-handling methods have made it possible to deliver a fresher product to the consumer.

The consensus of the workers, as expressed by the local union president, was that the results of the changes on the whole were advantageous to them. The union, as well as the company, takes pride in the orderly transition that well-established collective bargaining made possible. In the union view, an important aspect was the company's early announcement of its plans and its willingness, prior to the change, to consult on issues affecting employment. The change in work schedules which minimized displacement and the decision to maintain wage rates of downgraded employees were particularly satisfactory aspects of the change. The local union president believed the workers have shared in the greater productivity of the plant through the wage increases and fringe benefits obtained in the past few years.

—HERMAN J. ROTHBERG

Division of Productivity and Technological Developments

## Earnings and Wage Differentials in 17 Labor Markets, 1955-56

WAGE LEVELS of four selected occupational groups increased more during 1955 than during 1954, according to studies made by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in 17 labor markets during the winter of 1955-56.<sup>1</sup> Increases of 4.7, 5.2, and 5.9 percent were recorded by women office workers, skilled men maintenance workers, and unskilled men plant workers, respectively, as compared with increases of about 3.5 percent in each of these groups in 1954. The salaries of women industrial nurses increased 4.8 percent in 1955 and 4.5 percent in 1954.<sup>2</sup>

Pay levels were generally highest in the larger midwestern (Detroit and Chicago) and western areas (Los Angeles-Long Beach and San Francisco-Oakland) and lowest in the smaller southern areas (Memphis and New Orleans). Wage differences among these areas were smaller for office workers than for plant workers and, within the latter group, they were much greater for unskilled workers than for skilled maintenance workers. In general, earnings of office and plant workers tended to be higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries<sup>3</sup> and men earned more than women workers in comparable occupational categories.

Expressed in terms of pay levels prevailing in New York City, relative pay for office workers (men and women) ranged from 81 percent in New Orleans to 106 percent in Detroit and Los Angeles-Long Beach. The widest interarea spreads in pay were found in custodial and material-movement jobs. Average pay for plant jobs as a group ranged from 70 percent of the New York City rate in New Orleans to 110-113 percent in Detroit and San Francisco-Oakland.

<sup>1</sup> In each of these studies, the minimum establishment size was 51 workers in each of the 6 industry groups surveyed, except that in 8 of the areas, the minimum in the manufacturing, public utility, and retail trade groups was 101 workers.

<sup>2</sup> Comparisons are simple averages of increases in the 13 areas which were covered in both years. Providence, New Orleans, Detroit, and Milwaukee were not among the areas studied during the winter of 1954-55. The indexes of salaries of women industrial nurses were added this year to give representation to the professional jobs covered by the community wage studies.

<sup>3</sup> Major industry groups within the scope of the surveys were manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected service industries. Municipally operated public utilities as well as other government-operated establishments were excluded.

## Trends in Occupational Earnings, 1953-56

Over the 3-year period 1953 to 1956, average salaries for women office workers rose 13.7 percent and for women industrial nurses, 15.2 percent. Average hourly earnings of men in skilled maintenance trades rose 15 percent and those of men unskilled plant workers rose 15.6 percent during the 3-year period.<sup>4</sup>

Most of the earnings increases in these job groups over the 3-year period were between 13 and 16 percent in the individual areas. (See table 1.) The smallest rise was 9.8 percent in the average salaries of industrial nurses in Dallas. The largest increase was 23.8 percent in the straight-time hourly earnings of unskilled men plant workers in Denver. Variations in amounts of increase in earnings among the four job groups within an

area were smallest in Los Angeles-Long Beach, New York City, and Philadelphia whereas the greatest differences were in Atlanta and Denver. By area within a job group, the least variation in amounts of increase—from 10.1 percent in Milwaukee to 16 percent in Portland, Oreg.—was for women office workers; the widest variation was for unskilled plant workers, ranging from 10.5 percent in Providence to 23.8 percent in Denver.

## Pay Levels, 1955-56

Pay levels among the 17 labor markets surveyed in late 1955 and early 1956 were generally highest for women office workers in Los Angeles-Long Beach and Detroit and for plant workers in the San Francisco Bay area, Chicago, and Detroit. On the whole, the lowest averages for office workers were found in Providence and New Orleans and for plant workers in Memphis and New Orleans. In general, earnings for office and plant workers tended to be higher in manufacturing than in non-manufacturing industries as a group. Manufacturing averages were frequently exceeded, however, in 1 or more of the 5 broad nonmanufacturing groups.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for selected occupational groups, 15 areas, 1953-56<sup>2</sup> and percent changes for selected periods

Area	Indexes (1953=100)												Percent changes in earnings											
	Women office workers			Women industrial nurses			Skilled men maintenance workers			Unskilled men plant workers			Women office workers			Women industrial nurses			Skilled men maintenance workers			Unskilled men plant workers		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956	1953 to 1954	1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956	1953 to 1954	1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956	1953 to 1954	1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956	1953 to 1954	1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956
Northeast:																								
Newark-Jersey City.....	105.7	109.8	114.0	105.2	109.7	111.2	105.6	109.5	115.4	107.1	111.5	118.2	5.7	3.9	3.8	5.2	4.3	1.4	5.6	3.7	5.4	7.1	4.2	6.0
New York City.....	104.3	108.0	114.3	104.2	109.9	115.3	104.5	109.7	113.4	105.4	108.1	113.5	4.3	3.5	5.9	4.2	5.4	5.1	4.5	5.0	3.4	5.4	2.6	5.0
Philadelphia.....	107.1	110.8	114.6	107.1	110.3	115.1	107.2	111.9	116.4	104.5	109.0	115.5	7.1	3.4	3.4	7.1	3.0	4.3	7.2	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.3	6.0
Providence.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	114.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	110.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
South:																								
Atlanta.....	103.0	105.2	111.8	105.3	109.9	119.8	105.3	108.3	114.1	105.9	107.9	122.6	3.0	2.2	6.3	5.3	4.3	9.0	5.3	2.9	5.4	5.9	1.8	13.6
Dallas.....	105.6	110.9	115.3	99.2	106.8	109.8	105.9	109.9	115.0	103.6	107.1	112.1	5.6	5.0	4.0	-0.8	7.6	2.8	5.9	3.8	4.6	3.6	3.3	4.7
Memphis.....	104.1	106.2	113.2	106.7	114.3	121.0	103.5	106.5	113.2	103.2	108.8	117.2	4.1	2.1	6.5	6.7	7.1	5.9	3.5	3.0	8.1	5.2	3.5	7.7
Middle West:																								
Chicago.....	105.8	109.5	114.3	105.9	110.3	116.9	106.3	109.8	115.5	105.7	109.4	114.4	5.8	3.6	4.3	5.9	4.2	6.0	6.3	3.3	5.1	5.7	3.5	4.6
Milwaukee.....	104.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	110.1	105.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.0	105.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.0	104.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	111.1	4.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	5.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	5.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	4.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	106.3	109.9	114.1	109.4	114.2	118.1	106.6	110.2	115.5	106.4	111.6	117.1	6.3	3.3	3.8	9.4	4.3	3.4	6.6	3.3	4.9	6.4	4.9	4.9
Far West:																								
St. Louis.....	105.7	110.1	114.7	106.4	109.6	116.8	107.1	110.5	117.3	108.5	111.7	116.6	5.7	4.2	4.2	6.4	3.0	6.6	7.1	-3.2	6.1	8.5	3.0	4.4
Denver.....	105.7	108.8	113.3	108.0	108.0	115.2	108.1	113.0	120.9	108.0	114.2	123.8	5.7	2.9	4.2	8.0	0.0	6.7	8.1	4.5	7.0	8.0	5.7	8.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	104.6	108.4	113.5	105.4	108.1	112.8	105.5	108.7	114.8	106.0	109.8	113.3	4.6	3.6	4.7	5.4	2.5	4.3	5.5	3.0	5.6	6.0	3.6	3.4
Portland.....	104.7	110.3	116.0	101.6	108.5	113.2	105.5	109.6	115.0	104.9	110.6	113.3	4.7	5.4	5.2	1.6	6.9	4.3	5.5	3.9	4.9	4.9	5.4	3.0
San Francisco-Oakland.....	104.4	107.6	112.7	104.3	110.9	113.8	104.0	106.5	110.4	106.1	109.3	114.1	4.4	3.0	4.8	4.3	6.3	2.6	4.0	2.4	3.7	6.1	3.0	4.4

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly salaries are earnings based on hours for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries. Average hourly earnings are straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Years ending June 30. The pay periods studied varied among the areas. See footnote 2, table 2 for the timing of the 1955-56 survey.

<sup>3</sup> Not surveyed.

**Office Occupations.** Salaries of women office workers increased an average of 4.7 percent during 1955. Increases ranged from 3.4 percent in Philadelphia to 6.5 percent in Memphis. In 10 of the 13 areas which were surveyed in both 1954-55 and 1955-56, increases were as high or higher in 1955-56 than a year earlier. The highest increases in salaries of women office workers, percentagewise, were reported in Atlanta and Memphis. These areas reported the lowest increases a year earlier.<sup>5</sup>

Numerically, secretaries, general stenographers, and routine copy typists (class B) were the most important women's jobs studied. Secretaries had the highest average weekly salaries in 15 of the 17 areas; their average salaries ranged from \$61.50 in Providence to \$81 in Detroit and were \$70 or more in 13 of the 17 areas. (See table 2.) The salaries of stenographers were, on the average, about \$12 below those of secretaries and about the same amount (\$11.50) higher than those of class B copy typists. Among the 17 areas, the difference between the salaries of secretaries and general stenographers ranged from \$8.50 in Memphis to \$16 in Milwaukee and the difference between the salaries of stenographers and routine copy typists ranged from \$6.50 in Providence to \$16 in Detroit.

Accounting clerks (class A) generally had next to highest salaries among the women's office jobs

studied. Their salaries were higher than those of secretaries in Memphis and New Orleans but were generally from \$1 to \$5 less in other areas.

Among the lower paid office jobs, class B typists generally earned about \$3.50 more per week than routine file clerks and office girls. The average salaries of file clerks ranged from \$40.50 in Dallas to \$52 in Los Angeles-Long Beach.

Over half of the establishments included in the surveys reported a minimum-hiring-rate policy for women typists and clerical workers without experience. These rates also varied considerably among areas and among establishments within an area. The most common hiring-rate range for inexperienced workers in 1955-56 was from \$40 to \$42.50 a week, as it had been a year earlier, although the proportion of establishments with entrance rates of more than \$42.50 a week rose from one-fourth to one-third.

Class A accounting clerks had the highest weekly salaries among the six men's office jobs studied. Their salaries ranged from \$75 to \$95.50 and in 10 of the 17 areas they were between \$85 and \$87.50. Men's salaries were higher than women's in comparable jobs in all except two areas: In St. Louis, office girls earned more than office boys;

<sup>5</sup> The pay periods studied varied among the areas (see footnote 2, table 2), and differences in survey timing (or effective dates of wage and salary adjustments) may account for some of the interarea variation.

TABLE 2.—Average weekly salaries<sup>1</sup> for women in 14 office occupations, 17 areas, winter 1955-56<sup>2</sup>

Area	Book-keeping-machine operators, class A	Book-keeping-machine operators, class B	Clerks, accounting, class A	Clerks, accounting, class B	Clerks, file, class B	Clerks, payroll	Comptometer operators	Key-punch operators	Office girls	Secretaries	Stenographers, general	Switchboard operators	Typists, class A	Typists, class B
<b>Northeast:</b>														
Newark-Jersey City.....	\$62.00	\$54.00	\$71.50	\$58.50	\$47.50	\$63.50	\$63.50	\$58.50	\$45.00	\$75.50	\$61.50	\$59.50	\$58.50	\$51.00
New York City.....	66.00	59.00	73.50	58.50	49.00	68.00	63.50	57.50	46.00	78.50	63.00	62.00	61.50	53.50
Philadelphia.....	61.00	49.00	64.00	52.00	41.00	58.50	54.50	54.00	41.00	70.50	56.50	55.00	54.00	46.00
Providence.....	56.00	49.50	58.50	49.50	42.50	52.50	51.00	49.00	42.00	61.50	51.50	50.50	50.50	45.00
<b>South:</b>														
Atlanta.....	60.00	54.50	68.00	53.50	44.50	58.50	57.00	53.50	44.50	71.00	59.50	48.00	53.50	47.00
Dallas.....	62.50	51.50	64.50	54.00	40.50	58.50	56.50	52.50	41.00	70.00	60.50	48.50	54.00	46.50
Memphis.....	60.00	51.00	64.00	51.00	42.50	56.50	51.50	53.00	42.50	62.50	54.00	41.50	54.00	43.50
New Orleans.....	58.00	46.50	68.00	50.50	41.50	54.00	51.00	52.00	36.50	67.50	54.50	42.00	49.50	42.00
<b>Middle West:</b>														
Chicago.....	73.50	62.00	76.00	61.00	51.00	68.50	65.50	63.50	51.50	78.50	66.50	62.50	65.00	55.50
Detroit.....	73.00	58.50	78.00	60.50	48.50	70.50	67.00	64.50	49.50	81.00	69.50	63.00	67.00	53.50
Milwaukee.....	66.00	54.50	69.50	56.00	46.50	59.50	55.50	55.00	43.50	74.50	58.50	53.00	58.00	48.50
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	62.00	52.00	66.50	52.00	44.00	59.00	57.00	50.50	41.50	68.50	56.50	55.00	54.00	47.50
St. Louis.....	61.50	53.00	70.00	54.00	45.50	60.50	58.00	57.00	47.00	73.00	59.00	55.50	58.50	49.50
<b>Far West:</b>														
Denver.....	65.50	51.50	63.50	55.00	45.50	59.00	54.00	56.50	43.00	70.50	59.50	50.50	55.50	48.50
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	75.00	57.00	76.00	64.00	52.00	72.50	68.50	67.50	52.00	79.50	68.00	63.00	64.00	55.00
Portland.....	69.50	55.50	74.00	60.50	48.00	64.00	61.00	62.00	45.50	75.00	63.00	53.50	60.00	51.00
San Francisco-Oakland.....	74.00	58.50	75.00	62.00	50.00	71.00	65.00	63.00	52.00	79.00	68.50	63.00	62.00	54.00

<sup>1</sup> For definition, see footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> The areas were surveyed during the following months: 1955: October—Dallas and Detroit; November—Milwaukee, New Orleans, and Philadelphia; December—Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Newark-Jersey City;

1956: January—San Francisco-Oakland; February—Memphis and St. Louis; March—Los Angeles-Long Beach and Providence; April—Atlanta, Chicago, New York, and Portland.



and in San Francisco-Oakland, their salaries were the same. In the other areas, office boys earned from 50 cents to \$4.50 more than office girls. In other occupations, average salaries of men exceeded those of women by about the following amounts: accounting clerks, \$14; order clerks, \$17; payroll clerks, \$16; and tabulating-machine operators, \$9.50.

**Professional and Technical Occupations.** The weekly salaries of industrial nurses, the only women's professional occupation studied, ranged from \$67 in Providence to \$84 in Los Angeles-Long Beach in 1955-56. (See table 3.) Although the average increase in salaries of industrial nurses was about the same as for women office workers, 4.8 and 4.7, respectively, the amount of increase by area varied more for industrial nurses: from 1.4 percent in Newark-Jersey City to 9.0 percent in Atlanta.

Among men professional and technical workers, salaries of senior draftsmen averaged more than \$95 in 12 of the 17 areas and ranged from \$84.50 to \$120.50; those of junior draftsmen ranged from \$62 in Providence to \$90 in Detroit. Differences in salaries between senior and junior draftsmen ranged from \$17.50 in San Francisco-Oakland to \$36.50 in New York City.

**Skilled Maintenance Workers.** Straight-time average hourly earnings of skilled maintenance workers rose 5.2 percent, on the average, during 1955. The highest increase in pay was 8.1 percent in Memphis, and the smallest increase was 3.4 percent in New York City. The 8.1-percent increase in Memphis was equivalent to an average of about 16 cents an hour for these workers and the 3.4-percent increase in New York was equivalent to about 7 cents. For most areas, the increases were between 11 and 14 cents an hour.

Skilled maintenance workers in the areas studied generally averaged \$2 or more an hour except in Providence and the four southern areas, where they averaged less in a few trades. Tool and die makers, the highest paid skilled workers studied, had average hourly earnings ranging from \$2.31

\* Increases are based on data for janitors, material-handling laborers, and watchmen, who comprise the bulk of the unskilled plant workers studied.  
 † The 1955 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act raised the minimum wage from 75 cents per hour to \$1, effective March 1, 1956.

TABLE 3.—Average weekly salaries<sup>1</sup> for 4 professional and technical occupations, 17 areas, winter 1955-56<sup>2</sup>

Area	Draftsmen (men)			Women industrial nurses
	Leader	Senior	Junior	
<b>Northeast:</b>				
Newark-Jersey City.....	\$129.50	\$100.00	\$71.50	\$74.50
New York City.....	144.50	108.50	72.00	82.00
Philadelphia.....	132.50	97.50	73.00	72.50
Providence.....	113.00	85.00	62.00	67.00
<b>South:</b>				
Atlanta.....	138.50	96.00	69.50	78.50
Dallas.....	107.50	84.50	63.50	72.50
Memphis.....	99.50	99.50	67.50	72.00
New Orleans.....	94.50	69.50	69.50	70.50
<b>Middle West:</b>				
Chicago.....	130.50	106.00	78.00	79.50
Detroit.....	120.50	90.00	90.00	81.50
Milwaukee.....	98.50	78.00	73.00	73.00
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	93.50	73.50	75.00	75.00
St. Louis.....	106.00	79.50	73.00	73.00
<b>Far West:</b>				
Denver.....	129.50	104.00	84.50	72.00
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	130.50	98.50	80.50	84.00
Portland.....	118.00	97.50	79.50	73.00
San Francisco-Oakland.....	118.00	94.50	77.00	78.50

<sup>1</sup> For definition, see footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 2.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

in Providence to \$2.79 in Chicago. In Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and the three Pacific Coast areas, average hourly earnings in this trade amounted to \$2.65 or more. Machinists, electricians, and pipefitters generally had the next highest average hourly earnings among the maintenance trades; auto and machine-maintenance mechanics and painters were generally the lowest paid. Auto mechanics averaged less than \$2 an hour in the four southern areas and were highest paid in San Francisco-Oakland (\$2.55). In most of the other areas, their average hourly earnings were between \$2.20 and \$2.40 an hour. (See table 4.)

**Unskilled Plant Workers.** During 1955, average hourly earnings for unskilled plant workers increased 5.9 percent—from 3.0 percent in Portland to 13.6 percent in Atlanta.<sup>6</sup> The next highest increase for these workers was 8.4 percent in Denver. The large increase in average hourly earnings of Atlanta unskilled plant workers is partially explained by the fact that earnings data for that area were secured for an April 1956 pay period and included adjustments to the new Federal minimum wage of \$1 an hour.<sup>7</sup>

Straight-time average hourly earnings of material-handling laborers ranged from \$1.16 in New Orleans to \$2.03 in San Francisco-Oakland. In

Newark-Jersey City, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Portland, laborers averaged \$1.90 or more an hour. In the four southern areas, these workers averaged from \$1.16 to \$1.35 an hour.

Laborers earned from 15 to 37 cents an hour more than janitors in the 17 areas studied. Janitors' and watchmen's rates differed by small amounts except in Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago, where janitors' rates exceeded those for watchmen by 18, 19, and 35 cents, respectively. Janitors' rates were higher in 7 of the other 14 areas; watchmen's were higher in 6, and in Denver they averaged the same.

**Other Plant Workers.** The highest pay levels for other plant jobs were nearly always found in San Francisco-Oakland, Detroit, or Chicago. Among the exceptions were truckdrivers (one of the more important jobs numerically), oilers, pipefitters, and drivers of industrial power trucks (other than forklift). Truckdrivers were highest paid in Newark-Jersey City (\$2.42); next highest rates (\$2.36) were paid in New York City and in San Francisco-Oakland.<sup>5</sup> Averages of less than \$2 were recorded for this job in Denver and Providence (\$1.81 and \$1.83, respectively) and in the South, where they ranged from \$1.29 in New Orleans to \$1.57 in Atlanta.

Earnings data were collected in 1955-56 for three women's plant jobs—operators of passenger

elevators, packers for shipping, and janitresses. Shipping packers were the highest paid of these women workers and had average hourly earnings ranging from 92 cents in New Orleans to \$1.84 in Detroit. Janitresses' earnings ranged from 61 cents in New Orleans to \$1.60 in San Francisco-Oakland; in 10 of the 17 areas, they earned from \$1.08 to \$1.32. Earnings of elevator operators ranged from 52 cents in Atlanta to \$1.63 in the San Francisco Bay area. In over half of the areas, their earnings ranged from 99 cents to \$1.19.

**Interindustry Comparisons.** Pay levels for office and plant jobs in manufacturing tended to be higher than in nonmanufacturing as a whole, but were frequently below levels in individual nonmanufacturing industry groups, as already noted. Public utilities, followed by wholesale trade, generally had the highest earnings levels among the nonmanufacturing industry groups surveyed; it was usually averages for workers in these groups which exceeded manufacturing averages. In a few of the nonoffice jobs studied, however, averages in retail trade were frequently the highest.

<sup>5</sup> A large proportion of the truckdrivers in Newark-Jersey City and New York City manufacturing establishments were paid under a bonus system, whereas in San Francisco-Oakland the drivers were on an hourly rate. In nonmanufacturing establishments, truckdrivers averaged \$2.35 in the San Francisco Bay area as compared with \$2.23 in Newark-Jersey City and \$2.31 in New York City.

TABLE 4.—Average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for men in 14 plant occupations, 17 areas, winter 1955-56<sup>2</sup>

Area	Carpenters, maintenance	Electricians, maintenance	Guards	Helpers, trades, maintenance	Janitors	Laborers, material-handling	Machinists, maintenance	Mechanics, (auto-motive) maintenance	Order fillers	Painters, maintenance	Tool and die makers <sup>3</sup>	Truckdrivers	Truckers, power (forklift)	Watchmen
<b>Northeast:</b>														
Newark-Jersey City.....	\$2.43	\$2.51	\$1.84	\$1.93	\$1.60	\$1.92	\$2.43	\$2.22	\$1.88	\$2.30	\$2.53	\$2.42	\$2.02	\$1.53
New York City.....	2.29	2.33	1.66	1.82	1.49	1.68	2.45	2.23	1.76	2.12	2.56	2.36	2.08	1.53
Philadelphia.....	2.37	2.35	1.67	1.90	1.43	1.65	2.37	2.19	1.71	2.14	2.49	2.08	1.83	1.40
Providence.....	1.98	1.95	1.44	1.66	1.31	1.50	2.00	2.01	1.45	1.88	2.31	1.83	1.70	1.28
<b>South:</b>														
Atlanta.....	2.05	2.27	1.82	1.58	1.12	1.35	2.18	1.90	1.34	2.07	-----	1.57	1.58	1.19
Dallas.....	2.06	2.17	1.64	1.45	1.11	1.29	2.15	1.91	1.35	1.97	2.33	1.55	1.56	1.08
Memphis.....	1.98	2.30	1.72	1.23	1.07	1.23	2.29	1.81	1.26	1.87	2.42	1.47	1.44	1.00
New Orleans.....	1.91	2.20	1.11	1.57	.91	1.16	2.17	1.94	1.26	1.88	-----	1.29	1.46	.93
<b>Middle West:</b>														
Chicago.....	2.58	2.65	1.81	1.99	1.63	1.78	2.61	2.48	1.78	2.59	2.79	2.27	1.97	1.28
Detroit.....	2.51	2.60	2.10	2.10	1.72	1.93	2.64	2.39	1.93	2.41	2.75	2.29	2.01	1.54
Milwaukee.....	2.35	2.47	1.81	1.86	1.57	1.86	2.56	2.25	1.90	2.31	2.65	2.12	1.95	1.38
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	2.48	2.62	1.83	1.96	1.46	1.82	2.46	2.19	1.77	2.53	2.55	2.02	1.93	1.56
St. Louis.....	2.41	2.50	1.82	2.07	1.45	1.73	2.54	2.25	1.75	2.43	2.67	2.13	1.89	1.36
<b>Far West:</b>														
Denver.....	2.28	2.25	1.75	1.78	1.34	1.71	2.25	2.23	1.61	2.14	2.32	1.81	1.81	1.34
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	2.43	2.57	1.95	2.08	1.56	1.90	2.57	2.36	1.94	2.36	2.67	2.15	2.05	1.60
Portland.....	2.49	2.49	1.92	1.97	1.54	1.90	2.44	2.32	1.91	2.53	2.66	2.10	1.99	1.65
San Francisco-Oakland.....	2.50	2.49	1.78	2.08	1.70	2.03	2.50	2.55	2.03	2.41	2.68	2.36	2.11	1.73

<sup>1</sup> For definition, see footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 2.

<sup>3</sup> Other than in tool and die jobbing shop.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate insufficient data to warrant presentation.

As a rule, the higher earnings in nonmanufacturing were found more often in office occupations. Since the importance of the various industry groups differ by area, this factor must be considered in evaluating the significance of intercity occupational wage differentials.

### Interarea Wage Differentials

The magnitude of interarea differences in pay levels is measured here by averaging the pay for groupings of occupations. By using data for the same jobs in each area, and assuming the existence of a constant employment relationship between jobs in all areas, interarea differences in occupational composition were eliminated as a factor in examining pay levels.<sup>9</sup> Area estimates derived in this manner, being based on job averages for broad industry groupings, necessarily reflect the effect of local industrial composition on wage structures. Although not necessarily indicative of interarea pay relationships for all types of employment, the four groups (office, maintenance, custodial, and material movement) which are used in this analysis provide useful benchmarks for comparison of wage differences among labor markets.

For purposes of this comparison, pay levels for each field of work and industry group in each labor market are expressed as percentages of like groups in New York City. On this basis, office clerical weekly pay levels in Detroit and Los Angeles-Long Beach were 106 percent of New York City levels (table 5). Chicago and San Francisco-Oakland pay levels were recorded at 104 percent of the New York City level. Newark-Jersey City and Portland almost approximated New York City (98-99 percent), and pay relatives for

<sup>9</sup> For each area, all-industry average weekly salaries for 18 office jobs (5 men's and 13 women's jobs), and average hourly earnings for 6 maintenance trades, 4 custodial jobs, and 7 material-movement jobs were multiplied by estimated total employment in each job in all industries and areas combined. Similar occupational weights were used in developing separate estimates for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing.

For a more detailed report on wage differences among and within areas, see *Wage Differences and Establishment Practices, 17 Labor Markets, 1953-54*, BLS Bull. 1173.

<sup>10</sup> Whereas data for New York City relate to April 1956, Dallas and Detroit were studied in October 1955; Milwaukee, New Orleans, and Philadelphia in November 1955; Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul and Newark-Jersey City in December 1955; and San Francisco-Oakland in January 1956. The period studied in the remaining areas differed from the New York City survey month by 3 months or less. (See footnote 2, table 2.) Estimates of comparative pay positions should be viewed in the light of this variation in payroll coverage.

TABLE 5.—Relative pay levels for office workers<sup>1</sup> in 17 areas by industry division and sex, winter 1955-56<sup>2</sup>

Area	All industries			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women
<b>Northeast:</b>									
Newark-Jersey City.....	98	107	97	95	105	94	97	108	96
New York City.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Philadelphia.....	89	98	88	90	98	86	95	85	85
Providence.....	84	102	82	82	96	81	82	105	79
<b>South:</b>									
Atlanta.....	91	100	90	94	103	92	91	99	90
Dallas.....	90	101	89	95	103	94	89	99	87
Memphis.....	85	101	83	86	97	84	85	103	82
New Orleans.....	81	92	80	87	91	87	83	91	82
<b>Middle West:</b>									
Chicago.....	104	111	103	102	109	101	104	110	103
Detroit.....	106	118	104	107	118	106	101	115	99
Milwaukee.....	94	107	93	95	106	93	90	103	88
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	90	100	88	88	97	87	89	100	88
St. Louis.....	94	105	93	93	105	91	93	102	91
<b>Far West:</b>									
Denver.....	91	96	90	92	94	92	91	96	90
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	106	112	105	105	110	105	104	113	103
Portland.....	99	109	97	96	107	94	99	110	98
San Francisco-Oakland.....	104	110	103	108	111	107	102	108	101

<sup>1</sup> These indexes are based on data for the following occupations: Men—clerks, accounting, class A; clerks, accounting, class B; order clerks; office boys; tabulating-machine operators; Women—billers, machine (billing); bookkeeping-machine operators, class B; comptometer operators; accounting clerk, class A; accounting clerks, class B; file clerks, class B; payroll clerks; key-punch operators; secretaries; stenographers, general; switchboard operators; typists, class A; typists, class B.

<sup>2</sup> For description of methodology, see text footnote 9 (this page).

other areas ranged from 94 for Milwaukee and St. Louis to 81 percent for New Orleans.<sup>10</sup>

Based on all-industry averages for 6 skilled maintenance trades, Chicago and Detroit workers' pay was 110 percent of the New York City level (table 6). San Francisco-Oakland at 108 percent ranked third with Los Angeles and Portland at 106 percent tied for fourth. Three other mid-western areas and Newark-Jersey City had pay relatives of 103-104 for these skilled workers. The lowest area pay relative—84 percent in Providence—was about 5 points below those recorded in the 4 areas studied in the South.

Pay relatives for custodial workers ranged from 115 percent in the San Francisco Bay area to 59 percent in New Orleans. Newark-Jersey City in the Northeast, Chicago, Detroit, and Milwaukee in the Middle West, and Los Angeles and Portland in the Far West held a pay position intermediate between New York City and San Francisco.

Workers in material-movement jobs generally earn more than custodial workers but less than

TABLE 6.—Relative pay levels for plant workers<sup>1</sup> in 17 areas by industry division and work category, winter 1955-56<sup>2</sup>  
(New York City=100)

Area	All industries				Manufacturing				Nonmanufacturing			
	Maintenance, custodial, and material movement	Maintenance	Custodial	Material movement	Maintenance, custodial, and material movement	Maintenance	Custodial	Material movement	Maintenance, custodial, and material movement	Maintenance	Custodial	Material movement
<b>Northeast:</b>												
Newark-Jersey City.....	107	104	105	110	109	103	107	114	106	107	100	108
New York City.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Philadelphia.....	96	99	94	96	97	97	99	96	95	102	86	96
Providence.....	85	84	86	85	83	80	86	82	88	86	86	91
<b>South:</b>												
Atlanta.....	81	90	77	78	81	89	87	74	80	94	68	80
Dallas.....	79	89	75	77	84	89	85	81	74	84	66	74
Memphis.....	76	90	72	73	78	88	81	71	72	80	62	73
New Orleans.....	70	89	59	68	76	87	80	69	68	91	53	66
<b>Middle West:</b>												
Chicago.....	106	110	106	103	104	104	107	102	108	120	104	105
Detroit.....	110	110	112	109	112	108	121	109	103	109	91	106
Milwaukee.....	104	103	102	106	105	101	107	105	100	103	86	106
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	102	103	100	102	102	100	106	100	102	108	93	104
St. Louis.....	100	104	96	100	101	102	102	100	98	107	81	102
<b>Far West:</b>												
Denver.....	94	97	92	94	94	93	101	92	93	99	83	95
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	107	106	106	107	107	103	112	106	108	111	101	109
Portland.....	106	106	106	106	107	102	113	106	105	109	98	108
San Francisco-Oakland.....	113	108	115	115	114	106	119	114	113	107	110	117

<sup>1</sup> The indexes for the various plant-worker groups are based on data for the following occupations: *Maintenance*—automotive mechanics, carpenters, electricians, machinists, mechanics (machine repairmen), and painters; *Custodial*—guards, janitors, janitresses, and watchmen; *Material movement*—fork-

lift operators, material-handling laborers, order fillers, shipping packers, shipping and receiving clerks, and truckdrivers.

<sup>2</sup> For description of methodology, see text footnote 9 (p. 1045).

skilled maintenance workers. As in the case of the custodial group, the San Francisco Bay area ranked highest and New Orleans lowest, with 115 and 68 percent of New York City pay, respectively.

Except for office workers, the relative spreads between the high and low average earnings among areas were greater in nonmanufacturing than in manufacturing, as follows:

Job group	Percentage difference between highest and lowest area relatives	
	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
Office workers.....	32	27
Plant workers.....	50	66
Maintenance.....	35	50
Custodial.....	51	108
Material movement.....	65	77

The smaller degree of wage dispersion in manufacturing is believed to be accounted for in part by the fact that wage structures in some manufacturing industries, notably transportation-equipment producers, are largely industry-oriented and are not set on an area-by-area basis.

Pay levels for office and skilled maintenance workers in the South compare more favorably

with northeastern and midwestern levels than is the case with custodial and material-movement workers. Excluding the 4 areas in the South and Providence, which had relatively low pay levels, the maximum wage differences among the 12 other areas ranged from 16 percent for maintenance workers in manufacturing to 36 percent for custodial workers in nonmanufacturing. Estimates for other job-industry categories fell in the 20- to 24-point range.

Comparison of interarea wage relatives based on the 1955-56 studies with those developed 2 years earlier indicated relatively little change in pay relatives or rank pay position for individual areas. Greater than average increases, however, have been noted in pay for maintenance and custodial workers in Denver, bringing 1955-56 Denver levels to only a few percentage points below New York City. The new Federal minimum wage of \$1 has also appeared to have an effect in a few situations, although most of the areas in which any substantial employment would be directly affected were studied before the new minimum went into effect.

—A. N. JARRELL

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations



## The 1956 Session of the International Labor Conference

THE social, economic, and political philosophies of 70 nations were criticized and defended, denounced and praised, at the 39th Annual Conference of the International Labor Organization (ILO), which met June 6-28, 1956, in Geneva. Despite the fact that the 823 delegates and advisers and the 27 ministers of labor and social affairs who attended spoke in many different tongues about countless subjects with varying points of view, underlying all was one steady theme which finally emerged in the form of a question: What do we mean by the words freedom and democracy, force and compulsion, slavery and degradation? The world, at least as of last June, had no clear, single answer.

The Conference opened with an East-West conflict characteristic of many of its activities. It involved the selection of the president of the Conference, who, according to a general understanding, was to be an Asian this year. Traditionally, the president has been elected unanimously and, with the exception of last year, by prearrangement. But this year, the West supported Mohsein Nasr, Minister of Labor of Iran, on the grounds that he had virtually been promised it after withdrawing last year, and the East generally supported M. A. Raschid, Minister of Labor of Burma. Nasr won, 138 to 89 (with 1 abstention), and the stage was set for the debate which followed.

### Universality vs. Tripartitism in the ILO

One of the traditional and unique strengths of the ILO has been its tripartite structure. It is the only international organization in which representatives of employers, workers, and governments assemble, free and independent of one another under the ILO constitution, to develop recommendations, conventions, and resolutions designed to improve the labor conditions and living standards of workers throughout the world.<sup>1</sup>

Since the reentry of Russia into the ILO in 1954 after a 14-year absence, this tripartitism, which is provided for in the ILO constitution, has been directly challenged, and many feel, undermined. On the other hand, there are many who argue that the ILO must recognize the changing world and

that it must be universally inclusive rather than exclusive of systems with which its members might not agree.

The employer and worker groups<sup>2</sup> in the ILO have objected that in Communist nations both employers and trade unionists are directed by the State for the State's welfare and, therefore, are in fact government spokesmen. These groups have unsuccessfully challenged Communist employers' and workers' credentials on the basis that they were not independent of their Governments, and the employer group has repeatedly refused to name Communist employers to conference committees.<sup>3</sup> This year the workers' group failed in its efforts to oust the workers' delegation from Rumania, which became a member this year, because it was not independent of the Government. (The standing orders of the Conference provide that challenges based on charges previously considered and decided are not receivable.) And also this year, the Conference again granted Communist employers deputy membership on committees despite the employer group's refusal to nominate them. (Deputy members may vote only under conditions defined by their respective groups.)

But what was more important this year was a 2-day debate on the findings of an ILO committee appointed last year to study the extent of freedom from government control of employers' and workers' organizations.<sup>4</sup> The report of the committee, which was headed by Lord McNair, former president of the International Court of Justice, provided support for both the principles of tripartitism and universality. This report will be considered by the Governing Body, or board of directors, of the ILO in November.

Commenting on the McNair report, Belgium's Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, L. E. Troclet, argued in favor of universality, reasoning that the ILO could not remain tied to the economic and social structure existing at the time it was founded 37 years ago. He said the world today

<sup>1</sup> An ILO convention is a draft international treaty which, following adoption by the ILO Conference, must be considered by each ILO member nation for ratification and application. While not subject to the convention ratification procedure, a recommendation is also a standard which the Conference believes should be incorporated into the domestic practice of ILO member nations.

<sup>2</sup> These groups are composed of all accredited delegates representing employers and workers, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> Traditionally, the membership of substantive Conference committees has been composed of delegates nominated by the respective groups.

<sup>4</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955 (p. 806).

was facing two opposing views not only on trade unionism but on the very concept of democracy. In the Communist countries (the so-called People's Democracies), he said, it is perfectly clear that trade unions are in no way responsible for representing the interests of the workers or for defending the workers "even against the State as employer." Unions have become a genuine "public institution" in these countries, he said. But he also contended that the trade unions of the western democracies had undergone "an essential modification in their functions, and during this development the freedom that is theirs has lost some of its original significance." He continued:

Although the employers' and workers' organizations are not conscious—in Belgium, for instance—of any infringement on their liberty, the State designates those which are really representative, it establishes conciliation and arbitration procedures, it regulates the exercise of right to strike.

Mr. Troclet pointed out that in some less industrially developed countries, "the government tends to secure the establishment of employers' and workers' organizations and to guide their first steps." In yet other countries, which nevertheless belonged to the ILO and had indeed done so for many years, he said, trade unionism was subjected by government to all sorts of administrative provisions.

"In the light of what I have said," the Belgian Minister declared, "I think I may say that to put forward at this time a peremptory final distinction between the free unions and those which are not free, . . . and to claim to reach back to the original value of trade union freedom by eliminating from it the factors which may have made it what it is today, would be to fail in our essential international duty and be a grave infringement of objective observation and the scientific spirit."

"I would like to ask those countries [where governments are subject to pressures hostile to ILO]," he said, ". . . not to solve the problem of coexistence by removing the points of contact. . . . In [the ILO] we shall have a mission which we shall be worthy to fulfill. But it depends on us that the ILO shall not become an instrument of propaganda in the service of any ideology."

David W. Wainhouse, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and one of the United States Government delegates,<sup>5</sup> gave the United States view: "The original question remains [to be considered

by the Governing Body]: How can the participation of Communist employer and worker representatives be reconciled with the traditional practices of the International Labor Organization? The crucial issue is the extent to which employer and worker representatives are free of their own governments to determine their own policies and actions, as for example, in voting in the International Labor Organization." He cited the McNair report as evidence that they had no freedom or independence whatsoever in the Soviet orbit. "The functions usually performed by employers' organizations . . . are in fact indistinguishable from the various functions of the Communist governments," Mr. Wainhouse continued, alluding to the McNair report.

The Communist point of view with regard to this fundamental conflict, which has rocked the ILO since 1954, was expressed by Soviet Government delegate Amazasp A. Arutiunian. He did not deny that Communist trade unions were instruments of the State, nor did he deny that Communist employers were mere plant managers directed by the State. This indeed has been frequently admitted by the Communists.

He said rather, ". . . it is no secret to anybody that . . . when [the ILO] was set up, its members were only the capitalist countries, but nobody [could claim today] that the International Labor Organization was created for the defense of capitalism."

John J. O'Brien, the Irish employer delegate, said: "What we are talking about is Communist totalitarianism, which is very different from socialism. We have a number of Socialist countries represented here in the Conference and we know that in those . . . countries there is a great deal of freedom. . . . We are discussing solely the question of accrediting people who are dominated

<sup>5</sup> The United States delegation to the Conference was composed as follows: Government delegates: J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Labor Affairs; David W. Wainhouse, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs; alternate delegate: B. Allen Rowland, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce; Congressional advisers: Augustine B. Kelley, and Samuel K. McConnell, House of Representatives; advisers: John T. Flahburn, Selene Gifford, Paul Gurske, Alice K. Leopold, Otis Mulliken, James H. Pearson, Stuart Rothman, George Tobias, Arnold Zempel.

Employers' delegate: Charles H. Smith, Jr., president, Steel Improvement and Forge Co.; advisers: Virgil B. Day, G. Gordon Mitchell, Carl E. Schneider, Frank H. Terrell, William G. Van Meter.

Workers' delegate: George P. Delaney, ILO representative, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations; advisers: James B. Carey, C. J. Haggerty, Thomas Murphy, Harry Pollak, George J. Richardson, Harry Sayre.

and controlled by government as free representatives of workers and employers."

United States employer delegate Charles H. Smith, speaking along much the same lines, urged that the Governing Body in November carefully consider the problem, which, he said, "is a matter of grave concern to all of the free employers of the ILO and . . . they will never accept willingly government officials forced into their ranks, diluting their voting strength and eliminating equality from the ILO tripartite system."

On the other hand, K. P. Tripathi, Indian worker delegate, said, "we shall be betraying the cause of the workers in the Communist countries" if we exclude those countries from the ILO.

However, J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and an observer at the Conference, said the free trade union movement was primarily responsible for setting up the ILO, adding:

"We believed then and we believe today that the future of the [ILO] and of its work depends on its tripartite character . . . [In] the ILO we want to see representatives of labor, who are . . . free to act against their own governments if necessary, and free to vote as the situation demands." He said freedom of association should be made a condition of membership in the ILO.

One of the most significant statements of the Conference was made by ILO Director-General David A. Morse, commenting on the debate on the McNair report. For the first time he admitted that the ILO is a *political* organization. He told the Conference: "I think politics will always be with us in the ILO. It is time, I think, that we cast aside any remaining illusions that this could ever be a purely technical body. We deal here in the ILO in human values. Our discussions and decisions reflect what people want their world to be like. This is not everywhere the same. Different people place the highest value on different things—and here I am not speaking of material things but of social, moral, and spiritual things. People strive for their objectives in social and political movements which sometimes come into collision and into conflict. This may be stating the obvious but it is the point from which,

it seems to me, all international action starts. We must recognize it clearly, if what has been said here in the last few weeks is to fall into proper perspective."

### Forced Labor

The quantities of evidence presented in 1953 by the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labor appointed jointly by the United Nations and the ILO, and more recently by the Economic and Social Council and the ILO Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labor, indicate beyond a doubt that within Russia and her captive nations there exist widespread systems of forced labor.<sup>6</sup> The evidence shows that these countries use forced labor principally as a means of political coercion, as a means of economic development, and as a means of labor discipline.<sup>7</sup>

This year, the Conference adopted conclusions directed toward a convention, on which final action will be taken at the 1957 Conference, prohibiting forced labor for the three purposes mentioned above and also as a means of racial, social, national, or religious discrimination; as a means of punishment for having participated in strikes; and as a consequence of debt bondage or peonage.

In the Conference Committee on Forced Labor, Solicitor of the U. S. Department of Labor, Stuart Rothman, explained the United States position: "The United States is prepared to support a convention which would not only declare forced labor to be abolished, but which would also prohibit the products of forced labor in international commerce. This proposal has the virtue of realism," he continued, pointing out that no one can sincerely oppose forced labor and favor its products in international trade. "Its focus is on effectiveness, and it is hoped that it will have the support of all those who are deeply convinced of the necessity of abolishing forced labor."

Many governments, including Brazil, Argentina, Iran, Iraq, the Federal Republic of Germany, Uruguay, and Greece, expressed outright agreement with the proposal. Others, such as Canada, Italy, and the USSR, saw merit in parts of it, but felt that they needed more time to study it. Therefore, the committee's report requested that the United States proposal be sent to member governments along with the draft conclusions,

<sup>6</sup> For a summary of the UN-ILO Committee's report, see *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1953 (p. 944).

<sup>7</sup> For a discussion of recent changes in Soviet law and practice concerning labor discipline, see *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1956 (p. 767).



for study and comments and that it be considered again at the 1957 Conference in connection with the final draft convention.

The United States as well as most of the other free nations insisted that the ILO should heed the request made by the United Nations General Assembly to adopt "as a matter of urgency" a convention abolishing forced labor, particularly as a means of political coercion, economic development, and labor discipline. As previously indicated, these were the three forms of forced labor found to exist in Communist nations by the UN-ILO Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labor.

The Communists began by attacking the report of the Ad Hoc Committee as "slander and libel", and from then on sought in every way possible to shift the spotlight from themselves to the alleged abuses of other countries. The Russian delegate, Mr. Arutiunian, spoke of "removing the remnants of slavery which have remained in some countries in the form of racial discrimination," and went on to mention restriction on the right to strike and methods of exploitation of a worker by his employer in certain colonial areas.

After asking that an end be put to the so-called "cold war" inside the ILO, Mr. Arutiunian said: "It would be unnatural to expect that there would be no differences between the delegations. But we consider that the differences which may arise should be discussed in a businesslike and friendly manner without straining relations."

United States worker delegate George P. Delaney later suggested that the ILO establish a team of experts to make on-the-spot investigations of forced labor wherever it may exist and to report back to the ILO with its findings. Mr. Arutiunian violently objected that it would be impossible to get "a fair and impartial group to do the investigating."

### The Director-General's Report

In his annual report, ILO Director-General Morse stressed the importance of providing support to countries which are seeking to maintain their economic and social stability while undergoing vast and revolutionary changes in their traditional ways of life. Mr. Morse also described the economic and social problems facing the world

today and pointed out what is being done in the various countries to solve them.

During the traditionally general debate on the report, many speakers spoke of automation and technological advancement as the last stage in the general succession of progress. Mr. Delaney, however, contended that "automation" was different from the changes brought about by the industrial revolution, in which mass production techniques eliminated much skilled work and substituted repetitive tasks, uninteresting to workers. "The advanced technology made possible by automation will have the opposite effect," Mr. Delaney declared. "No longer will there be need for workers to perform identical tasks hundreds of times per day, paying attention with only a fraction of their brains to control of quality and standards. By substituting electronic controls, automation can greatly reduce the demand for unskilled and semiskilled workers, while increasing the demand for engineers and mechanics."

Mr. Delaney asked the ILO to undertake a series of case studies of how labor, management, and governments in various countries cooperated to ensure that introduction of automation in specific enterprises could result in higher wages, more leisure, and better working and living conditions while avoiding unemployment.

Mr. Smith, United States employer delegate, discussed the report generally and then said that the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers "have some very serious questions about the ILO and its future course."<sup>8</sup> He continued, "we disagree on the convention process as a realistic approach to meeting world problems in the field of labor and management." He said he preferred ILO recommendations.

Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins, head of the United States delegation, pointed out that the ILO membership has now grown to a total of 76 nations, "many of which did not exist a dozen years ago. . . . We who have had a longer experience in solving the problems of modern industrial life are happy to be able to help the new

<sup>8</sup> Mr. Smith introduced a resolution into the Conference requesting the Governing Body of the ILO to establish a committee to review the activities of the ILO and make recommendations on the development of future ILO programs. It was defeated in the Resolutions Committee, 50 to 31, with 1 abstention.



nations," Mr. Wilkins declared. "The work that the ILO has done in the past year should give us renewed confidence that by working together our joint progress will continue."

He went on to suggest: "Because of the prominence of African nations and peoples in the new and greater ILO . . . it is . . . time to consider establishing a regional office of the ILO on that continent, to bring together and coordinate [the ILO's] many interests there."

### Other Actions

The full Conference admitted, by a unanimous vote, three new members to the ILO—Tunisia, Sudan, and Morocco—bringing total membership to 76. Since the first of the year, three other countries have also been admitted—Jordan, Rumania, and Spain.

An ILO recommendation concerning vocational training in agriculture was adopted by the Conference, 220 to 0, with 2 abstentions. It lays down the principles and objectives of training, its scope, as well as methods that might be used, including prevocational training, agricultural instruction in schools, farm technical schools, short courses, training of teachers and rural leaders, and teaching aids and materials.

The Conference also adopted, by a vote of 185 to 36, another recommendation concerning the provision of welfare facilities for workers, which was designed to serve as a guide to employers and

unions as well as to governments concerned with problems of feeding and rest facilities in or near the place of work, and the transportation of workers to and from work where ordinary public transportation is inadequate or impractical.

The Conference took preliminary action with a view to final discussion next year of four other instruments: A convention and a recommendation on weekly rest in commerce and offices; and a convention and recommendation on the protection and integration of indigenous people, including tribal and semitribal populations in independent countries.

In addition, it adopted resolutions (1) pointing to the need for efforts to minimize social dislocations and human costs that may be involved in automation; (2) asking that the question of reduction of hours of work be put on the agenda of a forthcoming Conference session; (3) asking for the abolition—by legislation, collective bargaining, or by other means—of wage discrimination based on sex; and (4) expressing the hope for a speedy and fruitful conclusion of the UN's work on disarmament.

It also noted more than 50 new ratifications of ILO conventions, including the ratification by the Soviet Union and Portugal of the Forced Labor Convention No. 29 of 1930. And it adopted a \$7,617,708 budget for the ILO in 1957.

—GEORGE C. LODGE  
Director, Office of Information  
U. S. Department of Labor

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The [International Labor] Conference reaffirms the fundamental principles on which the Organization is based and, in particular, that (a) labor is not a commodity; (b) freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress; (c) poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere; (d) the war against want requires to be carried on with unrelenting vigor within each nation, and by continuous and concerted international effort in which the representatives of workers and employers, enjoying equal status with those of governments, join with them in free discussion and democratic decision with a view to the promotion of the common welfare.

Declaration concerning the Aims and Purposes of the International Labor Organization, adopted by the 26th Session of the International Labor Conference, meeting in Philadelphia, May 10, 1944.

## The Federal-State Conference on Problems of the Aging

A PROGRAM of action to meet the special social and economic needs of the aging was recommended by the Federal-State Conference on Aging which met in Washington, D. C., June 5-7, 1956.<sup>1</sup> Under the joint sponsorship of the Federal Council on Aging<sup>2</sup> and the Council of State Governments,<sup>3</sup> the conference set out to review the findings and program recommendations of the 1955 Governors' Conference<sup>4</sup> and to decide what action the States and the Federal Government could take individually and jointly to create an environment in which older people would be free to choose between continuing in employment or retiring on an adequate pension.

The 240 registered delegates—about half of them appointed by State governors—represented 41 States, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. Various Federal agencies were represented at the conference. Department of Labor representatives included Under Secretary of Labor Arthur Larson, who previewed the research being done by the agency on age barriers to employment, and Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, co-chairman of the conference panel on Income Maintenance and Welfare Services.

The conference agreed virtually unanimously that a specific State organization—a commission, council, or interdepartmental committee—with a coordinating staff that would report to the governor was necessary for effective action. Beyond this, the recommendations from the six conference discussion groups,<sup>5</sup> of course, varied in accordance with the subjects that were discussed. The recommendations of two of the discussion groups—Employment, Rehabilitation, and Retirement, and Income Maintenance and Welfare Services—are summarized here.

Both discussion groups, at the outset, recognized that (1) adequate income is one of the basic needs of older persons; (2) older persons need to have an actual opportunity to choose between continued employment and retirement; and (3) employment problems associated with aging set in long before the traditional retirement age of 65, and are particularly acute for men past 45 and women past 35 or 40 who lose their jobs.

## Employment, Rehabilitation, and Retirement

The discussion group on Employment, Rehabilitation, and Retirement, therefore, recommended the development of a concerted, nationwide program to increase employment opportunities for older workers and to modernize our traditional attitudes toward employment and employability of this increasingly important segment of our labor force as "one of the essentials for healthy economic growth." It pointed out that population forecasts for 1975 indicate 10 million more workers over 45 years of age than there are today, with little change in the number in the middle working years. Continued economic expansion will require full use of all our human resources, and will not permit us to neglect the skills and abilities of older workers or discard them prematurely. Yet in a dynamic economy, older workers may be displaced by such developments as new technological advances, and shifts in the location of industry or in the structure of occupations. The group concluded that in order to provide, promptly, new and satisfying jobs for the middle aged and older persons who are able and willing to work, it will be necessary for State and Federal Governments to take steps to assure:

Full employment opportunities at useful work for all who are able and willing to work, with the elimination of artificial hiring barriers based on age rather than individual ability.

Adequate provision for workers who wish to retire, but with flexible retirement policies of employers and govern-

<sup>1</sup> A wide variety of functional and professional interests was reflected in the conference membership which included, for example, 31 representatives from the field of public welfare, 25 from the public health and hospital field, 17 from State commissions and councils on aging, 11 from State departments of education, 5 from State labor departments or employment services, and 3 from homes for the aged.

For discussion purposes, at the conference, the aging workers were classified as: middle aged (40 to 50), the older worker (55 to 64), and the senior worker (65 and older).

<sup>2</sup> The Federal Council on Aging was established by the President on April 2, 1956. Its function is to assist in coordinating the programs of the various Federal departments and agencies which have a special concern with aging, and to assist those departments in achieving more effective government wide approach to the needs of our older citizens.

<sup>3</sup> The Council of State Governments, established as the American Legislators' Association in 1925, assumed its present name, with expanded functions, in 1935, in order to serve administrative officials as well as State legislators. It is a joint governmental agency composed of State commissions on interstate cooperation.

<sup>4</sup> The States and Their Older Citizens—A Report to the Governors' Conference, Chicago, Council of State Governments, 1955.

<sup>5</sup> In order to permit maximum interchange of ideas on the various aspects of aging, the conference organized the following discussion groups: (a) Employment, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Retirement; (b) Income Maintenance and Welfare Services; (c) Physical and Mental Health; (d) Education and Recreation; (e) Housing and Living Arrangements; and (f) Organization and Functions in the States.

ment to avoid compulsory retirement of qualified workers who desire to continue in their jobs.

Opportunities for useful and satisfying activity after retirement.

Emphasizing that a variety of techniques should be utilized, the group's major program recommendations called for the following action:

Development and strengthening of State and local programs in order to provide effective special services for various groups of older workers who have widely varying needs. Such services should include, for example, counselling and placement services by specialized personnel in public employment offices, development of job opportunities, and provision of more and better educational and rehabilitation facilities for those who need them.

Intensive research, under Federal leadership, to provide more facts about the physical capacities and performance records of older workers. Preliminary findings from studies now under way in the Department of Labor (see p. 1054), show that older workers often surpass their juniors in job performance, productivity, and work habits. The number of such studies of job performance should be increased and their scope broadened, with increased State and local participation.

Development of national, State, and local educational programs to encourage employers to adopt plant policies which "ensure the employment and retention of older persons in employment as long as they are able and willing to work" and to stimulate employment opportunities for all "who are physically and emotionally able to meet reasonable standards of productive efficiency."

Initiation of pilot projects, in various communities, to determine the best ways of using and coordinating the many available resources and the best ways to obtain the cooperation of employers and other important groups.

Action by States to inventory their available resources for special services to older workers and assure the optimum use of these resources.

Study and experiment with the various programs which may provide employment or income for older persons who are not suited for full-time normal jobs—for example, by exploring the possibilities of part-time jobs, employment under "sheltered" conditions, self-employment, and other special working arrangements.

### **Income Maintenance and Welfare Services**

In developing its specific recommendations, the Income Maintenance and Welfare Services group stressed that responsibility for positive action is jointly shared by the Federal, State, and local governments and all other segments of our national economy. Its report stated that the Federal Government has responsibilities for enabling individuals to meet their basic income maintenance needs through the contributory Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) program

and for sharing with the States the cost of public assistance programs. These responsibilities include the strengthening of Federal and State insurance programs so that workers' resources would not be exhausted prior to old age by unemployment, disability, and medical expenses. The State and local governments have the responsibility for the development, expansion, operation, and efficient administration of a wide variety of public welfare programs.

While recognizing that the OASI program is the older workers' basic source of income maintenance, the group stressed that every opportunity and encouragement should be provided to strengthen this program through private resources, including pensions, insurance, investments, savings, and homeownership. With respect to private pensions, it urged that every effort should be made to extend coverage of such plans to additional workers and to facilitate arrangements for acquiring and maintaining retirement rights accumulated in any job.

The recommendations, although directed to the specific needs of the aging, were based on the assumption that the aged should be treated as an integral part of the community and funds needed to effect the recommendations should not be diverted from other age groups. Programs which serve the interests and needs of the whole family are a major preventive of problems of aging workers.

Some of the group's major recommendations concerning income maintenance follow:

As a matter of principle, OASI coverage should be extended to all employed and self-employed, and the program should be strengthened to provide more adequate income for retirees and their dependents and survivors. Permanent and total disability insurance should be included as a part of OASI.

Voluntary health insurance should be made more widely available to the aged and suitably adapted to their needs.

Public assistance programs should be strengthened by easing eligibility requirements and by the removal of Federal and State maximums on individual assistance payments; the Federal grants-in-aid program covering the aged, the blind, the disabled, and dependent children should be extended to other needy persons by aiding the States in providing financial assistance and service. As long as maximums on individual payments continue, the Federal Government should share in the costs of meeting the special medical needs of elderly people, beyond matching State contributions for income maintenance payments;

States were urged to include comprehensive provision for medical care needs of the medically indigent.

With respect to research needs and program development, the group stressed the responsibility of the Federal Government for evaluating the adequacy of Federal, State, and local insurance and assistance programs and other public maintenance programs. Specifically, it was recommended that the Federal Government conduct periodic sample surveys of the income and spending patterns of aged persons, develop and maintain up-to-date quantity-quality standards for specific levels of living for elderly persons, and provide current estimates of the cost of such levels of living.

The recommendations relating to welfare services were based on the recognition that such services are essential in assisting elderly persons to deal with the economic and social effects of aging. These recommendations included the following:

State and local welfare departments should strengthen their protective, preventive, and rehabilitative services to the aging. Such services—counselling, home care and sheltered care services, medical and social diagnostic service, etc.—should be made available to both the needy and the non-needy aged.

While nationwide development of welfare services requires the combined efforts of voluntary and public welfare agencies, the principal role rests with the public agencies. Concerning public programs, there should be (1) allocation of more adequate funds for Federal, State, and local assistance programs so as to provide comprehensive social welfare services to the aging and the needy; (2) Federal financial participation in the extension of social services to the non-needy aging; and (3) increasing educational opportunities for training of specialized personnel to meet the social service needs among the aging.

### Labor Department's Program on Older Workers

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—*The following portion of this article has been excerpted from an address by Under Secretary of Labor Arthur Larson at the Federal-State Conference on Aging. For ease of reading, suspension marks denoting elisions have been omitted.*

[The Department of Labor in mid-1955] undertook an assault on age barriers to employment. The results of the various experiments and studies [by the Bureau of Employment Security, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Women's Bureau, and the many State employment security agencies and universities] will not be completely available for some time, but [some of the available data and analyses, despite their preliminary and highly inconclusive character, provide a tentative basis

for reassessing traditional attitudes and beliefs concerning the employment of older workers].

I sometimes think of our older worker projects as falling under two heads: first, getting rid of unreal difficulties, [i. e.,] the [ideas] that hiring older workers unduly increases pension costs and that older workers are inferior to younger in productivity and performance, and second, dealing with real difficulties, [i. e.,] genuine problems of suitable placement and genuine needs for retraining and counselling.

The real cost of pensions must be taken to be, not what appears to be the current contribution, but the amount that is ultimately paid to the individual, duly adjusted and discounted, of course. And the amount finally actually paid to the man hired young is much higher in proportion to the apparent current costs than the amount finally paid to the man hired when older. We think that we may be able to prove to thoughtful employers that under many, perhaps most, pension plans the pension-cost differential is not a valid impediment to the hiring of older workers.

As to the idea that older workers are inferior in productivity and performance, our analysis at the moment is in such an early stage [that only the most tentative impressions are warranted]. Productivity is a highly individual thing, even within age groups, and output per man hour varies erratically between groups and within groups. If [this impression, based on very limited data,] should prove to be in any degree typical, it would suggest at least this much: The variability of performance within age groups is so marked that chronological age can not be considered a valid overriding consideration in hiring, as against all the other matters affecting ability to perform.

Under my second main heading, that of dealing with genuine difficulties, I shall mention only one principal activity: That of improving job opportunities through specialized counselling, training, and placement services, with the aid, among other things, of newly gathered information on the characteristics of the older unemployed.

The Bureau of Employment Security, together with seven State employment security agencies and several universities, has carried out what we call the "seven-cities study." Detailed information has been compiled on: The pattern of employment and turnover by age, sex, occupation, industry, and size of firm; identification of effective



hiring, retention, and personnel practices of firms who have found unusually successful ways of dealing with older workers; and the characteristics and community services needs of the older unemployed. In addition, these seven States conducted intensive demonstration projects to develop special techniques to do a better job in the counselling and placement of older workers.

[Despite] the incompleteness of the study at this time, answers are beginning to appear to the common questions about the older workers. For example, when does the older worker problem start? The study establishes clearly that the heaviest concentration of unemployed older workers is in the 45-54 age bracket, followed closely by the 55-64 age group.

Are the unemployed older workers out of work because of lack of skills? Older unemployed workers, although having less formal education than younger unemployed workers, actually appear to be in distinctly higher skill classifications. For example, in Detroit, 23 percent of the unemployed workers 45 and over were classified as skilled, compared with only 9 percent of the workers under 45.

Are the unemployed older workers out of work because they are unstable job hoppers? The study shows that older workers change jobs less frequently than younger—which is one of their great advantages to an employer anxious to avoid the cost of frequent turnover. In Detroit, 64 percent of the unemployed older workers had had only one job during the past 3 years, compared with 38 percent for workers under age 45.

But can older workers adapt to new kinds of work? In Miami and Seattle, about 25 percent of the older workers whose last jobs were in manufacturing reported that the longest job that they ever held was in a different industry. In other words, late in life they had switched from their principal industrial connection to a new industry. Of those whose last job was in construction, 50 percent in Seattle and 36 percent in Miami had had their longest job in a different industry.

Can special counselling, training, and placement efforts significantly increase employment of older workers? The demonstration project in Worcester supplied special services to 400 widely assorted older workers. Of these, 53 percent had obtained jobs within the test period of 3 months, half through direct placement by the employment service, and half in other ways. For comparison, a

control group of similar composition was selected which received "normal" services. In the experimental group, 10 times as many older applicants were counselled, 6 times as many tested, and twice as many were called in and referred to jobs. The result: Twice as many were placed by the employment service.

Let me add just one further illustration to show what can be done if we are willing to take the trouble. A field worker out of the Worcester, Mass., office, while calling upon garment industry employers to develop older worker jobs, was repeatedly told that the industry needed 40 stitchers and that none were available. Individual employers had apparently given up training stitchers, both because it was too costly and because they frequently lost them to other employers after they were trained. The Employment Service proceeded to make arrangements with the Worcester Girls Trade School and the industry to set up a training course for the whole industry. The employers provided the equipment, a floor lady, and remnant material for use in class. The Employment Service conducted aptitude tests and selected 15 trainees, half of them over 45 years old. In only 4 weeks, 6 of them were ready and were placed; most of the rest need only another week or two of training. Additional classes have been scheduled; the city has appropriated \$2,500 to purchase 10 late-model machines to be installed this summer; and by fall, the training program will be enlarged.

I have not even mentioned a number of other branches of our older worker project, but you will see the results of this year's work emerging in a series of publications over the coming months, on such things as the provisions of collectively bargained agreements affecting older workers, guides to conducting earnings opportunities forums like those held recently in Baltimore and Boston by the Women's Bureau, a casebook on employer policies and practices with respect to older workers, and a job guide for older workers.

As to next year, our proposed program is mostly in two parts. One is the enlargement and extension to other industries of our BLS study of productivity and performance of older workers. The other is a practical campaign of the Bureau of Employment Security to translate into actual services to older workers the techniques and experience and knowledge we have gained from this year's experiments and research.

## Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees, 1955-56

THE unemployment insurance program for Federal civilian employees, in its first 18 months of operation, provided an average benefit of nearly \$27 a week for more than 13 weeks to 135,000 of 222,000 claimants. Total disbursements to unemployed Federal workers during this period amounted to \$46.4 million for 1.8 million weeks of unemployment.

Under the law which extended unemployment insurance protection to Federal civilian workers effective January 1, 1955,<sup>1</sup> the Secretary of Labor arranged agreements with all States whereby the workers' claims and the benefit payments are handled on the same basis and under the same conditions as payments made to workers covered under the State laws. The Federal Government reimburses the States for the costs of administering the program and finances all benefit costs. To carry out the program, Federal agencies furnish the States with the same type of information on employment, earnings, and reasons for separation of Federal employees as are furnished by private employers covered by State unemployment insurance laws.

An average of 2.4 million Federal civilian employees in the Government's legislative, judicial, and executive branches were covered by the program during 1955, the first year of its operation. This total included several groups of workers normally not considered "Federal employees" but covered under the provisions of the law by rulings of the Secretary of Labor. In this category, for example, were employees of post exchanges and officers' messes of the Department of Defense and civilian employees of the National and Air Guards.

During the year, 149,000 unemployed Federal workers filed claims for 166,000 periods of un-

employment. Of these claimants, 93,000 were paid compensation amounting to \$29 million, for 1,147,000 weeks of unemployment. The average weekly payment for claimants who were totally unemployed was \$26.75; the average under the State programs was \$25.04. Most of the 56,000 Federal claimants who did not receive benefits were reemployed or obtained other jobs before completing the required waiting period (1 week); the remainder were found ineligible because of insufficient earnings or other reasons. The 37 percent of Federal claimants who received no benefits compared with 31 percent of the workers under State programs.

In the first 6 months of 1956, 73,000 Federal civilian employees filed claims. Of these, 42,000 eligible claimants were paid a total of \$17.4 million for 653,000 weeks of unemployment. The average weekly payment for total unemployment was \$26.95.

The seasonal patterns of insured unemployment for both Federal civilian employees and workers covered under State programs have been similar except during the first few months following the inauguration of the Federal program. (The weekly average of insured Federal unemployment rose to a high of 34,900 in March 1955.) Similar to the experience of State programs, the weekly average of Federal insured unemployment reached a high of 31,400 in February 1956 but, by May, had fallen to 21,600. However, the rate of insured unemployment<sup>2</sup> among Federal workers has continued substantially below that of State programs: in calendar year 1955, 1 percent as contrasted with 3.5 percent; during the first quarter of 1956, 1.3 percent compared with 4.2 percent; and during the second quarter, 0.9 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively.

<sup>1</sup> For a discussion of the provisions of Public Law 767 (83d Cong., 2d sess.), see *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1954 (p. 1101).

<sup>2</sup> The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of average covered employment in a 12-month period.

## Employment of June 1955 Women College Graduates

TEACHING continued to attract more college-educated women than any other profession, according to a recent survey of June 1955 graduates made by the National Vocational Guidance Association in cooperation with the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.<sup>1</sup> Among the women receiving a bachelor's degree in June 1955 and employed in the winter of 1955-56, it was found that about 61 percent were teachers; 19 percent were other professional workers such as nurses, biological technicians, statisticians, recreation workers, and copywriters; 15 percent were clerical workers; and 5 percent reported miscellaneous occupations.

Entering a favorable labor market, almost all the women graduates interested in employment were able to secure jobs. Approximately 6 months after graduation, 80 percent were working, 9 percent were continuing their education, 4 percent were seeking work, and 7 percent were not in the labor market.

A majority of the 1955 graduates had secured the training required for teaching; of these a large proportion had teaching jobs. Because of the predominance of this group, the survey showed that most of the employed graduates were in jobs for which they had trained. Other graduates who had jobs directly related to their field of study included nurses, biological technicians, chemists, and business and commerce majors. Those who had taken more general and academic courses of study were performing a variety of jobs less closely related to their undergraduate majors. Nine out of every ten of the employed graduates thought their jobs provided a step forward in their professional development, although almost one-fifth indicated they did not have the type of job for which they had hoped.

### Survey Value and Coverage

Interest in the employment and related activities of college graduates has increased with the need for maximum development and utilization of the Nation's manpower. Labor analysts and policy-

makers must learn how college-educated youth, a major source of highly trained and skilled manpower, are utilizing their training. Since women comprise almost one-third of the total labor force, the effective use of womanpower has also assumed increasing significance. Interest in the employment experience of recent graduates is shared, moreover, by young women still in school. In selecting their course of study, they want to know not only about occupational duties and opportunities as related to their own aptitudes and interests but also what has happened to other college women.

The demand for such information increases as college enrollment rises. Each year since 1949, more than 100,000 women have received baccalaureate or other first professional degrees. The total of 104,000 women college graduates during the school year 1954-55 was one-third higher than in 1940. A much greater figure is expected in the 1960's when the large number of children born in the high birthrate years during and immediately following World War II reach college age.

In recognition of the need for more adequate information to use in programs of vocational guidance and counseling, a mail questionnaire survey of June 1955 women graduates was conducted in the winter of 1955-56 by the Women's Section of the National Vocational Guidance Association and tabulated by the Women's Bureau. Respondents were questioned concerning the following: age, marital status, college major, plans for further study, employment status, relationship of occupation to education, primary job-locating source, earnings, and value of college education.

Cooperating in the survey were 108 colleges and universities in all sections of the country. The 3,000 women graduates supplying information represented 81,000 women who received their first degrees in June 1955 from coeducational and women's colleges and universities.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Employment After College: Report on Women Graduates, Class of 1955, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1956.

<sup>2</sup> The sample was selected on a random basis from graduates of representative schools, chosen by size, type, and region. The exclusion of women who received their degrees in some month other than June and who graduated from so-called "men's schools" accounts for the fact that the size of this group is smaller than the 104,000 women college graduates reported by the U. S. Office of Education for the school year 1954-55.

### Description of Graduates

Six months after graduation, one-third of the women from the class of June 1955 were married. Most of the others were single (although a few were either widowed, separated, or divorced). Whether married or single, the majority of graduates were working, as shown in the following summary of women graduates who reported their marital status:

	Percent of—			
	All women reporting	Single women	Married women	Widowed, separated, or divorced women
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Employed.....	80	85	69	96
Attending school..	9	12	4	3
Seeking work....	4	2	6	—
Not seeking work..	7	1	21	1

One-fourth of the married graduates reported that their husbands were attending school. The survey showed that a higher than average proportion of these wives were working (79 percent compared with 69 percent for all wives), reflecting the tendency for brides to work in order that they may help their husbands attend school.

Most women who graduated from college in June 1955 were 21 or 22 years old in 1956. Of the 8 percent who were at least 30 years of age, most had returned to college specifically for teacher training as illustrated by the fact that over 5,300 of the 6,500 mature women represented in the survey had obtained a teaching certificate.

Education far outranked other subjects as the primary undergraduate major of college women who had graduated in June 1955. Almost 35 percent had specialized in this field and an additional 3 percent in physical education.<sup>3</sup> The humanities and arts, long-time favorites of college women, were the majors of 20 percent of the 1955 graduates: 10 percent in English, 8 percent in fine arts, and 2 percent in foreign languages. Next most popular majors were: social sciences, with 11 percent of the women graduates (4 percent in sociology and social work, 3 percent in history, 1 percent in economics, and 3 percent in others); and home economics, with 8 percent. Relatively few of the women graduates other than teachers trained in fields with manpower shortages in 1955. Five percent had majored in nursing and other health fields; 3 percent in biological sciences; and 2 percent each in physical sciences and mathematics.

### Continued Study by Graduates

In view of present-day demands for highly skilled and specialized employees, some of the women graduates were supplementing their college education with further training. About one-tenth were attending school full time and another tenth were part-time students. About two-thirds of the reported full-time students were candidates for a master's degree; a few, for a doctorate; and most of the others, for a certificate for teaching or other work. Financial aid was received by one-fourth of the full-time students through scholarships and one-fifth were graduate assistants. The average amount paid to both groups was about \$1,000 a year.

The extent to which the 1955 women college graduates were continuing their studies varied considerably with their undergraduate majors. The highest percentages attending school on a full-time basis were found among those who had majored in natural sciences: 35 percent of the physical science majors and 29 percent of the biological science majors. About 23 percent of the women who had majored in music and 21 percent of the psychology majors also reported that they were attending school full time. On the other hand, of the 1955 graduates who had majored in education, nursing, mathematics, physical education, and business and commerce, less than 5 percent were graduate students; relatively large proportions of the women among these groups were employed. Almost one-fourth of all the full-time students continuing their schooling reported education as their field of graduate study. Of the women not attending school in early 1956, almost two-thirds indicated they planned to do graduate work some time in the future.

### Initial Employment

Since first jobs often have a strong influence on careers, the survey included questions on important factors concerning job satisfaction. Were the graduates' jobs contributing to vocational development? Were they meeting economic needs? A "yes" answer was given to both questions

<sup>3</sup> Includes only graduates who reported education as their major. Almost 25 percent more of the graduates were also qualified to teach, although they reported other majors.



by at least four-fifths of the employed graduates. This response must be credited largely to the favorable labor market encountered by the 1955 class of college graduates. But some of the satisfaction with their jobs may also be associated with the appreciation many newcomers have for the valuable experience gained on a first job.

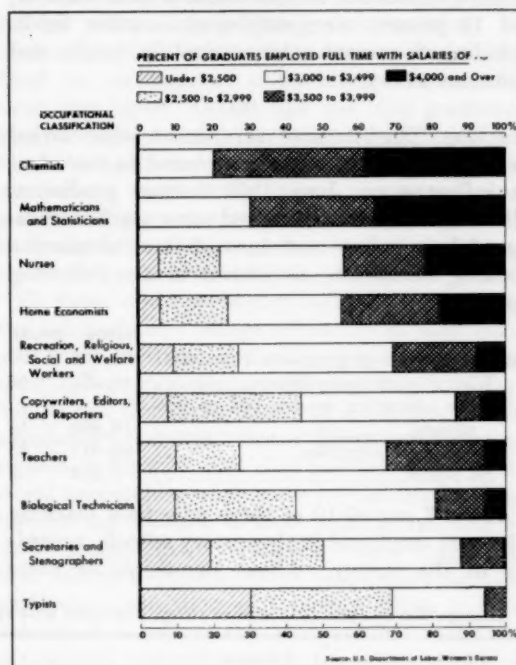
In locating jobs, one-third of the 1955 graduates were given major assistance by their college or university placement bureaus; another fourth were assisted by families or friends. Generally, the graduates who were employed as teachers, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians—those with skills in short supply at the time of the survey—reported that school placement bureaus had been most helpful. Such personnel were probably recruited directly from college campuses by many employers. Most of the nurses, however, learned about their jobs from their families or friends or by applying directly to potential employers—often the hospitals in which they had trained. Employment agencies, both private and public, were the primary job source reported by secretaries, stenographers, typists, and miscellaneous clerical workers, as well as by bank and insurance workers.

Examination of the types of jobs secured by the 1955 graduates revealed a wide occupational range for a few but a concentration of activity for the majority. Some of the graduates were doing work unusual for women a few decades ago. Among the sample of respondents, there was a research engineer, a legal administrator of estates, an assistant curator of a museum, a geologist, a programmer for computing machines, an industrial relations assistant, a landscape architect, and a wildlife conservationist.

However, teaching, the traditional favorite among professional women, led the occupational list. The 38,000 teachers represented by the survey constituted 61 percent of the employed graduates. Other relatively large occupational groups among the recent graduates were 4,700 secretaries and stenographers; 2,500 nurses; 2,000 recreation, religious, social, and welfare workers; and almost 2,000 biological technicians.

When questioned about the relationship between undergraduate field of specialization and first job, fully four-fifths of the graduates reported that the two were related. It was found that over three-fourths of those with a teaching certificate were

### Average Starting Salaries of June 1955 Women College Graduates



employed as teachers in the winter of 1955-56. They included almost all the employed education majors and at least half of the employed graduates who had majored in physical education, English, music, history, home economics, and mathematics. (See table.)

A few other relatively large groups of 1955 graduates reported employment in occupations directly related to their major field of study. Among the employed graduates, 96 percent of the nursing majors became nurses; about three-fifths of the biological science and health field majors became biological technicians; almost half of the physical science majors (most of whom majored in chemistry) became chemists; and two-thirds of the business and commerce majors became secretaries, stenographers, or clerical workers.

Graduates who secured jobs less closely related to their undergraduate major were using their training in a variety of ways. For instance, of the employed psychology majors, 22 percent were teachers; 20 percent, recreation, religious, social, and welfare workers; 17 percent, secretaries and

stenographers; 15 percent, miscellaneous professional workers (including mathematicians); 13 percent, typists and miscellaneous clerical workers; and 13 percent were employed in other fields, including 8 percent who worked in banks and insurance offices.

**Teaching.** The intensive recruitment being carried on for understaffed schools appeared to have had its influence on June 1955 women graduates. Almost three-fourths received some teacher training while in college and most of these obtained a teaching certificate, as shown in the following figures:

	Number	Percent
Total women college graduates, June 1955.....	81,108	100
With a teaching certificate.....	48,387	60
Some education courses but no certificate.....	10,859	13
No education courses.....	20,611	25
No report.....	1,251	2

About 7 out of 10 of those who took teaching jobs were employed in elementary schools, according to the survey. About two-thirds of these

were teaching grades 1 through 4, the classes filled with children born after World War II. Over three-fourths of the elementary school teachers had majored in education, while over three-fourths of the secondary school teachers reported a subject-matter major. In view of the widespread concern over the shortage of science teachers in June 1955, it is interesting that 12 percent of those with secondary school certificates had specialized in natural sciences. Other subjects listed frequently by the holders of secondary school certificates were: English, 33 percent; fine arts, including music and dramatic art, 21 percent; and social sciences and home economics, 17 percent each. Almost half of the graduates with secondary school certificates were eligible to teach more than one subject.

### First-Year Earnings

The 1955 women graduates who were employed full time in the winter of 1955-56 had average starting salaries of \$3,141 in their first year of employment. Four-fifths of the women earned

*Distribution of June 1955 women college graduates with specified undergraduate majors, by occupation, winter 1955-56*

Occupational classification	Employed graduates <sup>1</sup>		Percentage distribution by undergraduate major in—													
	Number	Percent	Biological sciences	Business and commerce	Education	English	Health fields	History	Home economics	Mathematics	Music	Nursing	Physical sciences	Psychology	Social sciences, not elsewhere classified	Sociology and social work
Buyers, store managers, and trainees.....	808	1		5		2			6						5	2
Chemists.....	470	1	4										45			
Clerical workers, miscellaneous.....	3,353	5	5		1	7		22	6	3	12		4	11	9	8
Copywriters, editors, and reporters.....	650	1		1		4										
Home economists.....	829	1						1	15							
Mathematicians and statisticians.....	449	1								32				2	1	
Nurses.....	2,523	4	5									96	3			1
Professional workers, miscellaneous.....	2,998	5	1	15		4	32		1	4	12		2	13	10	2
Recreation, religious, social, and welfare workers.....	2,005	3		1		3		4	1		3	1		20	6	27
Secretaries and stenographers.....	4,726	8	1	46	2	8		6	4	6	4		3	17	13	7
Teachers.....	38,011	61	14	4	95	63	4	56	55	53	63	1	23	22	39	40
Technicians, biological.....	1,929	3	66			1	57					1	14			1
Typists.....	1,147	2		2		2		5	2			3			7	5
Other occupations.....	2,766	4	4	6	1	7	8	5	9	2	6	1		13	11	7
Total.....		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of graduates.....	62,754		1,022	3,180	24,158	5,574	1,056	1,441	4,918	1,118	1,879	2,459	896	1,423	2,375	2,532

<sup>1</sup> Includes employed graduates who reported both occupation and undergraduate major

Note.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.  
Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau.

between \$2,500 and \$4,000. Some significant differences in the women's earnings were noted by occupation and by undergraduate major. The best paying jobs were secured by chemists and by mathematicians and statisticians, who averaged \$3,900 and \$3,850, respectively. Fully a third of the women in these occupations earned as much as \$4,000 a year. (See chart.) Relatively high average salaries were also reported by nurses (\$3,438) home economists (\$3,341), and recreation, religious, social, and welfare workers (\$3,214). Although the average starting salary of \$3,197 for teachers was below these groups, it compared favorably with those of the biological technicians (\$3,038); copywriters, editors, and reporters (\$3,020); secretaries and stenographers (\$2,895); and typists (\$2,704).

Considered in terms of their undergraduate major, the 1955 graduates who had secured training in the physical science and health fields tended to receive the highest pay. Average salaries were above \$3,400 for those graduates with majors in physical science, nursing, other health fields, and mathematics. Also receiving above average earnings were the majors in sociology and social work (\$3,214), education (\$3,204), and physical education (\$3,174). College women who had majored in the humanities and arts tended to have lower average salaries—for example, art (\$2,660), foreign languages (\$2,847), and music (\$2,987).

### Comments About College Education

Despite the importance of considering how college women are utilizing their training, no evaluation of college worth to women can be confined to employment achievements alone. By their own report, almost half the 1955 graduates viewed employment as a temporary activity between school and marriage. Twelve percent wanted to work "only when necessary," and another 16 percent expected to work indefinitely but were not career minded. Only 26 percent of the total group were planning to have a career.

Of those who answered questions pertaining to the value of their college education in their roles of wife or mother, about 90 percent stated that their college experience was very helpful. But not all felt that their course of study had had a satisfactory balance. Some liberal arts majors expressed the wish that they had had more vocational preparation while some job-oriented majors favored the addition of more cultural subjects to their curriculums. But even while suggesting that college requirements be made more flexible, with more attention and leeway given to the individual situation, the 1955 graduates showed widespread appreciation for the ways in which their lives had been enriched.

—JEAN A. WELLS  
Women's Bureau

### Union Conventions, October 16 to November 15, 1956

October	National and international unions	Place
16	Air Line Dispatchers Association.....	Miami Beach, Fla.
19	International Union of Life Insurance Agents (Ind.).....	Cleveland, Ohio
19	The American Railway Supervisors Association (Ind.).....	Chicago, Ill.
24	Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.	San Francisco, Calif.
28	American Federation of Grain Millers.....	Seattle, Wash.
October	State/labor organizations	Place
18	Oklahoma State Federation of Labor.....	Lawton
22	Alabama State Federation of Labor.....	Montgomery
22	Alaska State Federation of Labor.....	Ketchikan
27	Rhode Island State Federation of Labor.....	Providence

## Youth Employment and School Enrollment, 1953-55

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT of youth 14 to 17 years of age increased by almost 450,000 between 1953 and 1955, as shown by estimates prepared by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards as of October of each year.<sup>1</sup> These estimates bring up to date the Bureau's trend series on youth employment and school enroll-

ment. The rise in the population of youth of that age was about 400,000 during those 2 years. (See table 1.) Part of the population increase is attributable to the high birthrates beginning in the early 1940's.

Most of the gain in school enrollment has been among the 16- to 17- year olds—from 75 percent

<sup>1</sup> Based upon data from the U. S. Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, Labor Force (various numbers from Series P-50 and P-57) and Population Characteristics (various numbers from Series P-20); and unpublished tabulations for 1940, 1944, and 1946.

TABLE 1.—School enrollment and employment of youth 14 through 17 years of age, 1940, and 1944-55<sup>1</sup>

Year	Civilian noninstitutional population (thousands)			Number enrolled in school (thousands)			Employment								
	Total, 14-17 years	14-15 years	16-17 years	Total, 14-17 years	14-15 years	16-17 years	Number (thousands)			Percent of population, by school enrollment status					
										Enrolled			Not enrolled		
							Total, 14-17 years	14-15 years	16-17 years	Total, 14-17 years	14-15 years	16-17 years	Total, 14-17 years	14-15 years	16-17 years
1940.....	9,720	4,830	4,890	7,710	4,348	3,361	1,000	290	770	3.2	2.7	3.7	7.7	3.3	12.1
1944 <sup>1</sup> .....	9,268	4,735	4,533	7,307	4,313	2,994	3,848	1,284	2,564	23.3	21.2	29.6	16.2	5.9	27.0
1945.....	8,878	4,395	4,483	6,955	4,048	2,908	2,642	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	14.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	15.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
1946.....	8,666	4,291	4,375	6,900	3,982	2,918	2,299	761	1,539	13.0	13.2	12.8	13.5	4.5	22.4
1947.....	8,492	4,158	4,334	6,737	3,809	2,928	2,246	692	1,554	13.0	11.9	14.1	13.4	4.7	21.7
1948.....	8,342	4,104	4,238	6,824	3,806	3,018	2,302	717	1,584	15.4	12.9	17.8	12.2	4.6	19.6
1949.....	8,303	4,193	4,110	6,778	3,922	2,856	2,071	701	1,370	14.5	13.2	15.8	10.5	3.5	17.6
1950.....	8,383	4,313	4,070	6,988	4,087	2,901	2,470	916	1,555	19.3	18.2	20.3	10.2	3.0	17.9
1951.....	8,472	4,374	4,098	7,216	4,148	3,068	2,344	762	1,582	19.0	15.0	23.2	8.7	2.4	15.5
1952.....	8,734	4,490	4,254	7,440	4,318	3,122	2,224	650	1,574	16.1	12.8	19.5	9.4	1.7	17.5
1953.....	8,775	4,516	4,259	7,538	4,358	3,180	2,002	655	1,347	14.6	12.6	16.7	8.2	1.8	14.9
1954.....	8,936	4,570	4,366	7,784	4,377	3,407	2,084	709	1,375	17.2	14.0	20.5	6.1	1.5	11.0
1955.....	9,169	4,709	4,460	7,970	4,516	3,454	2,349	827	1,522	18.8	16.0	21.7	6.9	1.6	12.4

<sup>1</sup> All figures are for the civilian noninstitutional population. Data for 1940 and 1944 relate to April; all other years to October. Figures for 1940 are revised U. S. Bureau of the Census decennial enumeration data; those for later years are based on sample surveys of the population and labor force and are subject to sampling variability which may be relatively large for small numbers.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated by the Bureau of Labor Standards on the basis of supplementary tabulations of labor force data by the U. S. Bureau of the Census and revisions of these figures for the age group 14 through 17 years published in Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-50, No. 41.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

SOURCE: See text footnote.

TABLE 2.—Unemployment among youth 16 through 19 years of age, 1940, 1944, and 1946-55<sup>1</sup>

Year	Civilian labor force (thousands)			Number (thousands)			Unemployment					
	Total, 16-19 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	Total, 16-19 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	Percent of labor force, by school enrollment status					
							Enrolled			Not enrolled		
							Total, 16-19 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	Total, 16-19 years	16-17 years	18-19 years
1940.....	3,920	1,110	2,810	1,230	340	890	15.2	10.0	19.2	33.5	35.2	32.9
1944 <sup>1</sup> .....	4,946	2,675	2,271	1,700	111	59	3		1.6	5.1	8.3	2.8
1946.....	4,026	1,653	2,373	257	114	143	2.7	2.1	4.6	7.2	9.5	6.1
1947.....	4,247	1,680	2,567	283	126	157	3.2	2.4	5.5	7.5	10.5	6.1
1948.....	4,217	1,674	2,543	243	90	153	3.2	2.7	4.7	6.6	7.8	6.2
1949.....	4,109	1,562	2,547	462	192	270	6.9	8.1	3.7	12.6	15.8	11.4
1950.....	4,233	1,692	2,541	305	139	166	5.1	5.2	4.9	8.0	11.3	6.8
1951.....	4,024	1,684	2,340	218	102	116	3.6	3.9	2.7	6.3	9.2	5.3
1952.....	3,888	1,700	2,188	236	126	110	4.2	4.6	3.0	6.8	10.4	5.3
1953.....	3,753	1,473	2,280	235	126	109	4.9	5.3	4.0	6.8	11.9	5.0
1954.....	3,777	1,539	2,238	340	164	176	6.2	6.4	5.5	10.5	17.7	8.3
1955.....	4,133	1,677	2,456	331	155	176	6.9	5.7	9.5	8.6	14.8	6.6

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.

SOURCE: See text footnote.



of the civilian noninstitutional population of these ages in 1953 to 77 percent in 1955. The proportion of youth 14 to 15 years old enrolled in school remained at 96 percent of the population of that age group.

During that period, employment of youth 14 to 17 years of age increased by about 350,000, or from 23 to 26 percent of the population of these ages. This increase was entirely among school-enrolled youth working at part-time jobs outside school hours. In 1953, 1,282,000, or 17 percent of all school-enrolled youth, had jobs (this figure represents 14.6 percent of the civilian population).

In October 1955, the number of school enrolled youth having jobs reached a postwar high of 1,722,000, or 22 percent of the in-school group.

There was some decline in opportunities for youngsters who dropped out of school since 1953. Of the million youth 16 and 17 years of age not enrolled in school, 55 percent had jobs in 1955, compared with 59 percent in 1953. The proportion unemployed in this age group continues to be high; of those identified by the U. S. Bureau of the Census as in the labor force, 15 percent were unemployed in 1955, compared with 12 percent in 1953 (table 2).

### Conferences and Institutes, October 16 to November 15, 1956

*EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the Monthly Labor Review publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Conference and sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
Oct. 16-18.....	Pacific Coast Management Conference. <i>Sponsor:</i> California Personnel Management Association.	Berkeley, Calif.
Oct. 22-24.....	Seminar on Techniques of Supervisory Training. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.
Oct. 22-26.....	44th National Safety Congress and Exposition. <i>Sponsor:</i> National Safety Council.	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 23-25.....	10th Annual Training Directors Conference. <i>Sponsor:</i> New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.	Ithaca, N. Y.
Oct. 26-27.....	Industrial Relations Conference. <i>Sponsors:</i> Northern Minnesota labor and management groups and University of Minnesota.	Hibbing, Minn.
Oct. 29-Nov. 2 and Nov. 12-16.	Institute on Human Relations for Supervisors. <i>Sponsor:</i> Texas Manufacturers Association.	Dallas, Tex.
Nov. 5-9.....	Advanced Institute for Supervisors. <i>Sponsor:</i> Texas Manufacturers Association.	Dallas, Tex.
Nov. 12-16.....	Session on Occupational Health of 83d Annual Meeting. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Public Health Association.	Atlantic City, N. J.
Nov. 14-16.....	Workshops on (1) Wage and Salary Administration: Its Contribution to Company Cost Control; (2) Recruiting, Training, and Company Integration of College Graduates; (3) Job Stabilization and Preparation for Bargaining on the Guaranteed Annual Wage; (4) Collective Bargaining and the Administration of the Union Contract; and (5) Improving Employee Interviewing and Selection Techniques and Methods of Employee Orientation. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	New York, N. Y.

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases\*

## Labor Relations

*Payment of Initiation Fees Prior to Discharge.* The National Labor Relations Board held<sup>1</sup> that an employee who belatedly tendered the union initiation fee required under a union-shop contract, which the union accepted before he was discharged, had completely satisfied his financial obligation to the union up to the time of acceptance and could not thereafter be lawfully discharged for lateness in paying his initiation fee.

On July 31, 1954, the employer and the union entered into a contract that required all employees subject to the agreement to join the union within 30 days after employment or the effective date of the agreement, whichever was later. Although the employee in question learned about the terms of the contract shortly after its execution date, he did not join the union or apply for membership within the time specified in the contract.

On August 31, 1954, the union demanded that the employee be discharged for failure to pay the membership initiation fee. Despite repeated demands by the union, the employee was not discharged. Finally, on December 7, 1954, the employee applied for union membership and paid the initiation fee, which the union accepted subject to approval of its membership committee. On January 27, 1955, the employee informed the employer that he had applied for union membership and had paid the initiation fee. On February 10, 1955, he was discharged for failure to join the union or make timely application for membership. On the same date, the union informed him that his application had been accepted.

In unfair labor practice charges filed with the Board, the employee asked reinstatement and back pay, contending that his discharge was unlawful in view of the Board's holding in the *Aluminum Workers* case<sup>2</sup> that a full and unqualified tender of delinquent dues at any time prior to actual discharge made it unlawful to discharge an

employee subsequently, no matter when the initial request for his discharge was made.

The NLRB trial examiner found the *Aluminum Workers* case inapplicable because it involved the payment of delinquent dues, while the present case involved the payment of a delinquent initiation fee. He pointed out that if belated payment of initiation fees were regarded as timely, an employee, by failing to pay initiation fees when due, avoided payment of dues between the time his initiation fee was due and the time it was actually paid. This employee, the examiner noted, escaped the payment of 4 months' union dues by his belated tender of initiation fees.

The Board held, however, that the principle enunciated in the *Aluminum Workers* case applied here. Union-shop agreements, it observed, "may be utilized only to compel the payment of dues and initiation fees so as to prevent 'free riders,' i. e., employees who accept the benefits of union representation but who refuse to pay their allotted share therefor . . . before his discharge and pursuant to a continuing demand [the employee in this case] paid the uniformly required initiation fee which [the union] accepted. This sum satisfied completely all of the financial demands made by [the union] and, consequently, . . . from the moment of payment [the employee] could no longer be deemed a 'free rider'. . . . The question as to whether he should be required to pay or tender, in addition to initiation fees, dues that would have been payable if he had joined the union when first asked, is not raised because there was no demand for such dues."

The Board ordered that the discharged employee be offered reinstatement with back pay.

*Specific Performance of Union Contracts.* The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit held<sup>3</sup> that a Federal district court may order specific performance of a contract clause requiring

\*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

<sup>1</sup> *Technicolor Motion Picture Corp.*, 115 NLRB No. 261 (June 21, 1956).

<sup>2</sup> *Aluminum Workers International Union*, 112 NLRB 619, enforced in *NLRB v. Aluminum Workers International Union, Local No. 135, AFL*, 220 F. 2d 515 (C. A. 7, Mar. 2, 1956).

<sup>3</sup> *Independent Petroleum Workers of New Jersey v. Esso Standard Oil Co.* (C. A. 3, June 26, 1956).

negotiations on the salary rate for a new job classification.

The union and the company in this case had entered into a collective bargaining agreement which contained a clause requiring negotiation of new salary rates for new job classifications. Subsequently, the company had added certain duties to the job description sheets defining the duties of its laboratory technicians. Following discussions regarding pay rates for the expanded job, the union proposed rates upon which the company allegedly refused to negotiate.

Seeking to force the company to negotiate, the union brought an action in a Federal district court asking specific performance of the contract under Section 301 of the National Labor Relations Act. The district court dismissed the action for want of jurisdiction, holding that the company's alleged breach of contract was "a refusal to bargain collectively and an unfair labor practice within the meaning of Section 101" of the act and that, accordingly, "the dispute and the parties thereto were subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board."

On appeal, the union contended that Section 301 of the act conferred jurisdiction on Federal district courts to compel specific performance where there was a breach of a collective bargaining agreement.

The company contended that the NLRA had not conferred jurisdiction on a Federal district court to grant equitable relief; that Section 4 of the Norris-La Guardia Act prohibited Federal courts from granting injunctions in any case involving, or growing out of, a labor dispute; and that, assuming it had in fact refused to negotiate as required by the contract, such action constituted a refusal to bargain and was an unfair labor practice subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Labor Relation Board.

In reversing the district court, the court of appeals held that (1) the breach of a collective bargaining agreement is not an unfair labor practice, (2) the National Labor Relations Act authorizes Federal district courts to grant a union equitable relief for the enforcement of its collective bargaining agreement, and (3) the Norris-La Guardia Act does not bar injunctive relief in cases brought to enforce a contractual provision under Section 301 of the NLRA.

<sup>1</sup> *Patterson-Sargent Co.*, 115 NLRB No. 255 (June 22, 1956).

*Discharge for Disloyalty, No. 1.* The National Labor Relations Board held <sup>4</sup> that an employer could properly refuse to reinstate economic strikers who distributed handbills to his customers impugning the quality of his product. The Board found that neither the truth or falsity of the statements nor the fact that the handbills were distributed in connection with a lawful strike justified the disloyalty of the employees who participated in the drafting or distribution of the handbills.

Unable to reach agreement with the employer on the terms of a new contract, the union called a strike which lasted over 2 months. While it was in progress, some of the 250 strikers prepared a handbill and distributed it to the employer's customers and the general public in front of retail hardware stores which handled the employer's product.

The handbill stated, among other things, that the employees "were forced on strike by the company"; that, as a result, the employer's product was being made by inexperienced workers and was of inferior quality. It concluded with the following warning: "Stop! Think! Is it worth your while to risk spending your good money for a product which might not be what you are accustomed to using? You will be informed when you can again buy . . . paint which is made by the regular employees. . . ."

When the strike ended, the company reinstated all strikers except those who prepared or distributed the handbill. Upon the company's refusal to grant their unconditional application for reinstatement, these employees filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB, alleging that they were discriminated against because they were engaging in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining which were protected under Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act.

The Board, in finding that these employees were properly discharged, stated:

"We believe that the handbill was intended to, and did, publicly impugn the quality and usability of the [employer's] product. . . . the truth or falsity of these statements, in our opinion, is not material, and not the test of their protected character. Statements made by employees to the public which deliberately cast discredit upon their employer's product or service are not less disloyal and a breach of confidence because they are truthful. For, as the Supreme Court . . . observed

in the *Jefferson Standard* case . . . "There is no more elemental cause for discharge of an employee than disloyalty to his employer." <sup>5</sup>

"True, as our dissenting colleagues point out, the employees in the *Jefferson Standard* case were not on strike. But during their off-duty hours they were engaged in picketing . . . to publicize their disagreement with the employer over the current contract negotiations and to protest the employer's 'unfairness' to them. Under such circumstances, it cannot be maintained that the offending conduct bore any less relation to an existing labor controversy in that case than does the conduct complained of here. Accordingly, we reach the same result on the same broad principle as did the Board and the Supreme Court in the *Jefferson Standard* case, namely that by the means employed here in the preparation and circulation of the handbill, the strikers forfeited any right they may have otherwise had to the protection of the [National Labor Relations] Act."

*Discharge for Disloyalty, No. 2.* The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held <sup>6</sup> that an employer might properly discharge an employee who participated as a licensed and bonded employment agent in a Manpower Availability Conference intended to place the employer's engineers with competing firms, even though the conference was organized by the union representing the engineers as part of its bargaining strategy in contract negotiations.

The union and the company were unable to agree upon the terms of a new contract. As a substitute for strike action in support of its demands, the union attempted to organize a Manpower Availability Conference as a means of putting economic pressure on the employer. The employee, whom the company eventually discharged, was designated by the union as chairman of the conference and instructed to obtain a license and bond as an employment agent. Subsequently, under the union's name and over the employee's signature as "Director, Manpower Availability Service (Licensed and Bonded Em-

ployment Agent)," invitations to attend the conference were sent to 2,800 employers of engineers. The invitations stated that their purpose was to arrange for employers of engineers to communicate with employed union members who were dissatisfied with either their working conditions or their compensation, and were, therefore, available for new positions.

The employer, upon learning of this employee's conduct, notified him that his work for the company "would be entirely too greatly impaired by your outside activities as an employment agent and we are therefore unwilling to permit you to continue such activities and remain in our employ." When the employee did not eliminate his outside activities, the company discharged him.

The union filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board alleging that the employee's discharge constituted an unfair labor practice because it interfered with the exercise of his rights under Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act. The majority of the Board found that the employee's activity was protected by the act and ordered reinstatement with back pay.<sup>7</sup>

The court of appeals refused to enforce the Board's order, holding that the means by which the union sought to further its bargaining objectives were improper. The Manpower Availability Conference, the court held, was not a gathering together in concert of employees in order to compel the grant of a bargaining demand by a temporary refusal to work. It was rather, the court found, an employment agency operated for the purpose of causing the permanent severance of the employment relationship. Such activity, the court stated, is contrary to the purposes of the act. The activities of the Manpower Availability Conference, therefore, could derive no protection from Section 7 of the act and the employer could properly discharge an employee because of his participation.

### Veterans' Reemployment

*Veterans' Pay Not Dependent on Leave Rules.* In a ruling involving the rate of pay to which veterans, reemployed with statutory rights, were entitled, a United States district court held <sup>8</sup> that the proper pay included general wage and cost-of-living increases that would have been received if the veterans had remained continuously in the

<sup>5</sup> *Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Co.*, 94 NLRB 1507, enforced, sub. nom., in *NLRB v. Local Union No. 1229, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*, 346 U. S. 464 (1953). For summary of the Supreme Court's decision, see *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1954 (p. 182).

<sup>6</sup> *Boeing Airplane Co. v. NLRB* (C. A. 9, June 18, 1956).

<sup>7</sup> *Boeing Airplane Co.*, 110 NLRB No. 22 (1954); for summary, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1954 (p. 1357).

<sup>8</sup> *Borges v. Art Steel Co., Inc.* (U. S. D. C., S. D., N. Y., June 27, 1956).



actual employment and had not performed military service.

The employer in this case had refused to pay the increases to the veterans, claiming that both types were conditioned, under a collective bargaining contract, on presence on a specified date—on which each veteran was in military service—and in some instances also required the performance of a "minimum period of actual working service"—which the veterans also lacked.

The veterans argued that, on the escalator principle of veterans' rights,<sup>9</sup> they were entitled to all wage increases that they would have received had they remained at work. The employer, on the other hand, contended that the veterans were entitled to no more than was allowed employees on furlough, and asked the court to rule that the "furlough or leave" clause of the statute,<sup>10</sup> rather than the escalator principle, controlled the veterans' pay rights.

The court, however, noted that Congress in 1948 "codified" the "moving escalator" language of the Supreme Court decisions. The defendant's "heroic attempt" to distinguish the latest decision of the Supreme Court<sup>11</sup> had failed, said the court; for such rights as pay, the *Diehl* case made the escalator principle controlling. Whether a returning veteran "is to be treated only as returning from a leave of absence" or "as if he had been in

actual employment for the period he was in the Armed Forces" was "the sole issue in the . . . [*Diehl*] . . . case," according to this court, and the Supreme Court would have affirmed, instead of reversing and deciding for *Diehl* if treating *Diehl* like employees returning from leave had fulfilled statutory requirements.

The employer also argued that to allow pay increases under the reemployment statutes would violate the collective bargaining contract; the court ruled that an agreement between employer and union could not cut down the rights that Congress has assured to veterans.

The court also noted the existence of pay increases of still another type. They were described as "annual improvement increases" and, according to the employer, were given only as a reward for efficiency obtained through experience. The veterans did not claim these increases. This fact, said the court, made it unnecessary to determine whether "what is in essence a general wage increase may be denied the returning veteran solely because the employer and union label it an 'improvement' raise."

<sup>9</sup> *Fishgold v. Sullivan Corp.*, 328 U. S. 275; *Oakley v. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.*, 338 U. S. 278; language to be compared with Section 9 (c) (2) of Universal Military Training and Service Act, 50 U. S. C. App. 459.

<sup>10</sup> See Section 9 (c) (1), Universal Military Training and Service Act.

<sup>11</sup> *Diehl v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.*, 348 U. S. 960, reversing 211 F. 2d 95 (C. A. 3, 1954).

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## July 2, 1956

THE president of the Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union (formerly CIO) announced reaffiliation, after 17 years, with the Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors' Union (formerly AFL), under the name of the latter. This is the first completed consolidation of an AFL and a CIO union since the AFL-CIO merger.

## July 9

THE PRESIDENT signed Public Law 665 (84th Cong.), amending the Universal Military Training and Service Act, to give Federal courts jurisdiction over reemployment rights of rejectees and reservists on training duty. The law is retroactive to June 19, 1951.

On July 26, the President approved Public Law 803, amending the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. The major provisions included an increase in maximum weekly benefits for job injuries to \$54 and a reduction in the waiting period from 7 to 3 days. (See also p. 1076 of this issue.)

On July 31, the President signed Public Law 854 which, among other features, revised and liberalized the Civil Service Retirement System. (See also p. 1073 of this issue.)

## July 12

THE Communications Workers of America announced the end of arbitration proceedings growing out of the 72-day Southern Bell Telephone Co. strike in the spring of 1955 (see Chron. item for May 24, 1955, MLR, July 1955). Of the 243 employees originally discharged, 17 did not request arbitration, 173 were reinstated, and 53 had their discharges upheld.

AT ITS 23d Annual Convention in Toronto, Canada, the American Newspaper Guild expressed disapproval of long-term contracts by amending its constitution to read "... without permission of the International Executive Board, no contract shall be for a period of more than 2 years nor shall any 2-year contract fail to provide for either a midterm wage increase or for reopening on wages."

THE National Labor Relations Board held that a contract between an employer and a union barred a representation election where a rival union filed a petition for such election a day before the contract had been executed but gave no notice to the employer. The decision was in

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., et al, Denver, Colo., and Local No. 775, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, . . . AFL-CIO.

ON the same day, the NLRB ruled that an employer violated the Taft-Hartley Act when he discharged employees who quit work and walked out of the plant, notwithstanding a no-strike contract, because they believed their health would be endangered by heat and dust in the workplace. The Board held that the walkout was not a strike but protected concerted activity under the act because it occurred in good faith as a result of abnormally dangerous conditions. The case was *Knight Morley Corp.*, Richmond, Mich., and Local 1125, International Union, United Automobile . . . Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

## July 14

THE Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation informed the Eaton Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland that benefit payments to jobless workers under the company's individual income-security plan, will not be deducted from the workers' State unemployment compensation benefits. The administrator of the Bureau stated that the employees have a "nonforfeitable interest" in the individual security funds set up under the plan. The Bureau had previously ruled that Ohio workers cannot simultaneously receive State benefits and motor-industry-type supplemental unemployment benefits (pooled funds) (see Chron. item for May 15, 1956, MLR, July 1956). (See also p. 1072 of this issue.)

B. F. GOODRICH Co. and the Rubber Workers negotiated an hourly wage increase of 6.2 cents and a supplemental unemployment benefit plan, subject to agreement on details. Substantially similar agreements were reached later in the month by the union with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., the United States Rubber Co., and the Firestone Rubber Co. (See also p. 1072 of this issue.)

## July 18

DEPARTING from its past practice of areawide bargaining, Teamsters' Local 807 negotiated a 4-year agreement with 1,200 New York City employers covering 8,000 drivers. The pact provided for higher wages and increased employer contributions toward pension and medical benefits. The contract may be reopened September 1, 1958, for wages, pensions, vacations, and other benefits. (See also p. 1074 of this issue.)

## July 19

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, acting under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, established new minimum wage rates for the electric lamp industry, effective August 20, 1956. The new hourly rates, arrived at either on a time or incentive basis, are \$1.26 for experienced workers and \$1.20 for beginners during the first 3 months of employment.

**July 20**

THE Federal court of appeals in New Orleans, reversing a lower court, upheld a union's action in seeking to restrain enforcement of a city ordinance that would require a labor union agent, promoter, or organizer to pay a \$1,000 license fee plus \$100 for each day of activity, or be liable to fine or imprisonment. The case—*Denton and International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO v. City of Carrollton, Ga., et al*—was remanded for retrial on its merits and the issue of the constitutionality of the ordinance. The appellate court held that the cumulative effect of the tax was exorbitant and punitive and that to require payment of the tax as a condition of testing its validity, as the lower court had done, imposes such a heavy burden that equitable relief is necessary, particularly since recovery of the tax is doubtful if the ordinance is ultimately held unconstitutional.

**July 24**

THE Federal court of appeals in Denver ruled, in *Mitchell, etc. v. Greinetz, d. b. a. Los Wigwam Weavers*, that 2 unpaid, daily 15-minute rest periods which women employees paid on a piecework basis were required by contract to take during their work hours were compensable time under the Fair Labor Standards Act. No definite rules could be set for such cases, the court held, but the instant case was governed by these considerations: A waiver of statutory wages by agreement is not permissible; and the rest time was closely related to employment, since it resulted in substantial benefits to the employer and the employees could not use rest time for purposes of their own.

THE General Policy Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.), meeting in Winnipeg, Canada, voted to affiliate the union with the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Congress of Labor (CCL). The action, which the 1947 BLFE convention had authorized the committee to take when unity was achieved

by the AFL and CIO, will bring 84,000 of the union's members into the AFL-CIO and 12,000 into the CCL.

**July 26**

IN THE shirt and cotton-garment industry, 100,000 workers will receive a wage increase of 10 cents an hour—their first general wage increase since 1953—under an agreement negotiated between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and leading shirt manufacturers. Insurance and pension benefits were also liberalized.

**July 27**

THE United Steelworkers and 12 major steel producers signed a memorandum of agreement incorporating provisions valued by union sources at 45.6 cents an hour and by management sources at 57.5 cents an hour over a 3-year period. Termination of the strike which began July 1, 1956, hinged on the drafting of contract terms with the individual steel companies. (See also p. 1070 of this issue.)

On the following day, 10 principal iron ore companies employing 30,000 miners, and the Steelworkers agreed on terms patterned after the steel settlement.

**July 30**

THE United Auto Workers' Executive Board granted individual members the privilege of earmarking a portion of their dues for outside, nonpartisan organizations devoted to the promotion of greater citizenship activity in political affairs. This portion amounts to 5 cents per month each for the Local Union Citizenship and the International Good Citizenship funds.

THE Postmaster General announced that the first postage stamp commemorating Labor Day would be placed on sale by the U. S. Post Office at Camden, N. J., on September 3, 1956. The 3-cent stamp was issued at the request of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

# Developments in Industrial Relations\*

AGREEMENT on major contract provisions was reached late in July in the basic steel industry following a stoppage that had begun on July 1 in mills producing nearly 90 percent of the Nation's steel. In other bargaining situations during the month, higher wages and supplemental unemployment benefit plans were provided under wage reopening provisions of major rubber contracts, and the first general wage-rate increase since 1953 was negotiated in the shirt industry. The retirement plan covering more than 2 million Federal Government employees was liberalized by the passage of legislation just before Congress adjourned.

The rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for June to an alltime record—announced in July—brought automatic wage increases to over half a million workers beginning in August. The increases amount to 2 cents an hour for Douglas Aircraft employees and about the same for General Electric and Sylvania Products employees, while employees of trucking firms in the Middle West, Southeast, and Southwest were to receive 3 cents under their semiannual cost-of-living wage adjustment provisions.

## Collective Bargaining and Wage Developments

*Basic Steel.* Agreement on 3-year contracts without wage-reopening provisions—the first such in basic steel's collective bargaining history—was reached on July 27 by the United Steelworkers and 12 major steel producers. A return to work by approximately 500,000 employees, idle since July 1, was delayed, however, until early August, while the parties labored over the drafting of individual contracts embodying the terms of the memorandum of agreement. As a result of negotiations, the steel companies obtained a long-term agreement although they had originally sought an even longer term contract; and the union re-

ceived higher average annual pay over the 3-year period and more liberal supplementary benefits than those proffered by management at the start of the negotiations, which were to have been spread over the proposed 5-year duration of the contracts.

Under terms of the general agreement, direct wage increases for steelworkers averaged 10.5 cents an hour to be effective on the individual contract dates. (Some companies which had not been struck had agreed to apply the benefits retroactive to July 1.) These increases amounted to a general advance of 7.5 cents plus a 0.3-cent widening of the increment between job classes, bringing the total increase in the base rate for the top labor grade to 16.5 cents; an extra 6 cents for employees in the lowest labor grade resulted from combining it with the next higher grade. Increases in the second and third contract years were estimated to average 9.1 cents each (7 cents an hour for all workers, with a 0.2-cent increase in job increments). Incentive pay was increased proportionately and joint committees were to be established to review job classification and incentive wage problems. A semiannual cost-of-living wage adjustment clause was also included for the first time in basic steel agreements; an unusual feature of this clause is the provision that no reduction in the cost-of-living allowance will be made unless the decline in the Consumer Price Index warrants a wage cut of at least 2 cents an hour.

For the first time in the basic steel industry's continuous processes, the union achieved premium pay for Sunday work—time and one-tenth effective September 1, 1956, time and one-fifth on July 1, 1957, and time and a quarter a year later. Increased premiums for holiday work were also obtained. Total pay for work on holidays was fixed at double time and a tenth in July 1957, and double time and a quarter in the third contract year, instead of the present double-time rate. A supplemental unemployment benefit plan was to be established for laid-off employees with 2 years' continuous service. It will provide a maximum of 65 percent of straight-time weekly take-home pay, when added to public benefits, for a maximum of 52 weeks. The plan will be financed by company contributions of 3 cents a man-hour

\*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations on the basis of currently available published materials.



with a contingent liability of 2 cents to be paid if needed.

Pay for jury duty, a seventh paid holiday (Good Friday), and improved health and welfare benefits were to become effective in the first contract year. The additional health and welfare benefits will be financed by a 1.5-cent increase in contributions by both employee and company for each man-hour worked, bringing the contributions of each to 6 cents a man-hour. The general agreement also provided that any further increase in insurance costs formerly borne by the employees were to be shared equally.

Supplementary benefits scheduled to go into effect in the second or third contract years included higher minimum pensions, vacations, and shift differentials. Effective November 1, 1957, pensions will be increased to a minimum of \$2.40 a month (exclusive of social security benefits) for each year's service prior to that date and \$2.50 for each year thereafter, up to a maximum of 30 years. Minimum benefits for those retired under the 1949 and 1954 pension agreements will also be raised to \$2 and \$2.25, respectively; in addition, disability pensions will be liberalized. Employees who reach age 40 and have 15 years' seniority will be given vested rights to pensions in the event of layoff or permanent shutdown. In the final contract year, shift premiums will be raised by 2 cents—to 8 cents an hour—for the afternoon turn and by 3 cents—to 12 cents—for the night shift. An extra half week of vacation pay will be provided for employees with 3 but less than 5, 10 but less than 15, and 25 or more years' service.

On the job security issue, perhaps the major issue—in the 55-day steel strike in 1952—the union shop provision was strengthened by eliminating an "escape" clause that had permitted new employees to resign from the union between their 15th and 30th day of employment. The new provision requires all new employees to join and all present and future members to remain in the union.

The package gains for the 3-year period were valued by the union at 45.6 cents an hour, excluding any cost-of-living adjustments (about the same valuation it had placed on the company's prestrike offer of a 5-year contract). The increase in wages and other benefits was estimated to be worth 20.3 cents an hour in the first year, 12.2 cents

in the second, and 13.1 cents in the third. The overall rise in employment costs (including increased social security taxes, overtime, vacation, and other payments due to higher wage rates and shift differentials, used to compute these items) was estimated by United States Steel at 57.5 cents an hour, consisting of 24 cents in the first year, 16 cents in the second, and 17.5 cents in the final year; that company had assessed the original 5-year proposal at 65 cents.

A day after the steel settlement, the major iron mining companies also came to a similar agreement with the United Steelworkers. The end of the basic steel strike failed, however, to resolve a longer stoppage involving the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of the United States Steel Corp. in Birmingham, Ala., and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who had been on strike since late April. After the basic steel settlement, negotiations were resumed but without success, and at the end of July this stoppage entered its 14th week.

*Other Metal Industries.* Following the June settlements with the 3 other major nonferrous producers, an agreement was reached by Kennecott Copper Corp. and 6 unions representing 4,100 employees in its Utah division. During the 3-year contract period, wages will be increased 10 cents an hour the first year and, in lieu of wage reopenings, an additional 6 cents will be paid in the second and third years. Health and life insurance and the pension plan were also improved. At the end of July, negotiations were continuing with other divisions of the company.

In another July development, over 4,000 employees of the International Silver Co. in Connecticut received 6-cent hourly wage increases on July 2, but their workweek was temporarily reduced to permit sales to catch up with production. Other benefits included a \$2,000 life insurance policy for each employee and company payments of half the payroll deductions for hospital and medical insurance.

One of the larger short-term settlements during the month provided an hourly wage increase of 18 cents for 18,000 shipyard workers and additional vacation benefits, effective for 1 year. The contract was concluded by Pacific Coast shipbuilders with the Metal Trades Council, representing 10 shipcrafts, as well as with the Machin-

ists and the Carpenters. Vacation pay for employees with 15 years' service was raised to 6 percent of their total annual hours worked multiplied by the straight-time rate (formerly a maximum of 4 percent after 5 years' service).

Another West Coast settlement, reached by the Machinists with the California Metal Trades Association, affected approximately 6,000 workers in over 100 member shops and independent companies that follow the association's bargaining pattern. The 1-year agreement provided for wage increases ranging from 15.5 to 33.5 cents an hour and for improved vacation and health-insurance benefits, retroactive to July 1.

In the East, a general wage increase of 11 cents an hour for 12,000 employees was announced by Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. of Long Island, N. Y. Wage increases of 8 cents an hour and a seventh paid holiday (Good Friday) were negotiated under a wage reopening clause of a 2-year contract between Stromberg Carlson, a division of General Dynamics Corp., and the Rochester Independent Workers Union, representing approximately 6,000 workers.

*Rubber.* Settlements during July were reached by the United Rubber Workers first with B. F. Goodrich Co. and then with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., United States Rubber Co., and Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. In addition to 6.2-cents-an-hour wage increases, the contracts provided for the establishment of supplemental unemployment benefit plans; details of these plans, reportedly to be financed by company contributions of 3 cents a man-hour, were to be worked out later. The settlements were negotiated under wage reopenings of 2-year contracts expiring at various dates up to the spring of 1957, and affected approximately 90,000 production and maintenance employees of the 4 companies.

Development of supplemental unemployment benefit plans in the rubber industry, whose production is concentrated in Ohio, is faced with earlier government rulings of that State which disapproved plans providing for pooled benefit funds like those adopted in the auto- and can-company contracts. Although the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, in May of this year, had ruled that workers could not receive simultaneous unemployment compensation and auto-industry-type supplemental layoff benefits,

in July it approved a company-financed individual income security plan for jobless workers. It notified the Eaton Manufacturing Co. that SUB payments to its workers, represented by the Mechanics' Educational Society of America, would not be deducted from State benefits. The approved program provides for separate accounts for each employee with 1 year's seniority. The employee may withdraw money from his fund in case of layoff, illness, and termination of employment; in event of death, his beneficiary receives the balance in his fund. Any excess above \$600 in each fund is to be diverted to increased vacation pay for the employee.

*Apparel.* The Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the country's principal shirt manufacturers agreed toward the end of July on a 10-cent hourly wage increase effective September 4—the first general wage increase in the shirt industry since 1953. Insurance and pension benefits for the 100,000 workers were also liberalized.

Early in the month, a leading manufacturer of men's wear cautioned that "unprecedented unemployment" in his industry is in the offing unless Japanese competition is curbed. In the closely related textile field, the Textile Workers Union of America called on unions and manufacturers to take joint steps toward enactment of legislation to control rapidly increasing imports. However, the union stated that the southern textile mills were not experiencing economic hardship even though foreign competition was conceded to be a potential threat.

*Food Processing.* A 3-year contract with annual wage reopenings and a 10-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to March 1 was agreed to by 5,000 Packinghouse Workers and the Campbell Soup Co. in Camden, N. J. Additional classification adjustments up to 8 cents an hour were also provided for about 600 employees. Also in the food processing industry, an agreement providing a 12-cent hourly pay rise to more than 4,500 employees in 4 midwestern and southwestern cities was signed by the Corn Products Refining Co. and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.

A unique supplemental unemployment benefit plan was included as one of the provisions of a contract signed by the Federation of Grain Millers and Harper Feed Mills, Inc., of Buffalo. Based

on worker efficiency, the incentive unemployment insurance program provided for company contributions to a trust fund amounting to 2 to 5 percent of payrolls, depending on the number of man-hours required to produce a ton of feed. The agreement also included a 9-cent hourly pay raise for its 50 employees, a guaranteed 40-hour workweek, and a company payment of \$1 per week worked to a health and welfare fund.

*Other Manufacturing.* A new 2-year agreement was signed by the Toy and Novelty Workers with the National Association of Doll Manufacturers, Inc., and the Stuffed Toy Manufacturers Association. A 9.5-cent hourly wage increase for 7,500 workers, a ninth paid holiday (Memorial Day), and increased employer contributions to the welfare plan were provided.

At Eli Lilly and Co., manufacturer of pharmaceuticals in Indianapolis, Ind., 5,000 production and office employees received increases averaging 14 cents an hour. This amount was composed of a flat increase of 11 cents in base pay and a "multiplier" factor used in computing incentive earnings. In addition, a 6-cent hourly raise was substituted for a biweekly \$5 "attendance bonus" paid for reporting to work on time. The increases did not apply to supervisory and sales employees covered by a management bonus plan.

Two-year agreements were concluded during the month by printing trades unions and the Franklin Association—a trade group of over 300 printing companies in Chicago. Pay raises of \$3.75 a week, retroactive to June 7, and an additional \$2.75 next year, as well as an increase in the night shift differential to 6 percent (from 5 percent), were provided for about 2,700 typographers belonging to the International Typographical Union. For the first time, combined negotiations were conducted by the association with 8 locals representing 7,400 workers in other printing trades, who were to receive pay raises of \$3 a week retroactive to June 7, and an additional \$3 next year.

The American Newspaper Guild, in a constitutional amendment adopted at its 23d convention in Toronto, Canada, limited maximum duration of future contracts to 2 years, except by

permission of its International Executive Board. The union, representing approximately 27,000 employees of United States and Canadian publications, also approved a report declaring that the trend in contract length should be toward 1-year agreements.

*Federal Government Workers.* The President on July 31 approved legislation liberalizing pension benefits for most Civil Service employees.<sup>1</sup> Effective October 1, the new law will increase annuities for covered Federal employees who retire after that date and their survivors, including benefits for those retiring before the normal retirement age. The increased benefits will be financed by raising employee contributions to the pension fund by one-half of 1 percent (to a total of 6½ percent); in July 1957 Government agencies will match the employee contributions. Under the new legislation, annuities for most employees retiring at age 60 with 30 or more years' service will be computed on the basis of the following percentages of their highest 5-year average salary—1½ percent for 5 years' service, 1¼ percent for the next 5 years, and 2 percent for all other years. Previously, the annuities amounted to 1½ percent of the highest 5-year average salary multiplied by total years of allowable service. The legislation also provided for smaller reductions in benefits for those employees electing to provide annuities for their survivors.

A decision of possibly broader application to Government workers came through a ruling of the United States Attorney General that the Public Printer had authority to reduce the 40-hour workweek for 2,300 Government Printing Office craft employees with whom he negotiates annually. (Negotiated rates for these employees are subject to approval by the congressional Joint Committee on Printing.) The workweek prescribed by Congress for classified and postal employees was viewed in the ruling as not binding on employees whose remuneration is fixed by their agencies. The Public Printer indicated that he would ask whether a shorter work period could also apply to the 4,000 GPO employees whose wages he sets without negotiation. Some 800,000 per diem (blue collar) Government employees also have their pay scales established by Federal agencies rather than by statute.

<sup>1</sup> A discussion of this and other Federal legislation of labor significance enacted by the 84th Congress will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Monthly Labor Review.



*White Collar, Trade, and Service.* A 2-year contract between the San Francisco Hospital Conference and the Hospital and Institutional Workers Union (a local of the Building Service Employees), representing 2,000 nonprofessional employees in 11 hospitals, provided a 15-cent hourly pay increase in two steps—half effective August 1 of this year and the remainder on October 1, 1957. Employees with more than 6 months' but less than a year's service will receive a further immediate increase.

New contracts, subject to ratification, were agreed to by 2 major insurance companies—Prudential Insurance Co. for 15,000 agents, most of whom were members of the Insurance Agents International Union, and John Hancock for 6,000 represented by the Insurance Workers of America. The 3-year contract with Prudential called for an average \$5.71 weekly salary increase, effective July 2, and an additional \$1.03 weekly for other benefits, the major part of which will be used to improve pensions. Agents in some areas had refrained from writing new business since expiration of their old contract on March 19, but no formal strike action had been taken. The 2-year Hancock agreement called for package increases averaging \$8.05 weekly and reportedly provided for the industry's highest guaranteed collection commission in the industry (\$47.50 a week compared with the existing \$29 base).

During July, a new agreement, which runs until April 1959 and is subject to membership approval, was negotiated by the Screen Extras Guild with the Alliance of Television Film Producers and the Association of Motion Picture Producers. Provisions included a basic wage increase of \$2 daily, retroactive to January 1956; a 5-day, 40-hour studio workweek instead of the 6-day, 48-hour week; a 2½-percent increase in the minimum wage scale to go into effect on January 30, 1958; compensation at time and a half for Saturday work, to become double time on January 30, 1957; and an employer contribution of 8 cents a man-day to a health and welfare plan if the membership decides not to take that amount as a further rate increase.

A 5-year contract, with a wage reopener after 3 years, was signed late in June by 4 major drugstore chains (Thrifty, Owl-Rexall, Sav-On, and Whelan) and 9 Retail Clerks locals, representing 4,000 drug clerks and pharmacists in southern California. Clerks received a 13-cent hourly wage increase

retroactive to June 2 and will be paid 7.5 cents more in each of the next 2 years; pharmacists obtained a raise of \$1.205 per hour over the 3-year period—40.5 cents immediately and an additional 40 cents in 1957 and 1958, when hourly rates will reach \$4. Failure to reach agreement on wages in the last 2 years of the contract term would result in arbitration. A pension program was also established; effective January 1958, it will pay \$100 monthly for retirees at age 65 with 30 years' service and is to be financed by employer contributions of 7.5 cents per man-hour (similar to plans negotiated for the food industry earlier this year).<sup>2</sup> Other contract provisions included an eighth paid holiday, establishment of a sick-leave schedule (6 days per year, cumulative to a maximum of 30 days); increased company contributions of 1.75 cents a man-hour (to 7 cents) for a health and welfare fund; noncontributory professional job insurance up to \$75,000 for pharmacists; increased premiums for night, Sunday, and holiday work; and liberalized vacations.

*Communications and Transportation.* About 18,000 New York metropolitan area telephone operators received pay increases ranging from \$2 to \$5 a week, with most operators receiving \$3, under a 16-month agreement between the Telephone Traffic Union (Ind.) and the New York Telephone Co. The agreement, subject to ratification by members of the union, completed a new round of contracts with 8 independent unions representing 66,000 employees in the State. A rearrangement of working hours in the immediate metropolitan district will become effective next January, when the day shift will be reduced from 8 hours to 7½, while the "short late evening" and "late evening" shifts will be increased to 6½ hours instead of the present 5½ and 6 hours, respectively.

A 4-year agreement—the longest ever entered into by the parties—was negotiated by the Teamsters with 1,200 trucking companies represented by the Empire State (N. Y.) Highway Transportation Association. A package increase of 18.5 cents an hour for the first 2 years until the mid-term contract reopening consisted of 9 cents for wages and the balance for fringe improvements. Pension fund payments, raised by 5.5 cents an hour (to 11.5 cents) will permit retirement benefits

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 582).



of \$100 a month (excluding social security) at age 65, instead of the \$50 current allowance. An increase of 4 cents an hour in contributions for added medical benefits was also provided for the 8,000 drivers.

A new 1-year contract was also negotiated by the Teamsters and 350 refining, distributing, and tank transport companies in the Chicago area. It increased wage rates of approximately 5,000 truckers by 15 cents an hour, raised the night shift differential to 8 cents an hour (from 6 cents), and provided 3 weeks' vacation after 10 instead of 15 years' service.

In the maritime industry, more than 6,000 members of the Masters, Mates and Pilots employed on East and Gulf Coast tankers and Pacific dry cargo and passenger ships were scheduled to receive 6-percent increases in wage rates plus inequity adjustments averaging 1 percent under new contracts negotiated with the ship operators. Similar settlements were reached by the Radio Officers (an affiliate of the Commercial Telegraphers Union) with the Atlantic and Gulf Coast operators of dry cargo and passenger vessels and by the Marine Engineers with this same employer group as well as with tanker operators in those areas.

**Construction.** A settlement reached on July 18 by representatives of the District Council of Carpenters and 8 employer associations operating in and around San Francisco, Calif., ended a carpenters' strike that had begun on July 7 and had involved approximately 16,000 workers. The new contract provided for a package increase of 52.5 cents an hour over a 3-year period as follows: a 12.5-cent-an-hour wage increase retroactive to July 7; a 5-cent increase on June 15, 1957; effective June 15, 1958, a 15-cent package increase, including a 12.5-cent hourly wage rate advance plus 2.5 cents that can be used by the union at its discretion to supplement its health or pension plans or to increase wage rates; a 10-cent-an-hour employer contribution to a vacation fund beginning January 1, 1957; and a 10-cent-an-hour pension fund contribution effective June 15, 1957. (These workers had received a deferred 10-cent hourly increase in May 1956 under the previous agreement.)

About 8,000 to 10,000 members of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' union in western

Pennsylvania received a package increase, reportedly worth 32.5 cents under a 2-year agreement with the Master Builders Association which represents 500 to 700 construction contractors. The contract provided for an immediate across-the-board wage increase of 15 cents an hour and an additional 7.5 cents in 1957; it also called for a jointly administered pension fund to be financed by employer payments of 5 cents a man-hour in the first year, to be increased to 10 cents in the second year.

### Other Developments

**Union Developments.** The 96,000-member Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen was the first of the traditionally independent operating railroad unions to decide to join the AFL-CIO. The decision to affiliate was made by the general policy committee of the 83-year-old brotherhood which had been given such authority by its 1947 convention.

The first completed consolidations of national unions, claiming jurisdiction over the same groups of workers, since the AFL-CIO merger 7 months ago were announced during July. Reaffiliation with the Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' Union (formerly AFL) by the Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union (a former CIO affiliate, which had split from the AFL union in 1939) was ratified by the combined membership of over 85,000. Under the new arrangement, the organization was to retain the name of the former AFL group. It was indicated that a special department might be established as part of an organizational drive to overcome the reluctance of beauticians to being identified with the barbers' union. Former CIO members were to pay \$1.50 readmission dues in July and the regular dues of the Journeymen Barbers thereafter. Two national unions of public workers—American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (formerly AFL) and the Government Civic Employees Organizing Committee (formerly CIO)—also joined forces in July.<sup>3</sup>

New York locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in an advertisement in a leading newspaper declared themselves against

<sup>3</sup> The joint organization will take the name of the former AFL union. See *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1956 (p. 834).

Federal development of the Niagara River Power Project. This point of view, which differed from that expressed by the AFL-CIO executive council, drew favorable comments from the National Association of Manufacturers, which is also opposed to the Federal project.

The locals' action was based on longstanding opposition of the IBEW to public power ownership. The president of the union stated that some municipally owned utilities and public power groups have denied that they could legally make agreements with unions on the ground that the "sovereign cannot abdicate its powers and must fix the wages, hours, and conditions of work of its employees by administrative order rather than through negotiations." He suggested that, as an alternative to arbitrarily prohibiting the right to strike or fixing wages in the industry, the utility industry develop a procedure allowing for voluntary settlement of disputes without resort to strikes like that in the electrical contracting industry. In that industry, a council on industrial relations composed of representatives of unions and employers makes binding decisions in disputes that cannot be settled at the local level.

*Legislative and Judicial Developments.* Among the bills passed by the 84th Congress prior to adjournment was one amending the Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, which deals with work-connected disabilities.<sup>4</sup> The new legislation raised maximum disability com-

pensation from \$35 to \$54 a week and minimum benefits from \$12 to \$18. Payments for total disability were increased and the waiting period before initial payments can be made was reduced from 7 to 3 days. This legislation covers longshoremen and harbor workers not under State jurisdiction as well as employees of private firms in the District of Columbia and of contractors outside the continental United States.

Also in July, an obstacle to union organizing efforts was removed by a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. The IUE had attacked the constitutionality of a local ordinance in Georgia requiring a \$1,000 license tax and a daily fee of \$100 for union organizers under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The appellate court, in holding that the levies were so exorbitant and punitive that their "purpose seems not to regulate but to prohibit," ordered the Federal district court in Atlanta to grant the union an immediate test of the law's validity.

The ruling came after the lower court had refused to exercise its jurisdiction because, it said the union failed to show that it was in danger of both immediate and irreparable damage. Thereupon, the IUE appealed on the ground that it had a right to challenge the law at once in a Federal court instead of having to test the ordinance by refusing to pay the taxes, having an organizer convicted, and then taking the case through all steps to the State Supreme Court.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 1, p. 1073.

# Book Reviews and Notes

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## Special Reviews

*Social Security and Public Policy.* By Eveline M. Burns. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1956. 291 pp. \$5.50.

*Social Security—Fact and Fancy.* By Dillard Stokes. Chicago, Henry Regnery Co., 1956. 208 pp. \$4.

Both of these books deal with social security programs and problems, but there the resemblance ends. Dr. Burns has written a careful and critical analysis of issues that have shaped public policy in our major social security programs. Mr. Stokes attacks the old-age insurance system, but, through overstatement, fails to be convincing.

Administrators and legislators should find Eveline Burns' book stimulating and rewarding. Its value flows from her research and teaching on social security in this and other countries for more than two decades, and from firsthand experience with operating policies and practices as a consultant to Federal and State social security agencies.

Instead of covering the subject historically, or program by program (the usual treatment), Dr. Burns has focused attention on issues common to all programs. Thus, she treats first the nature and amount of social security benefits and the conditions for receiving them; second, the choice of risks for which social responsibility will be accepted; third, financing; and finally, the administrative issues. Relevant experience of foreign countries is discussed.

Rising costs of medical care and wage loss due to disability comprise the major gap in our social security structure. Dr. Burns points up the policy considerations in handling this problem through health insurance or public health services. The former merely removes the cost element as a barrier to access to available medical services. The latter must also be responsible for availability of doctors, hospitals, and the quality of service.

Here, one must compromise between a high level of service and general public reluctance to pay for it, and, in addition, deal with our reluctance to have Government invade spheres now reserved (except for veterans and Indians) for private enterprise and philanthropy. In describing the attitude of organized medicine to these problems, she observes: "The willingness of the medical profession . . . to come to grips with the problem of how to render professionally acceptable service under a system of organization that is not of their choosing but may be demanded by the public will in the last resort determine not whether such a system will be brought into effect . . . but rather whether that system, if adopted, will result in a raising of the standards of medical care and the general state of health of all the people."

While we are concerned with limiting the Federal financial burden in aiding State-administered programs, how can we assure that program objectives are carried out? Neither in public assistance nor in unemployment insurance does Federal aid depend on benefit levels or eligibility conditions—and State differences are marked indeed. In unemployment insurance, Dr. Burns concludes, the Federal Government might find that it had left the 2.7-percent payroll tax to the States but might be handed a large residual relief problem during a recession, because of the restrictiveness of State laws.

A final summary explains how the productivity level, such economic conditions as irregularity of employment, the existence of fringe benefits like pensions and dismissal wages, and the state of our technical knowledge and administrative ingenuity influence the details of any particular system. Equally important are such socioeconomic considerations as the age composition of the population, the tendency of married women to remain in the labor force, and the value attached to a high living standard and to the support of family dependents. Public attitudes toward means tests, inequity of incomes, and governmental activity as such, also play important roles.

Up to now we have concentrated, to the neglect of preventive measures, on ameliorating the condition of workers and their families who have suffered wage losses. Mounting costs of existing programs may, Dr. Burns concludes, focus attention upon maintaining high-level employment and expanding public health and housing services,

despite present opposition to further extension of governmental activity in these fields.

In *Social Security—Fact and Fancy*, Dillard Stokes, a reporter turned publicist, has given us a readable and well-written attack on the old-age insurance program. He begins with nearly 40 thumbnail sketches illustrating cases (both hypothetical and actual) where individuals have just barely failed to qualify for old-age and survivors benefits. Obviously, this form of presentation could be applied to many programs—certainly to private insurance. In addition, the implication that these are typical rather than extreme cases disregards the fact that in February 1956 more than 8 million individuals were receiving OASI benefits aggregating \$400 million a month. The 1935 program was good, he says, but changes since then have been for the worse; this disregards the fact that coverage has been made nearly universal, and that benefits have been increased with rising levels of wages and living costs. Certainly the many inequities in OASI should not be ignored, but this book gives less emphasis to remedying them than to abandoning the system.

To succeed the present system, Mr. Stokes proposes an 8-percent combined worker-employer contribution to purchase an annuity for each worker through government bonds maturing at age 65. To set up an individual annuity plan in which rigid individual equities would completely submerge the advantages of our more adequate and flexible social insurance system seems highly questionable.

—PHILIP BOOTH

Bureau of Employment Security

*An Introduction to Economic Reasoning.* By Marshall A. Robinson, Herbert C. Morton, James D. Calderwood. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1956. 335 pp., bibliographies. \$3.

This is a contribution, and not a minor one, to present-day do-it-yourself literature. Its goal is "to develop the skills needed to understand and evaluate the stream of economic proposals that always confront us." Originally designed for the use of adult education groups, the book was published as an introduction to economics for laymen. It is in the great early tradition of the Brookings Institution, and is another indication of its resurgence as an active force for economic education.

Each chapter is concluded by an illustrative exercise in grappling with a specific question of economic policy, which provides an example of economic thinking but in no case a policy conclusion. "Economics does not offer explanations and solutions readymade. Instead, it offers the tools and methods for the analysis of economic problems."

If the reader gets the impression that economic reasoning is not so difficult as he had thought, this is due to skillful exposition of the mechanics of economic cause and effect. The authors (two economists and a journalist) make little show of the tools and baggage of the professional economist.

Economic reasoning is merely logical analysis, but requires information and practice. "Skill in 'analyzing the consequences' is, for the most part, the major benefit of studying economics." How the Federal Reserve Banks achieve the objectives of monetary policy is spelled out operationally, and will remove most of the mysteries for any careful reader. How fiscal policy is carried out is made specific and will add to economic understanding and literacy.

But it is not only in such areas of economic policy that the writers excel: The chapter on Labor and Unions should add to the sophistication of all who read. Well-chosen reading references remind the reader that each subject area can be further explored.

—CHARLES D. STEWART

Office of Assistant Secretary for Standards and Statistics  
U. S. Department of Labor

*Diversification—An Opportunity for the New England Textile Industry.* By Arthur D. Little, Inc. Boston, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, 1955. 109 pp. \$1.35.

The art of diversification has come a long way since coal dealers first decided to add ice departments in order to offset seasonality. In modern industry, there are reasons, unrelated to seasonal or cyclical hazards, for a company to seek product diversification. Among them are a desire for growth when both confidence in the future and ready cash are present, the carrying forward of tax losses, the fear of antitrust action if excessive growth occurs in the original product line, and management's belief in its ability to direct efficiently a polyglot operation.



These are not the dominant motives for New England textile companies to add new, unrelated products through internal development, outright purchase of existing plants, or merger. In this report by one of the Nation's more competent management consulting firms, the industry is urged to seek nontextile lines primarily as a way out of existing difficulties. In effect, the authors urge the industry to make a virtue of a necessity.

It is not a new story that New England textiles are beset by adverse factors such as high labor costs based on wage and fringe benefit differentials as compared with the South, the threat of imported Japanese cottons, and the slow pace of unionization below the Mason-Dixon line. To these, add three more: Cotton grows in the South and not in New England; railroad freight rates on cotton are alleged to be discriminatory against New England; tax concessions by southern localities woo northern capital out of New England into the South. As if these ills were not enough, the industry must reckon with worldwide excessive mill capacity and declining per capita consumption of cottons and woolens in the United States.

What can an industry do when beset by so many difficulties? The authors recommend a spreading out into other lines such as aluminum, instruments, plastics, electronics, abrasives, and even sporting goods. The argument that much of New England's textile management is excellent is attested by its ability to survive and make a profit against the overwhelming odds presented by competitive forces. Many New England textile firms are strong financially and some could no doubt successfully switch from homogeneity to heterogeneity. Indeed, one of the largest of the region's textile units already has negotiated this transition by ventures into radio, radar, aluminum, electronics, plywood, and many other products.

Granted that diversification by textile companies holds promise of better times for the community, the workers, the management, and the stockholders, this reviewer has certain questions which are not easily answered. First, what skills does New England textile management have that other managements do not, thereby indicating the special ability of this industry to diversify? Second, is it not true that what the authors suggest for the textile industry could be equally recommended to any industry faced with a survival

struggle? Furthermore, there is evidence that New England mills will be spinning and weaving cloth for many years to come even though some attrition continues, as exemplified by mill closings. It is also disturbing that the new industries, including those proposed in this report, generally do not hire the displaced textile workers, which several well-documented studies have shown.

What is needed is not a philosophy saying in effect that New England should abandon textiles as a lost cause and transfer its resources into growth industries. Rather, the necessity is a two-pronged economy consisting of both textiles and new commodities with growth possibilities. The region must continue efforts to maintain its remaining percentage of the Nation's spindles while also welcoming the manufacture of new products with expanding markets whether financed by textile or other capital.

This report presents a serious challenge to New England textile management and should not be ignored. The industrial opportunities are huge and an awakening to new product potentials should stimulate bold action on the part of forward-looking textile management. Granted that "diversification is an alternative which the textile industry should explore," there is always a danger that, like the dog looking at his reflection in the water, New England may drop the textile bone as it reaches for the mirrored images of plastic and aluminum bones.

—WENDELL D. MACDONALD  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operations.* Chicago, National Safety Council, 1955. Various pagings, bibliographies. 3d ed. \$13.50.

*Safety Management—Accident Cost and Control.* By Rollin H. Simonds and John V. Grimaldi. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1956. 555 pp., bibliography. \$7.80.

In its new edition, the *Accident Prevention Manual* is a greatly expanded technical reference work for everyone responsible for job safety. It provides information on the application of engineering methods in eliminating work hazards and affords guidance in the area of human relations and accident prevention. It is intended for all of industry but not to answer every specialized safety problem encountered or to supplant the

safety engineer. It is not a collection of codes, either legal or voluntary, although standards developed by the American Standards Association, the National Bureau of Standards, and the National Fire Protection Association are mentioned in the text. There are 43 sections of industrial safety principles and background, technical data, and exposition of techniques for eliminating unsafe practices and unsafe conditions from the working scene. Eighteen sections are new and cover topics ranging from the basics of safety, plant organization, committees, training, human behavior, maintaining employee interest in safety, and public relations to technical subjects like hoisting apparatus, ventilation, and industrial hygiene. Sections greatly expanded and modernized from the second edition include chapters on accident records and injury rates; accident investigation, analysis, and costs; industrial buildings and plant layout; plant construction and maintenance; handling and storage of materials; power trucks and tractors; principles of guarding and transmission guards; personal protective equipment; and industrial poisons; and a table of chemical hazards.

Much of the new material was introduced at the request of National Safety Council members. The manual was prepared by staff specialists of the Council, collaborating with individuals from the professions and industry whose experience in their fields qualified them to write on the subjects treated. Many authorities, including members of the American Society of Safety Engineers, were consulted. The technical data were developed through group consideration and review so as to present a consensus of the best available knowledge. The manual is therefore authoritative, and it is well indexed for ready reference. The authors and editors have attempted to state the basics of a technique or device before proceeding to advanced analysis or presentation of detailed data.

Of particular interest for the practicing safety officer is the chapter on Sources of Help for the Safety Man. It lists channels of information available for solving safety engineering problems, discusses briefly the activities of the organizations noted, and gives their addresses.

A section on Safety Engineering Tables includes a number of particular value to the practicing safety man, such as those on influence of temperature on strength of metals, specific recommended

values of illumination, ventilation rates for typical industrial equipment, and exhaust requirements for woodworking operations.

The chapter on Industrial Poisons attempts to provide enough information on the materials listed, when combined with the general directions given in other chapters for the proper handling of such substances, to permit safe methods to be deduced. The Table of Chemical Hazards is an extensive list indicating flash point, explosive limits, auto-ignition temperature, maximum allowable concentration for 8-hour exposure, usual mode of entrance to body, and signs and symptoms of poisoning.

The volume is well illustrated throughout with photographs, diagrams, tables, and charts covering the various subjects. Actual safety inspection forms; tags; accident, analysis, and cost reports; and checklists used by many different companies are reproduced. Successful ideas in maintaining employee interest and publicizing company safety programs in the community are also included. Detailed provisions of State workmen's compensation laws are listed. The manual should prove a most useful tool in safety promotion.

*Safety Management—Accident Cost and Control* was designed as a college-level text and to provide modern treatment of basic principles of accident prevention and cost analysis for the practicing safety specialist. It attacks the old method of calculating accident costs by applying a 4 to 1 ratio of uninsured to insured costs and outlines a new method, said to be more accurate, for determining accident cost constants for disability, medical treatment, first-aid, and no-injury cases by studies within the organization. The book also discusses the motivation of management interest in safety by cost determinations in reports, and outlines techniques for locating and defining accident sources. Environmental controls for health are well outlined. Special problems and auxiliary functions treated include employee selection and placement, training, and psychological factors. Medical-service facilities and workmen's compensation insurance are briefly discussed. Chapters on control of catastrophes, new product development, and waste disposal pose growing management problems which safety personnel can aid in controlling.

—CLARA M. BEYER  
Bureau of Labor Standards

*When Labor Votes: A Study of Auto Workers.*

By Arthur Kornhauser, Harold L. Sheppard, Albert J. Mayer. New York, University Books, Inc., 1956. 352 pp. \$5.

With unions getting more political, and with the AFL-CIO merger giving emphasis to that trend, people ask: Is there a "labor vote?" What do the rank-and-file think politically?

*When Labor Votes* answers some of these questions. Just before the 1952 elections, the authors directed the presentation of questionnaires to 828 randomly selected, Detroit-area members of the United Automobile Workers. Shortly after the election, a longer questionnaire was presented to 351 of the same people. The authors clearly present their research methods. While their sample does not include the 8 to 13 percent who refused to be interviewed, and while it has too few young workers and too many old workers, it appears to be sufficiently representative.

Some findings: Two-thirds of the unionists voted, giving 3 out of 4 votes to Stevenson, as opposed to Eisenhower. Eisenhower voters stressed the personal qualifications of their candidate, while Stevenson voters stressed the "party" as a reason for their choice. Significantly, the autoworkers rated television as a more important, and especially as a more trusted, campaign influence than the newspapers.

In summation, most of the Detroit autoworkers supported the political position of their union. They had social and political goals beyond mere bread-and-butter goals. They did not appear to be getting more "conservative" with their rising living standards. A minority were apathetic or even actively opposed to the UAW's political action. Fifty-five percent were strongly pro-labor; 24 percent were moderately favorable; 21 percent were not pro-labor, or were anti-labor.

Regrettably weak areas are the workers' alleged "feelings of social alienation," "life satisfaction," "authoritarian attitudes," etc. The labels of these categories are too vague and broad to attach to workers who may agree with a half dozen rather easily misinterpreted questionnaire statements.

The authors also state that their findings "call seriously into question" recent findings of the "dual allegiance" of workers to both company and union, and that the unionism of the Detroit UAW members is far "from the currently popular philosophy of emerging unity, basic harmony, and

'dual allegiance'." They base their position primarily on the autoworkers' answers to one question: Since 49 percent say that they trust the union's political recommendations more than management's, therefore they do not have dual allegiance on the political level.

The authors need to be more cautious in their implied generalizations. The UAW is an unusually active union in its political education. Detroit autoworkers are hardly typical, even of urban factory workers. In St. Louis, the Rosens (*The Union Member Speaks*, 1955) found that 45 percent of the Machinists' members surveyed were against their union taking an active part in politics; 57 percent said that the union should not tell its members whom to vote for. We may also recall the recent Ohio elections in which rank-and-filers apparently failed to follow their union leaders. This reviewer has found dual allegiance among some American packinghouse workers (*The Worker Speaks His Mind on Company and Union*, 1953). Now, let us assume that these people would trust the political recommendations of their union more than those of the company, though their companies do not make such recommendations. This split political allegiance would hardly lessen the importance of the inplant allegiance we have empirically found.

In spite of the weaknesses noted, *When Labor Votes* is a significant, interesting, and timely addition to the literature about the attitudes of working people.

—THEODORE V. PURCELL, S. J.  
Loyola University

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# Current Labor Statistics

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<sup>1</sup> Beginning with the July 1956 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent (First quarter 1955) benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.



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<sup>3</sup> This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the *Review*.

## A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex  
(In thousands)

Labor-force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>												
	1956						1955						
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force.....	72,325	72,274	70,711	69,434	68,806	68,396	68,601	69,538	70,164	70,250	69,833	70,695	70,429
Civilian labor force.....	69,489	69,430	67,846	66,555	65,913	65,490	65,775	66,592	67,206	67,292	66,882	67,726	67,465
Unemployment.....	2,833	2,927	2,608	2,564	2,834	2,914	2,885	2,427	2,398	2,131	2,149	2,237	2,471
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,384	1,676	1,181	1,063	1,100	1,130	1,405	1,123	1,282	1,079	1,128	1,060	1,160
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	784	556	615	639	680	865	691	604	541	471	390	528	609
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	184	195	210	214	371	278	238	203	152	130	172	189	116
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	290	326	380	417	401	359	281	223	195	238	242	195	280
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	213	175	222	231	281	283	270	275	228	213	216	265	306
Employment.....	66,655	66,503	65,238	63,990	63,078	62,576	62,891	64,165	64,807	65,161	64,733	65,488	64,994
Nonagricultural.....	58,955	58,627	58,092	57,603	57,400	57,107	57,256	58,281	57,887	57,256	56,858	57,952	57,291
Worked 35 hours or more.....	43,661	46,524	46,587	46,615	46,015	45,092	46,576	47,798	41,807	45,984	46,636	44,910	43,655
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,725	5,973	6,557	6,264	6,441	7,131	5,794	6,104	11,583	6,811	5,357	5,173	5,201
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,283	2,473	2,980	2,784	2,855	2,760	2,727	2,544	2,703	2,289	2,087	1,924	1,913
With a job but not at work <sup>1</sup> .....	7,287	3,657	1,969	1,941	2,089	2,124	2,159	1,834	1,794	2,173	2,777	8,945	6,221
Agricultural.....	7,700	7,876	7,146	6,387	5,678	5,469	5,635	5,884	6,920	7,905	7,875	7,536	7,704
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,419	5,647	5,185	4,281	3,645	3,528	3,579	3,906	5,034	5,937	6,063	5,572	5,625
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,656	1,623	1,476	1,540	1,356	1,213	1,269	1,348	1,547	1,343	1,347	1,347	1,505
Worked 1-14 hours.....	431	430	360	416	437	477	509	447	356	297	309	328	330
With a job but not at work <sup>1</sup> .....	194	177	125	149	239	253	278	183	173	124	129	290	244
Males													
Total labor force.....	49,960	49,928	48,663	48,206	47,930	47,690	47,820	47,922	48,308	48,265	48,216	49,180	49,323
Civilian labor force.....	47,167	47,118	45,832	45,361	45,071	44,818	44,938	45,010	45,384	45,341	45,279	46,245	46,393
Unemployment.....	1,672	1,767	1,599	1,643	1,887	2,049	1,951	1,574	1,421	1,254	1,201	1,387	1,603
Employment.....	45,495	45,351	44,233	43,718	43,183	42,769	42,987	43,437	43,963	44,087	44,078	44,858	44,790
Nonagricultural.....	39,569	39,337	38,671	38,370	38,316	38,003	38,095	38,437	38,378	38,145	38,107	38,878	38,715
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,439	33,338	32,922	32,782	32,236	31,552	32,572	33,114	29,523	32,415	32,918	32,054	31,636
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,888	2,975	3,257	3,191	3,322	3,794	2,890	2,955	6,408	3,340	2,574	2,633	2,620
Worked 1-14 hours.....	957	1,071	1,253	1,226	1,335	1,217	1,222	1,074	1,143	937	837	764	825
With a job but not at work <sup>1</sup> .....	4,285	2,033	1,239	1,172	1,423	1,440	1,411	1,204	1,213	1,453	1,778	3,427	3,635
Agricultural.....	5,926	6,013	5,562	5,348	4,867	4,766	4,892	5,000	5,585	5,942	5,971	5,980	6,075
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,640	4,806	4,496	3,952	3,340	3,254	3,316	3,589	4,374	4,853	4,977	4,803	4,912
Worked 15-34 hours.....	864	775	722	942	936	868	893	897	799	765	681	704	736
Worked 1-14 hours.....	266	294	243	322	373	405	420	337	251	205	195	228	228
With a job but not at work <sup>1</sup> .....	156	139	100	131	218	239	264	176	159	110	118	244	209
Females													
Total labor force.....	22,355	22,346	22,048	21,228	20,876	20,706	20,871	21,616	21,856	21,985	21,637	21,515	21,106
Civilian labor force.....	22,321	22,312	22,014	21,194	20,842	20,672	20,837	21,582	21,822	21,951	21,603	21,481	21,072
Unemployment.....	1,161	1,160	1,009	921	947	875	933	854	977	877	948	850	866
Employment.....	21,160	21,152	21,005	20,272	19,895	19,807	19,904	20,728	20,846	21,073	20,654	20,631	20,204
Nonagricultural.....	19,386	19,290	19,422	19,233	19,084	19,104	19,161	19,845	19,510	19,111	18,751	19,075	18,575
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,222	13,166	13,665	13,833	13,779	13,540	14,094	14,685	12,285	13,568	13,716	12,856	12,330
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,837	3,098	3,300	3,073	3,119	3,336	2,903	3,149	5,083	3,471	2,784	2,541	2,581
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,326	1,402	1,727	1,558	1,520	1,544	1,505	1,470	1,561	1,352	1,250	1,160	1,088
With a job but not at work <sup>1</sup> .....	3,002	1,624	730	769	666	684	748	541	580	719	1,001	2,518	2,587
Agricultural.....	1,775	1,863	1,584	1,039	811	703	743	884	1,336	1,062	1,004	1,556	1,629
Worked 35 hours or more.....	779	841	689	329	305	274	263	317	659	1,074	1,116	766	714
Worked 15-34 hours.....	792	848	753	598	420	345	377	451	557	782	661	643	779
Worked 1-14 hours.....	165	135	116	94	64	72	85	110	105	92	115	100	102
With a job but not at work <sup>1</sup> .....	38	38	25	18	21	13	14	6	15	14	11	46	34

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Prior to July 1955, data refer to the week including the 8th of the month; subsequent data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

<sup>2</sup> Census survey week contained legal holiday.

<sup>3</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also includes persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry	1956							1955							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1955	1954	
Total employees.....	51,017	51,730	51,197	50,848	50,499	50,246	50,284	51,996	51,262	51,125	50,992	50,484	50,074	49,950	48,431	
<b>Mining.....</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>777</b>	
Metal.....	82.2	111.4	108.4	109.3	107.3	106.9	105.7	105.6	105.2	105.1	105.1	97.2	93.9	101.0	99.3	
Iron.....	35.9	35.1	35.1	35.9	34.1	34.0	33.7	34.3	35.0	35.5	36.3	36.2	35.8	33.7	35.2	
Copper.....	35.4	34.0	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.6	33.4	32.9	32.3	31.9	31.5	22.2	19.3	29.2	27.7	
Lead and zinc.....	17.7	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.2	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.9	17.2	16.9	16.6	16.4	
Anthracite.....	31.7	26.5	31.4	32.1	34.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	32.4	31.8	33.2	32.3	32.3	35.0	40.1	
Bituminous coal.....	174.5	225.6	223.6	222.9	223.1	224.5	222.9	222.2	230.8	218.8	217.6	215.9	216.3	216.7	228.5	
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....		328.6	315.3	314.9	313.5	309.9	310.4	316.1	314.7	312.2	317.8	321.9	320.4	312.1	303.8	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	115.6	115.1	112.6	111.1	107.3	104.5	104.8	103.1	108.8	110.0	111.8	110.7	109.1	107.0	105.1	
<b>Contract construction.....</b>	<b>3,296</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>2,593</b>	
Nonbuilding construction.....	593	539	477	425	390	403	450	523	573	593	585	578	501	503		
Highway and street.....	272.8	242.1	204.5	168.0	153.2	156.5	187.3	235.7	266.2	279.7	277.9	272.3	272.2	217.4		
Other nonbuilding construction.....	319.7	296.7	272.4	256.8	245.6	246.3	262.4	287.5	306.9	313.1	308.1	305.5	288.9	285.6		
Building construction.....	2,667	2,501	2,376	2,244	2,189	2,185	2,306	2,308	2,438	2,501	2,502	2,454	2,279	2,090		
General contractors.....	1,128.4	1,038.4	9,818	914.2	878.4	880.0	941.6	988.4	1,009.3	1,031.7	1,047.4	1,027.5	937.7	885.7		
Special-trade contractors.....	1,538.7	1,462.4	1,394.4	1,330.1	1,310.7	1,304.5	1,364.1	1,409.8	1,448.3	1,460.2	1,454.7	1,426.3	1,341.6	1,204.0		
Plumbing and heating.....	341.1	327.4	317.3	313.5	310.2	311.9	322.0	331.1	340.7	344.1	338.9	328.4	318.3	295.7		
Painting and decorating.....	204.8	185.6	166.2	147.3	144.3	142.5	161.1	176.9	183.8	188.8	192.9	190.4	165.6	143.8		
Electrical work.....	186.8	179.1	173.7	170.7	170.6	172.2	175.0	177.0	177.8	176.1	172.9	171.6	160.1	164.4		
Other special-trade contractors.....	806.0	770.3	737.2	698.6	685.6	678.2	708.0	724.8	746.0	760.2	752.9	735.9	688.6	600.1		
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>16,319</b>	<b>16,791</b>	<b>16,715</b>	<b>16,769</b>	<b>16,764</b>	<b>16,824</b>	<b>16,842</b>	<b>17,027</b>	<b>17,052</b>	<b>17,066</b>	<b>16,919</b>	<b>16,820</b>	<b>16,477</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>15,995</b>	
Durable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	9,290	9,732	9,747	9,795	9,730	9,776	9,811	9,886	9,884	9,761	9,640	9,582	9,507	9,536	8,122	
Nondurable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	7,029	7,030	6,968	6,974	7,034	7,048	7,031	7,141	7,188	7,245	7,279	7,238	6,970	7,021	6,873	
Ordnance and accessories.....	131.7	129.7	129.4	129.6	129.7	130.2	131.1	130.6	133.4	134.0	137.6	138.7	139.6	139.2	163.3	
Food and kindred products.....	1,650.5	1,599.3	1,509.4	1,475.0	1,468.1	1,459.7	1,466.6	1,524.5	1,584.4	1,649.1	1,705.6	1,717.1	1,613.4	1,544.7	1,532.8	
Meat products.....	337.2	332.5	328.7	334.6	332.2	336.7	341.7	339.5	335.7	334.6	330.2	328.1	327.6	321.8		
Dairy products.....	121.7	116.1	112.3	108.4	105.5	104.4	105.3	108.3	112.0	113.8	123.7	125.5	113.9	116.6		
Canning and preserving.....	218.4	192.6	179.2	172.0	171.7	173.1	173.1	193.4	237.2	297.4	363.5	365.8	268.6	231.5	225.0	
Grain-mill products.....	121.2	118.4	117.2	117.9	117.7	117.9	119.1	120.2	123.2	123.2	125.3	125.9	121.7	122.1		
Bakery products.....	295.3	289.4	288.0	280.7	287.2	285.9	290.6	290.9	290.3	289.0	289.1	289.9	285.9	283.7		
Sugar.....	28.1	26.9	26.6	26.8	27.5	31.3	43.1	49.1	44.0	31.0	29.4	27.4	32.4	33.9		
Confectionery and related products.....	71.2	74.6	74.6	78.2	80.7	81.5	86.4	89.5	88.7	84.8	78.4	71.2	79.8	80.9		
Beverages.....	228.6	216.1	209.6	205.9	200.1	200.3	207.2	210.0	216.0	220.1	229.2	230.7	211.5	210.3		
Miscellaneous food products.....	147.6	142.8	138.8	137.6	137.1	134.5	136.7	139.7	141.8	143.2	146.0	146.1	140.4	138.5		
Tobacco manufactures.....	87.5	88.7	88.1	88.2	90.1	98.5	103.6	109.3	113.2	126.9	127.3	117.3	87.9	103.5	103.3	
Cigarettes.....	34.7	34.2	33.7	33.7	33.8	34.1	34.0	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.5	33.0	33.0	32.1		
Cigars.....	34.5	34.5	35.3	35.7	37.3	37.0	38.7	39.4	39.3	38.9	38.4	36.5	38.3	39.9		
Tobacco and snuff.....	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.8		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	12.4	12.3	12.0	13.5	20.2	25.3	29.4	32.3	46.5	47.0	38.0	11.3	24.8	23.5		
Textile-mill products.....	1,017.4	1,050.1	1,054.6	1,061.4	1,071.5	1,081.4	1,082.7	1,092.1	1,091.6	1,084.7	1,081.6	1,079.2	1,048.0	1,075.4	1,069.6	
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.5		
Yarn and thread mills.....	121.8	123.1	125.0	126.4	128.0	128.1	129.2	128.8	128.7	129.8	130.7	127.2	129.9	127.6		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	459.0	459.7	462.7	465.1	467.2	469.4	470.5	469.1	466.5	466.2	468.2	458.5	467.4	472.1		
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	29.2	29.7	30.1	30.4	30.7	30.8	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.4	30.0	29.6	30.5	29.9		
Knitting mills.....	223.4	221.3	219.8	222.6	225.2	224.0	229.4	232.8	231.6	228.8	229.9	214.4	222.4	218.0		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	85.3	86.4	87.9	89.5	90.3	90.3	91.2	90.9	89.5	89.2	88.8	88.4	89.2	87.9		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	51.2	52.3	53.1	53.7	54.3	53.8	53.8	53.2	53.1	52.7	51.9	50.7	52.4	52.2		
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	12.8	12.6	12.3	13.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	12.8	13.5	13.1	12.6	13.2	13.5		
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	61.1	63.3	64.2	74.3	65.4	66.0	66.7	66.0	65.5	64.6	63.0	62.2	63.9	62.6		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,141.4	1,180.1	1,178.5	1,198.4	1,218.4	1,262.6	1,234.8	1,253.1	1,251.6	1,239.0	1,230.6	1,215.3	1,139.5	1,206.6	1,170.0	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	122.2	122.5	119.7	122.0	122.8	122.2	122.8	122.1	121.5	122.4	121.1	109.1	119.0	120.9		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	312.4	312.8	315.5	317.3	319.4	313.6	317.2	319.3	318.6	317.6	314.9	309.3	309.7	293.6		
Women's outerwear.....	339.3	342.8	346.0	385.3	392.0	376.8	378.4	370.7	361.1	361.5	369.9	333.3	360.4	354.1		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	123.7	123.0	125.2	128.1	127.8	124.3	125.1	127.9	127.4	123.9	119.7	114.4	120.9	112.7		
Millinery.....	13.4	13.4	17.1	22.7	24.0	21.6	19.8	17.7	20.4	21.0	20.5	17.5	20.0	20.6		
Children's outerwear.....	72.2	68.8	66.2	69.6	73.0	72.1	72.0	72.7	72.7	72.5	72.5	71.1	71.7	70.1		
Fur goods.....	12.6	11.4	8.4	9.6	10.2	10.9	13.6	14.4	13.6	13.3	13.0	13.3	12.3	11.9		
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	61.9	60.1	61.0	62.1	61.7	59.7	63.6	64.5	64.5	63.6	62.5	54.6	60.9	60.7		
Other fabricated textile products.....	122.4	123.7	128.3	131.7	131.7	133.6	139.6	142.3	139.2	134.8	130.2	125.9	131.7	125.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956							1955							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1955	1954	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Lumber and wood products except furniture.....	745.6	760.5	735.3	709.7	686.1	703.6	703.6	724.1	753.7	773.4	783.5	788.0	776.6	742.8	703.0	
Logging camps and contractors.....	111.3	99.5	82.4	69.6	83.2	83.0	83.0	91.8	108.1	114.6	119.3	120.7	120.8	100.9	89.2	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	398.5	388.3	379.6	372.2	376.3	375.3	375.3	383.4	392.8	401.4	407.2	412.0	406.2	392.0	376.0	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	136.6	134.1	133.7	131.3	131.4	133.6	136.8	140.6	145.4	148.3	146.6	141.6	139.6	130.6	126.6	
Woolen containers.....	56.6	56.6	56.4	55.9	55.5	55.3	56.0	56.0	56.0	55.2	53.5	54.4	55.3	55.3	56.5	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	57.6	56.8	57.6	57.1	57.2	56.4	56.1	56.2	56.0	55.5	55.2	53.6	55.0	54.0	54.7	
<b>Furniture and fixtures.....</b>	<b>372.1</b>	<b>371.5</b>	<b>370.0</b>	<b>373.9</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>380.1</b>	<b>380.3</b>	<b>383.0</b>	<b>384.5</b>	<b>384.2</b>	<b>380.7</b>	<b>373.2</b>	<b>356.8</b>	<b>356.3</b>	<b>345.9</b>	
Household furniture.....	254.7	254.5	258.6	262.7	266.5	266.6	268.8	270.1	269.1	266.1	260.4	248.9	257.2	243.7		
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	48.2	47.3	47.5	47.5	47.1	46.8	46.2	45.9	46.2	45.8	45.2	43.6	44.1	41.2		
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	40.3	39.4	38.8	38.9	38.6	39.3	39.6	39.9	40.4	40.6	40.4	38.3	38.3	34.4		
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	28.3	28.8	29.0	28.4	27.9	27.6	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.2	27.2	26.0	26.7	20.6		
<b>Paper and allied products.....</b>	<b>561.9</b>	<b>570.7</b>	<b>565.1</b>	<b>563.7</b>	<b>559.6</b>	<b>556.7</b>	<b>558.7</b>	<b>564.6</b>	<b>565.9</b>	<b>564.4</b>	<b>561.7</b>	<b>558.3</b>	<b>548.5</b>	<b>549.6</b>	<b>531.3</b>	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	286.8	281.6	280.2	278.7	277.3	277.9	279.8	278.6	277.1	276.7	277.3	274.5	272.9	262.9		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	151.2	150.1	149.1	148.4	148.2	148.8	152.7	153.9	154.3	152.7	149.3	144.3	146.7	144.0		
Other paper and allied products.....	132.7	133.4	134.4	132.5	131.2	132.0	132.1	133.4	133.0	133.0	132.3	131.7	129.7	130.0	124.4	
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....</b>	<b>849.6</b>	<b>850.2</b>	<b>846.9</b>	<b>847.0</b>	<b>844.1</b>	<b>839.6</b>	<b>836.4</b>	<b>844.9</b>	<b>847.1</b>	<b>841.1</b>	<b>833.2</b>	<b>822.2</b>	<b>818.8</b>	<b>823.0</b>	<b>802.8</b>	
Newspapers.....	315.8	314.0	312.7	310.5	309.1	304.5	307.5	308.9	307.3	306.2	302.8	302.6	302.1	293.5		
Periodicals.....	64.3	64.7	65.2	65.8	66.4	66.6	67.5	67.7	66.4	64.9	63.3	62.7	64.4	63.1		
Books.....	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.7	32.9	32.9	32.1	32.3	32.3	31.6	31.6	31.3	29.6		
Commercial printing.....	221.1	220.0	219.8	219.8	218.3	219.9	222.5	220.3	218.3	215.9	213.4	213.5	214.2	208.0		
Lithographing.....	62.5	62.1	62.9	63.1	62.5	62.5	64.0	64.6	64.1	63.2	61.9	60.7	62.0	60.5		
Greeting cards.....	19.1	18.3	17.9	17.9	17.8	18.0	19.6	21.4	20.6	19.7	19.5	18.8	18.9	18.8		
Bookbinding and related industries.....	46.2	46.1	46.3	45.6	45.2	44.7	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.2	42.9	42.3	42.9	42.6		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	67.4	67.9	68.3	67.7	67.4	68.3	66.7	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	67.2	66.7		
<b>Chemicals and allied products.....</b>	<b>827.5</b>	<b>830.8</b>	<b>833.2</b>	<b>839.0</b>	<b>836.0</b>	<b>827.4</b>	<b>824.3</b>	<b>825.4</b>	<b>824.2</b>	<b>822.3</b>	<b>818.8</b>	<b>808.7</b>	<b>806.6</b>	<b>810.5</b>	<b>790.9</b>	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	110.6	109.5	109.0	108.8	108.3	108.0	108.0	107.6	106.6	106.2	105.4	105.1	105.0	100.6		
Industrial organic chemicals.....	317.9	316.2	315.6	315.6	315.0	314.3	314.4	313.2	311.3	311.3	313.3	313.0	312.6	308.6	299.1	
Drugs and medicines.....	94.0	91.8	93.2	93.0	92.7	92.6	92.8	92.1	91.8	91.9	92.3	92.0	92.5	92.0		
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	50.1	49.5	49.7	49.7	49.6	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.6	50.4	50.1	49.3	49.8	50.3		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	73.3	74.8	74.5	74.2	74.2	74.0	73.8	74.0	74.1	74.3	73.3	73.3	73.4	70.9		
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.7		
Fertilizers.....	33.9	43.4	48.5	45.5	37.8	35.9	34.7	34.3	35.2	34.5	29.6	29.7	28.9	26.8		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	37.7	38.9	40.3	41.2	42.5	43.6	43.3	47.0	46.5	42.7	38.5	37.9	41.5	42.4		
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	102.9	100.7	99.9	99.6	98.9	97.6	98.2	97.6	98.0	97.3	96.3	95.5	94.8	91.0		
<b>Products of petroleum and coal.....</b>	<b>257.5</b>	<b>255.0</b>	<b>251.3</b>	<b>250.8</b>	<b>251.5</b>	<b>248.0</b>	<b>249.1</b>	<b>250.6</b>	<b>252.2</b>	<b>253.2</b>	<b>255.6</b>	<b>257.5</b>	<b>257.3</b>	<b>252.6</b>	<b>253.4</b>	
Petroleum refining.....	202.8	199.6	199.3	199.7	198.7	198.7	199.2	199.9	200.3	200.4	202.1	204.2	204.1	201.3	203.6	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	52.2	51.7	51.5	51.8	50.2	49.9	50.7	51.9	52.8	53.5	53.3	53.2	51.3	49.8		
<b>Rubber products.....</b>	<b>266.6</b>	<b>266.6</b>	<b>275.8</b>	<b>278.7</b>	<b>280.1</b>	<b>283.3</b>	<b>288.9</b>	<b>289.9</b>	<b>286.9</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>278.8</b>	<b>272.2</b>	<b>271.2</b>	<b>274.0</b>	<b>248.7</b>	
Tires and inner tubes.....	118.3	119.6	120.0	120.4	121.0	121.8	122.1	121.1	119.5	119.0	117.7	118.4	117.5	106.0		
Rubber footwear.....	23.9	24.4	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.7	23.9	23.2	21.6	21.8	22.5	21.7		
Other rubber products.....	127.4	131.8	134.0	134.8	137.3	142.1	142.8	141.1	138.6	136.6	132.9	131.0	134.0	121.0		
<b>Leather and leather products.....</b>	<b>309.5</b>	<b>374.3</b>	<b>364.9</b>	<b>372.0</b>	<b>384.7</b>	<b>390.2</b>	<b>385.8</b>	<b>386.5</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>382.3</b>	<b>384.7</b>	<b>390.3</b>	<b>380.9</b>	<b>381.1</b>	<b>370.0</b>	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	44.3	43.9	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.3	45.6	45.4	45.2	45.3	44.6	45.0	43.8	43.8		
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	17.5	17.0	17.1	18.2	19.1	18.8	18.5	17.1	17.1	16.7	17.6	17.3	17.5	16.2		
Footwear (except rubber).....	243.4	239.0	243.2	251.4	254.7	253.5	250.7	234.3	244.8	248.1	253.0	249.0	247.6	243.4		
Luggage.....	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.1	16.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.9	17.2	16.6	15.8		
Handbags and small leather goods.....	29.1	26.0	28.6	32.0	33.5	31.6	32.5	33.2	33.8	33.3	33.0	30.2	32.4	30.2		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	18.8	18.0	17.8	17.5	17.1	16.3	18.1	18.6	18.6	18.8	18.5	17.7	17.1	15.9		
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products.....</b>	<b>562.5</b>	<b>575.4</b>	<b>572.7</b>	<b>570.6</b>	<b>563.8</b>	<b>556.2</b>	<b>556.7</b>	<b>563.5</b>	<b>569.0</b>	<b>570.8</b>	<b>570.7</b>	<b>564.4</b>	<b>551.2</b>	<b>550.0</b>	<b>515.1</b>	
Flat glass.....	33.5	33.8	34.4	33.7	34.0	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.2	34.0	33.5	33.1	33.5	29.6		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	97.8	97.9	98.2	96.9	96.3	95.2	96.2	97.3	98.0	98.8	95.5	91.3	94.2	90.1		
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	17.1	18.0	18.6	18.5	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.1	17.9	17.8	17.3	16.4	17.5	16.1		
Cement, hydraulic.....	44.0	43.4	43.0	42.3	42.2	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	42.6	41.4		
Structural clay products.....	90.0	86.6	85.6	86.0	84.0	83.1	84.8	85.6	86.3	86.7	86.2	84.4	82.2	76.6		
Pottery and related products.....	54.8	55.7	56.1	55.4	53.5	54.2	55.7	55.2	55.7	54.6	53.3	51.3	53.9	51.9		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	122.6	121.0	118.0	114.1	111.3	110.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	117.7	118.0	115.6	112.0	103.6		
Cut-stone and stone products.....	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.5	20.1	20.1	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.2	20.2	19.7		
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	94.5	95.3	95.9	96.4	96.2	96.5	97.3	98.0	97.8	97.1	96.5	95.5	93.9	86.1		

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

	[In thousands]															
Industry	1956							1955							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1955	1954	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Primary metal industries	937.2	1,335.3	1,331.0	1,348.6	1,342.5	1,345.9	1,345.6	1,344.1	1,336.9	1,323.3	1,322.7	1,301.4	1,287.2	1,283.1	1,181.2	
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	662.9	655.2	665.9	661.7	661.7	659.3	658.8	656.7	653.6	661.7	657.0	652.5	635.3	680.8		
Iron and steel foundries	235.0	236.0	241.3	242.1	245.3	245.8	245.9	243.0	240.6	237.3	233.2	229.8	230.0	210.7		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	68.8	67.9	67.8	67.4	66.4	66.4	66.7	66.4	66.3	66.0	62.7	55.1	63.8	62.3		
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	13.3	13.6	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2	12.8	11.7	12.7	12.4		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	119.6	121.3	122.1	119.2	118.5	119.4	118.6	119.0	115.4	113.9	110.8	113.2	114.0	103.0		
Nonferrous foundries	74.8	75.7	76.9	77.5	76.9	77.1	80.7	80.9	80.4	78.9	77.5	74.8	74.9	77.1	75.4	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	160.9	161.3	160.8	161.0	161.2	160.5	159.8	158.0	155.2	153.1	150.1	150.0	150.2	136.6		
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b>	<b>1,086.7</b>	<b>1,098.9</b>	<b>1,107.1</b>	<b>1,120.6</b>	<b>1,117.0</b>	<b>1,122.2</b>	<b>1,134.5</b>	<b>1,148.3</b>	<b>1,152.1</b>	<b>1,140.9</b>	<b>1,130.1</b>	<b>1,111.1</b>	<b>1,095.9</b>	<b>1,108.1</b>	<b>1,049.8</b>	
Tin cans and other tinware	60.7	58.9	58.5	58.2	55.0	54.0	54.2	56.4	61.0	62.7	64.2	62.3	58.3	58.5		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	144.0	148.0	154.1	155.0	156.2	158.6	161.8	161.1	157.0	152.9	150.0	149.7	154.1	144.6		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	122.2	123.0	123.8	124.0	125.2	125.2	127.8	129.0	131.0	131.1	126.8	121.2	125.7	122.6		
Fabricated structural metal products	309.5	301.4	297.5	293.5	290.1	288.3	287.7	288.7	287.5	290.0	287.5	283.8	278.2	274.8		
Metal stamping, cutting, and engraving	225.8	233.9	240.6	240.8	244.8	252.2	257.6	257.3	248.8	243.4	238.6	236.7	243.8	218.3		
Lighting fixtures	44.5	45.8	47.7	48.1	48.7	51.5	53.4	54.2	52.6	51.0	49.4	48.2	51.0	44.6		
Fabricated wire products	58.3	59.5	60.4	60.6	61.5	63.2	63.9	62.7	61.9	60.7	58.9	58.7	60.6	57.4		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	133.9	136.6	138.0	138.8	140.7	141.5	141.9	142.7	141.1	139.3	135.7	135.3	136.4	129.0		
<b>Machinery (except electrical)</b>	<b>1,715.8</b>	<b>1,729.1</b>	<b>1,725.9</b>	<b>1,734.0</b>	<b>1,720.1</b>	<b>1,708.4</b>	<b>1,699.1</b>	<b>1,676.9</b>	<b>1,646.7</b>	<b>1,627.7</b>	<b>1,590.8</b>	<b>1,587.4</b>	<b>1,588.5</b>	<b>1,592.3</b>	<b>1,555.9</b>	
Engines and turbines	77.3	77.0	78.1	77.6	77.3	76.4	76.0	74.5	78.6	74.2	74.5	75.2	74.5	74.5		
Agricultural machinery and tractors	147.6	148.1	152.4	154.8	156.3	159.3	158.5	155.5	153.0	154.8	150.5	157.9	153.0	144.4		
Construction and mining machinery	156.5	153.2	154.0	152.2	150.5	147.4	145.3	142.6	140.8	138.8	136.9	134.1	133.3	124.5		
Metalworking machinery	288.9	290.8	289.1	287.6	284.7	281.5	280.6	275.9	267.3	269.7	264.5	264.6	264.7	272.5		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	194.3	192.4	192.2	191.9	190.3	188.4	187.2	184.5	183.6	182.8	180.7	179.3	180.0	178.5		
General industrial machinery	266.9	263.7	262.6	258.5	255.4	251.6	250.6	248.5	246.3	246.2	239.8	238.6	238.6	234.5		
Office and store machines and devices	128.0	126.7	124.8	122.5	120.9	118.4	116.8	114.2	112.4	110.9	108.7	109.0	110.1	105.5		
Service-industry and household machines	198.7	200.7	205.5	200.8	198.4	193.2	190.3	183.5	182.7	175.0	176.8	180.8	184.9	181.0		
Miscellaneous machinery parts	270.9	273.3	275.3	274.2	274.6	272.9	271.6	267.5	263.0	258.4	253.0	249.0	253.2	240.4		
<b>Electrical machinery</b>	<b>1,200.5</b>	<b>1,196.7</b>	<b>1,196.3</b>	<b>1,195.6</b>	<b>1,162.2</b>	<b>1,162.9</b>	<b>1,162.5</b>	<b>1,172.4</b>	<b>1,167.4</b>	<b>1,160.6</b>	<b>1,155.4</b>	<b>1,130.3</b>	<b>1,104.3</b>	<b>1,125.2</b>	<b>1,086.4</b>	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	415.9	417.0	415.8	391.0	387.1	381.8	377.8	372.5	366.2	368.2	386.7	381.7	382.0	371.8		
Electrical appliances	51.7	51.9	53.3	51.3	50.3	49.4	46.0	49.8	50.2	47.7	46.1	46.6	46.2	46.0		
Insulated wire and cable	23.6	23.8	23.5	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.2	23.0	22.3	21.0	21.3	22.2	22.9		
Electrical equipment for vehicles	68.1	71.1	75.4	76.1	78.0	83.4	85.7	84.5	81.4	80.1	76.8	77.8	80.3	71.2		
Electric lamps	32.0	31.8	31.4	26.5	26.2	25.9	25.3	25.1	29.1	28.3	28.3	28.4	27.6	26.0		
Communication equipment	553.5	548.9	544.5	542.5	545.8	546.5	557.6	558.6	557.6	557.9	520.6	501.4	516.7	490.1		
Miscellaneous electrical products	51.9	51.8	51.7	51.8	51.8	51.8	52.3	53.7	53.1	50.9	50.8	49.1	49.3	46.3		
<b>Transportation equipment</b>	<b>1,718.2</b>	<b>1,728.5</b>	<b>1,753.2</b>	<b>1,788.9</b>	<b>1,805.6</b>	<b>1,841.4</b>	<b>1,891.3</b>	<b>1,911.1</b>	<b>1,880.3</b>	<b>1,775.8</b>	<b>1,749.8</b>	<b>1,774.6</b>	<b>1,814.3</b>	<b>1,822.0</b>	<b>1,735.0</b>	
Automobiles	733.7	773.3	817.8	840.6	875.1	933.8	958.0	943.3	846.6	825.1	857.9	895.9	896.5	775.6		
Aircraft and parts	789.8	775.5	771.5	766.0	771.5	764.1	759.8	750.8	741.4	736.5	728.8	729.6	738.4	764.1		
Aircraft engines and parts	635.4	491.9	489.9	485.5	485.5	489.5	486.3	481.4	476.9	474.2	470.9	470.7	471.2	470.0		
Aircraft propellers and parts	161.7	160.4	160.2	159.0	156.8	154.3	152.9	149.9	146.1	144.7	142.0	142.2	147.1	159.4		
Other aircraft parts and equipment	15.6	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.6	15.8		
Ship and boat building and repairing	107.1	108.0	106.5	106.8	106.6	106.0	105.7	104.9	104.2	102.8	103.6	106.5	118.9			
Shipbuilding and repairing	132.8	131.6	127.9	128.1	124.4	123.8	123.0	117.7	119.5	120.7	122.9	125.6	123.6	129.4		
Boatbuilding and repairing	109.1	105.9	102.1	102.2	98.8	98.9	96.7	94.9	97.7	99.3	101.0	102.5	99.9	108.5		
Railroad equipment	23.7	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.6	24.9	24.3	22.8	21.8	21.4	21.9	23.1	23.3	20.9		
Other transportation equipment	61.9	62.8	62.5	61.8	61.2	61.1	60.8	58.4	58.2	57.6	55.2	54.2	54.9	56.7		
Instruments and related products	339.4	336.1	334.8	333.1	334.2	332.6	330.8	330.8	329.1	328.2	325.7	322.7	322.0	321.8	319.0	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	65.9	65.2	64.3	63.6	61.8	60.0	59.5	58.8	60.2	59.3	57.9	58.0	57.4	55.2		
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	83.7	83.5	84.6	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.6	84.1	83.0	82.3	82.1	81.9	82.4	81.0		
Optical instruments and lenses	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.8	14.0		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	42.9	42.7	42.5	42.3	42.2	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.3	40.1		
Ophthalmic goods	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.5	28.2	28.0	27.5	27.0	26.3	25.8	25.6	25.9	24.4			
Photographic apparatus	66.8	65.6	65.4	65.3	65.1	65.0	65.3	65.1	64.8	65.7	66.3	66.5	65.4	66.5		
Watches and clocks	34.5	35.4	35.7	35.6	36.5	37.1	37.8	38.2	37.9	37.3	36.1	35.5	36.6	37.8		
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</b>	<b>480.2</b>	<b>490.5</b>	<b>489.1</b>	<b>488.0</b>	<b>491.0</b>	<b>492.5</b>	<b>485.8</b>	<b>501.0</b>	<b>510.6</b>	<b>511.8</b>	<b>503.0</b>	<b>490.1</b>	<b>470.6</b>	<b>484.7</b>	<b>467.1</b>	
Jewelry, silversware, and plated ware	49.9	50.3	52.0	52.7	53.7	53.4	54.1	54.8	54.9	54.0	52.3	48.7	52.7	53.7		
Musical instruments and parts	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.9	16.8		
Toys and sporting goods	96.1	94.0	90.1	86.7	85.2	81.2	88.3	95.7	96.3	94.7	92.2	88.5	86.9	82.8		
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.3	31.0	30.6	31.0	31.6	31.4	31.3	31.2	30.4	30.7	29.8		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	60.8	59.1	59.9	63.3	65.8	64.8	65.4	66.2	67.6	66.5	66.4	61.7	64.5	63.4		
Fabricated plastics products	83.7	85.0	84.7	85.6	85.5	85.5	87.7	87.5	86.7	84.0	80.6	77.9	81.5	72.4		
Other manufacturing industries	149.7	150.4	151.2	152.5	152.5	151.8	155.9	156.2	156.4	154.2	150.6	145.9	150.5	145.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	1956							1955							Annual average	
	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1955	1954	
<b>Transportation and public utilities.....</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>4,138</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>4,106</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>4,139</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>4,009</b>	
Transportation.....	2,708	2,776	2,751	2,737	2,729	2,712	2,719	2,794	2,778	2,776	2,780	2,764	2,745	2,717	2,688	
Interstate railroads.....	1,221.8	1,208.4	1,195.8	1,189.1	1,188.3	1,192.6	1,228.9	1,228.3	1,234.6	1,241.7	1,246.1	1,240.6	1,205.3	1,215.3		
Class I railroads <sup>*</sup> .....	1,074.8	1,062.0	1,048.1	1,041.2	1,040.8	1,045.8	1,070.8	1,078.0	1,086.9	1,092.4	1,096.7	1,091.4	1,057.2	1,064.6		
Local railroads and bus lines.....	109.6	110.2	110.7	111.2	109.6	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.6	114.6	111.6	110.9	115.7	126.4		
Trucking and warehousing.....	792.3	783.8	783.3	784.9	777.1	780.2	807.0	801.7	793.8	785.4	767.1	756.9	762.6	718.7		
Other transportation and services.....	651.8	648.5	646.8	643.4	638.9	633.7	645.7	634.9	633.6	644.1	639.3	637.0	633.7	627.1		
Bus lines, except local.....	44.5	44.0	43.4	43.2	42.9	43.7	43.8	43.9	44.4	45.1	45.5	45.8	44.1	45.8		
Air transportation (common carrier).....	128.2	127.4	125.3	123.6	120.6	119.3	120.1	118.8	117.6	117.4	117.3	116.2	113.9	105.2		
Communication.....	813	806	798	796	791	787	781	782	778	779	771	774	771	753		
Telephone.....	762.3	755.0	752.8	748.0	743.4	737.4	737.8	734.6	714.9	727.5	731.0	727.4	709.8	698.8		
Telegraph.....	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.4	42.4	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.6	42.8	42.3	41.4		
Other public utilities.....	606	600	589	588	586	584	583	585	585	586	591	598	597	586		
Gas and electric utilities.....	576.4	566.6	565.0	563.2	561.3	560.5	562.7	562.5	563.0	568.5	574.1	573.1	562.9	557.1		
Electric light and power utilities.....	255.4	250.6	250.3	249.4	249.0	248.5	249.7	249.8	249.9	253.0	254.8	254.5	250.4	249.0		
Gas utilities.....	147.3	144.4	143.5	143.0	142.2	142.0	142.4	142.0	142.1	142.2	145.2	144.4	141.3	139.1		
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	173.7	171.6	171.2	170.8	170.1	170.0	170.8	170.7	171.0	172.3	174.1	174.2	171.2	169.0		
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	23.3	22.5	22.8	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.4	22.7	22.4		
<b>Wholesale and retail trade.....</b>	<b>11,062</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>10,985</b>	<b>10,928</b>	<b>10,931</b>	<b>10,819</b>	<b>10,920</b>	<b>11,849</b>	<b>11,213</b>	<b>10,990</b>	<b>10,902</b>	<b>10,713</b>	<b>10,707</b>	<b>10,803</b>	<b>10,520</b>	
Wholesale trade.....	2,971	2,955	2,920	2,920	2,926	2,924	2,925	2,964	2,946	2,912	2,880	2,864	2,859	2,858	2,766	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....	1,724.1	1,706.8	1,706.0	1,710.3	1,711.3	1,714.8	1,744.5	1,725.8	1,705.4	1,693.1	1,678.7	1,668.9	1,671.1	1,625.4		
Automotive.....	115.4	114.2	114.1	113.8	114.1	113.7	114.9	114.6	114.3	113.3	113.9	113.6	113.6	110.1		
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	301.7	298.0	299.4	300.8	301.9	301.2	305.0	304.5	300.2	298.1	295.6	298.1	296.7	297.3		
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	460.1	454.0	452.0	449.4	446.5	444.5	445.3	443.3	441.3	438.9	438.0	436.3	432.2	415.6		
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	846.9	840.6	840.5	846.3	848.8	855.4	870.3	853.4	849.6	842.8	831.2	820.9	829.8	802.4		
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,231.2	1,213.1	1,213.7	1,215.3	1,212.6	1,209.9	1,219.2	1,220.1	1,206.1	1,187.2	1,185.0	1,189.9	1,187.0	1,170.8		
Retail trade.....	8,091	8,151	8,065	8,008	8,005	7,895	7,995	8,885	8,267	8,078	8,022	7,849	7,848	7,945		
General merchandise stores.....	1,367.2	1,397.7	1,395.4	1,399.9	1,384.1	1,333.4	1,397.0	1,984.0	1,594.8	1,465.3	1,414.6	1,333.0	1,330.5	1,430.9		
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	898.7	892.5	883.9	889.7	858.5	902.4	1,258.3	1,035.5	942.4	901.5	853.0	852.7	912.7	890.5		
Other general merchandise stores.....	499.0	502.9	498.0	494.4	474.9	494.6	723.7	559.3	522.9	513.1	478.0	477.8	518.2	510.2		
Food and liquor stores.....	1,569.6	1,578.4	1,567.3	1,557.1	1,552.6	1,551.0	1,545.8	1,570.2	1,538.6	1,512.1	1,501.3	1,485.4	1,492.6	1,492.0		
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,101.1	1,097.5	1,093.9	1,090.0	1,080.4	1,090.5	1,107.0	1,085.7	1,061.5	1,048.7	1,030.1	1,035.2	1,039.8	994.6		
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....	240.5	233.3	229.4	225.8	224.0	223.5	223.3	223.6	224.5	220.3	225.7	226.7	226.6	223.4		
Other food and liquor stores.....	233.8	236.5	233.8	236.6	237.6	231.8	239.9	229.3	226.1	222.3	219.6	222.0	225.6	224.9		
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	805.5	809.9	801.2	804.1	806.2	810.9	815.5	836.2	821.5	815.2	814.6	814.7	812.1	801.0		
Apparel and accessories stores.....	549.1	585.4	582.8	576.0	569.5	552.9	571.8	722.2	615.3	594.2	582.9	533.0	545.3	589.2		
Other retail trade.....	3,890.0	3,791.5	3,718.3	3,700.5	3,672.7	3,647.1	3,664.5	3,772.7	3,696.5	3,691.1	3,706.1	3,681.1	3,667.3	3,611.7		
Furniture and appliance stores.....	382.4	383.1	385.2	387.1	384.0	388.1	412.0	398.8	398.1	383.3	380.4	378.9	382.3	372.0		
Drug stores.....	340.8	334.2	334.4	330.5	330.2	332.2	351.5	334.2	331.1	331.2	327.9	328.0	327.8	323.5		
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate.....</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>2,122</b>	
Banks and trust companies.....	580.3	571.2	570.8	569.7	566.2	561.1	561.9	560.3	556.3	555.6	561.2	560.7	549.3	529.3		
Security dealers and exchanges.....	83.2	82.4	81.8	81.0	80.6	80.1	80.0	79.5	79.2	78.9	80.2	79.4	77.6	77.0		
Insurance carriers and agents.....	823.4	815.1	814.5	814.9	810.8	803.9	806.2	803.6	802.2	807.3	803.6	803.6	795.4	772.5		
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	834.0	820.2	810.4	799.1	792.7	794.5	793.7	793.7	802.6	810.5	817.4	819.2	792.8	752.3		
<b>Service and miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>6,140</b>	<b>6,066</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>5,979</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>5,818</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>5,853</b>	<b>5,883</b>	<b>5,915</b>	<b>5,971</b>	<b>5,996</b>	<b>5,988</b>	<b>5,854</b>	<b>5,664</b>	
Hotels and lodging places.....	518.7	491.9	486.4	467.7	466.7	457.7	466.3	470.8	479.4	514.3	582.5	581.4	498.8	494.2		
Personal services.....	339.2	335.0	331.1	330.2	328.9	330.7	331.4	332.6	334.4	335.6	337.7	339.0	332.1	331.4		
Laundries.....	172.9	169.1	165.4	163.4	160.8	161.8	162.7	165.5	167.1	164.1	159.7	164.1	163.4	162.9		
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	229.1	232.4	230.5	218.3	214.7	216.9	219.9	225.8	233.4	239.2	239.1	239.1	230.7	230.7		
Motion pictures.....																
<b>Government.....</b>	<b>6,988</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>7,203</b>	<b>7,130</b>	<b>7,122</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>7,033</b>	<b>7,324</b>	<b>7,033</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>6,687</b>	<b>6,722</b>	<b>6,915</b>	<b>6,751</b>	
Federal.....	2,199	2,192	2,176	2,168	2,162	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,188		
State and local <sup>*</sup> .....	4,789	4,980	5,027	4,962	4,960	4,924	4,877	4,888	4,865	4,871	4,753	4,497	4,535	4,727		

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1955 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

<sup>2</sup> Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<sup>3</sup> Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; rubber and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

<sup>4</sup> State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units, and paid volunteer firemen.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

SEE footnote 1, p. 1086.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries <sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry	1956							1955							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1955	1954	
<b>Mining:</b>																
Metal:																
Iron:	95.3	92.9	93.6	91.8	91.2	90.7	90.3	90.3	90.3	89.9	90.0	81.5	78.6	86.1	85.0	
Copper:	31.4	30.9	31.4	29.5	29.3	29.3	29.8	30.6	31.0	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.3	29.2	30.5	
Lead and zinc:	30.2	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.6	28.7	28.1	27.5	27.2	26.9	26.9	17.2	14.5	24.6	23.8	
Anthracite:	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.6	14.7	14.4	14.2	13.8		
Bituminous coal:	29.2	24.2	28.6	29.1	30.8	29.9	30.2	29.8	29.1	28.7	30.2	29.1	30.3	35.8		
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:	205.5	203.7	203.0	203.5	205.6	204.8	203.8	203.8	203.1	200.9	199.8	197.3	198.0	198.7	209.0	
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services):	135.7	128.5	128.6	127.6	128.3	128.4	128.2	126.8	127.6	131.4	135.9	134.7	129.4	131.3		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying:	98.8	96.4	95.1	91.4	89.1	89.5	91.1	93.6	94.8	95.9	94.9	93.2	91.7	89.9		
<b>Manufacturing:</b>	12,574	13,077	13,036	13,114	13,125	13,212	13,260	13,451	13,457	13,440	13,365	13,264	12,942	13,053	12,586	
Durable goods <sup>1</sup> :	7,117	7,601	7,613	7,674	7,621	7,692	7,751	7,838	7,829	7,721	7,612	7,554	7,491	7,538	7,184	
Nondurable goods <sup>1</sup> :	5,457	5,476	5,423	5,440	5,504	5,520	5,509	5,613	5,628	5,719	5,753	5,710	5,451	5,515	5,405	
Ordnance and accessories:	83.5	83.6	83.4	84.2	83.7	85.7	87.1	87.1	88.7	88.6	91.3	92.7	93.5	93.8	117.5	
Food and kindred products:	1,171.4	1,098.4	1,050.7	1,023.3	1,020.7	1,013.0	1,021.6	1,078.7	1,138.5	1,200.3	1,254.6	1,258.7	1,157.8	1,103.3	1,102.3	
Meat products:	261.4	238.2	256.0	262.4	262.4	264.4	264.4	269.9	268.7	264.8	262.9	258.7	257.4	257.1	251.0	
Dairy products:	81.1	77.1	73.6	70.5	68.1	67.1	68.7	70.5	73.2	73.3	83.2	84.9	75.3	77.6		
Canning and preserving:	184.4	159.4	146.9	140.1	140.0	141.1	161.2	204.3	263.5	329.5	331.3	235.4	199.7	195.1		
Grain-mill products:	86.2	83.8	82.9	83.8	83.4	84.0	85.1	86.0	86.2	87.8	91.0	91.3	87.8	89.2		
Bakery products:	174.6	171.6	170.0	169.3	169.4	170.3	175.2	175.0	175.2	173.2	172.4	174.2	172.1	173.9		
Sugar:	22.6	21.8	21.4	21.4	22.0	25.5	37.6	43.0	37.8	25.6	23.9	22.0	27.0	28.4		
Confectionery and related products:	57.2	60.2	60.3	63.7	66.3	67.0	71.5	74.9	74.0	70.6	64.4	57.7	65.5	66.6		
Beverages:	128.2	120.2	118.9	114.5	110.3	110.2	115.7	119.6	123.7	126.0	130.9	132.3	119.9	120.9		
Miscellaneous food products:	102.7	98.4	95.3	95.0	94.1	92.2	93.8	96.5	98.9	100.8	102.8	102.6	98.6	98.8		
Tobacco manufactures:	79.2	80.1	79.5	79.4	81.6	89.7	94.9	100.6	104.3	118.1	118.3	109.0	80.0	95.0	94.7	
Cigarettes:	31.2	30.7	30.2	30.4	30.4	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.1	30.0	29.1		
Cigars:	32.9	32.8	33.7	34.0	35.5	35.2	37.0	37.7	37.6	37.1	36.7	34.8	36.5	37.9		
Tobacco and snuff:	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.7		
Tobacco stemming and redrying:	10.0	10.0	9.5	11.1	17.7	22.7	26.7	29.5	43.5	44.1	35.4	9.1	22.2	21.0		
Textile-mill products:	927.8	909.0	963.1	971.0	980.5	969.0	990.9	999.7	998.4	991.8	986.1	954.0	962.3	975.9		
Scouring and combing plants:	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9		
Yarn and thread mills:	112.5	113.9	115.7	117.1	118.6	118.8	119.9	119.5	119.5	120.3	120.9	117.7	120.4	118.0		
Broad-woolen fabric mills:	432.6	432.4	436.1	438.0	440.0	442.5	443.4	441.2	438.7	438.4	440.4	429.2	439.6	443.6		
Narrow fabric and smallwares:	25.4	26.1	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.3	27.0	26.7	26.1	25.6	26.6	26.1		
Knitting mills:	203.6	201.8	200.2	202.8	205.0	203.4	205.4	212.0	211.0	208.1	206.2	194.0	201.7	197.0		
Dyeing and finishing textiles:	73.9	75.0	76.7	78.1	78.8	79.0	80.1	79.7	78.2	77.9	77.5	75.2	78.0	77.2		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings:	43.1	44.3	45.2	45.7	46.0	45.9	45.6	45.2	44.9	45.4	43.9	42.6	44.2	43.3		
Hats (except cloth and millinery):	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.5	12.0	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.9	11.7	11.2	11.7	12.0		
Miscellaneous textile goods:	50.9	52.9	54.0	54.4	55.4	56.0	56.8	56.0	55.6	55.6	55.2	53.4	52.7	54.2	53.2	
Apparel and other finished textile products:	1,014.3	1,080.3	1,048.9	1,067.8	1,118.1	1,130.9	1,104.8	1,121.6	1,119.9	1,108.0	1,100.0	1,087.0	1,013.4	1,077.3	1,044.6	
Men's and boys' suits and coats:	110.3	110.2	107.4	109.7	111.0	109.7	110.5	110.1	109.8	110.4	109.4	97.8	107.1	108.3		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing:	287.7	288.0	291.4	292.8	295.4	289.3	292.2	294.6	293.8	293.2	290.8	278.5	285.6	271.0		
Women's outerwear:	298.9	303.5	315.1	343.3	350.0	336.1	337.4	328.9	319.9	320.2	320.4	293.1	319.5	314.6		
Women's, children's undergarments:	110.2	109.2	112.1	114.4	114.4	111.3	113.0	115.2	114.4	110.9	107.0	101.9	107.9	99.9		
Millinery:	11.4	11.3	14.9	20.2	21.2	19.3	17.5	15.6	18.0	18.7	18.2	15.2	17.7	18.4		
Children's outerwear:	64.5	61.3	58.7	62.4	65.5	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6	65.5	65.8	64.5	64.8	63.8		
Fur goods:	9.4	8.4	5.6	6.7	7.0	7.9	10.4	11.2	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.5	9.3	8.9		
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories:	55.7	53.8	54.7	55.8	55.3	53.2	56.8	57.9	58.1	57.3	56.3	48.5	54.5	54.0		
Other fabricated textile products:	102.2	103.2	107.9	110.8	111.1	113.4	119.2	121.1	118.0	113.6	109.1	105.4	110.9	105.1		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):	675.0	690.4	666.7	641.7	618.5	635.3	634.7	654.0	684.9	704.7	715.0	719.9	709.5	675.2	636.7	
Logging camps and contractors:	104.4	92.8	76.6	63.4	76.0	76.1	84.6	101.6	108.1	112.5	114.0	114.7	94.3	82.0		
Sawmills and planing mills:	368.7	358.9	350.2	343.7	347.9	346.1	353.3	363.8	372.7	378.4	383.6	377.9	363.4	347.5		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products:	114.0	112.2	111.7	109.1	109.4	111.1	114.5	117.9	122.4	123.7	123.9	119.3	117.7	106.0		
Wooden containers:	52.2	52.2	52.0	51.7	51.2	51.2	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.0	49.3	50.1	51.0	52.1		
Miscellaneous wood products:	51.1	50.6	51.2	50.6	50.8	50.2	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.4	49.1	47.5	48.8	48.2		
Furniture and fixtures:	312.1	311.5	310.8	315.0	318.3	321.9	321.7	325.3	327.0	326.5	323.0	315.7	300.5	300.3	291.1	
Household furniture:	220.1	220.4	224.6	228.2	232.6	232.3	235.1	236.5	232.4	227.1	215.8	223.7	215.8	223.7	211.0	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture:	38.9	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.2	38.0	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.1	36.4	35.3	35.6	33.2		
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures:	30.5	29.7	29.3	29.7	29.6	30.4	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.4	31.3	29.5	29.5	26.2		
Screen, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures:	22.0	22.5	22.5	21.9	21.5	21.0	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.1	20.9	19.9	20.5	20.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1956						1955						1955	1954	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1955	1954
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Paper and allied products.....	456.5	466.9	462.4	460.2	457.1	455.5	457.6	464.5	466.3	465.2	463.0	459.8	449.7	452.2	439.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	238.3	234.3	232.3	231.3	230.4	231.5	234.2	234.3	232.2	231.6	232.1	229.5	228.9	222.2	218.5
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	123.5	122.2	121.2	121.0	121.0	121.4	125.2	126.5	127.1	125.8	123.1	117.8	120.2	118.5	
Other paper and allied products.....	105.1	105.9	106.7	104.8	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.5	105.9	105.6	104.6	102.4	103.1	99.1	
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b>															
Newspapers.....	544.6	549.2	546.6	547.4	544.8	540.3	538.2	544.6	546.5	542.4	537.4	526.5	523.9	528.6	515.5
Periodicals.....	158.5	157.0	155.7	153.7	153.0	150.7	154.1	154.5	153.4	152.8	149.2	149.2	150.4	145.9	
Books.....	28.0	28.2	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.3	28.0	28.3	28.0	27.5	26.2	25.9	26.9	25.9	
Commercial printing.....	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.4	32.6	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.1	31.1	31.1	29.9	
Lithography.....	179.1	178.6	178.3	179.5	178.3	179.7	181.1	179.3	177.3	175.6	173.3	173.1	173.8	168.7	
Greeting cards.....	47.1	46.5	47.2	47.5	47.1	46.4	48.4	49.1	48.8	48.1	46.8	45.7	46.9	46.4	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	13.8	13.1	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.9	14.1	15.9	15.3	14.6	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.9	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	37.1	37.3	37.5	36.8	36.3	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.3	35.7	34.4	34.1	34.3	33.2	
Chemicals and allied products.....	547.2	553.9	559.4	560.0	566.1	557.5	556.2	555.9	554.5	554.6	550.9	541.3	540.8	546.1	531.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	76.4	76.0	75.8	76.0	75.8	76.0	76.2	76.1	75.4	75.1	74.1	74.3	74.1	71.4	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	220.1	219.5	221.2	221.1	220.6	219.7	219.4	217.5	216.8	217.8	217.8	218.5	215.0	203.8	
Drugs and medicines.....	55.5	54.4	55.9	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.7	55.4	54.9	54.8	55.2	56.1	56.1	57.0	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	29.8	29.4	29.8	29.9	29.6	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.9	30.7	30.3	29.6	30.1	30.9	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	47.2	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.9	47.1	46.9	47.1	47.3	48.2	47.9	46.5	44.7	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.5	
Fertilizers.....	25.1	34.4	39.7	36.6	28.9	27.1	25.9	25.6	26.3	25.6	20.7	20.7	28.0	28.3	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	25.6	26.7	28.1	28.9	30.0	30.9	32.0	33.2	33.0	30.0	26.0	25.3	28.7	30.3	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	67.1	65.0	64.0	66.0	63.0	62.4	62.8	62.5	63.2	62.6	61.9	61.4	60.8	58.8	
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>															
Petroleum refining.....	176.2	174.3	171.6	171.3	171.8	169.7	170.5	171.2	171.6	172.8	175.2	177.6	178.2	173.7	177.3
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	132.4	129.9	130.0	130.0	129.3	130.1	130.1	129.6	129.9	131.6	134.1	135.1	132.2	137.3	
Rubber products.....	207.1	209.4	216.0	218.7	220.8	224.5	229.5	230.9	228.3	223.8	220.6	214.7	213.5	216.3	193.4
Tires and inner tubes.....	89.9	91.6	91.8	92.6	93.2	93.7	94.3	93.8	92.0	91.6	90.8	91.3	90.2	79.7	
Rubber footwear.....	19.4	20.0	20.3	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.0	20.4	19.6	18.8	17.2	17.4	18.2	17.3	
Other rubber products.....	100.1	104.4	106.6	109.5	110.4	114.8	115.6	114.1	112.2	110.2	106.7	104.8	107.9	96.4	
<b>Leather and leather products</b>															
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	332.2	334.8	334.5	344.1	349.5	345.0	345.6	329.5	341.5	343.8	349.4	340.1	340.4	330.6	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	39.8	39.5	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.1	40.5	39.3	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	
Footwear (except rubber).....	15.7	15.1	15.3	16.4	17.3	17.0	16.7	15.3	15.3	14.9	15.8	15.5	15.7	14.4	
Luggage.....	219.5	214.3	218.1	226.5	229.8	228.4	225.6	230.0	220.2	223.0	228.2	224.1	222.8	219.0	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.5	13.3	12.8	13.6	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.5	14.8	14.2	13.5	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	25.4	22.5	25.0	28.3	29.7	28.0	28.8	29.5	30.2	29.8	29.3	26.5	28.8	27.1	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	469.3	482.8	479.9	478.2	472.2	465.8	467.5	473.9	479.8	481.4	481.9	475.4	462.9	431.7	
Flat glass.....	29.6	30.2	30.6	29.9	30.3	31.3	31.5	31.1	30.8	30.6	30.2	29.6	30.1	26.3	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	82.7	82.6	83.1	82.0	81.2	80.2	81.5	82.6	83.3	84.4	81.3	77.1	80.0	76.9	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	14.5	15.4	15.9	15.7	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.5	15.3	15.2	14.7	13.9	15.0	13.9	
Cement, hydraulic.....	37.0	36.4	36.1	35.5	35.3	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.3	36.6	36.5	36.4	35.8	34.7	
Structural clay products.....	80.4	77.3	76.5	76.6	74.6	74.2	75.6	76.6	77.4	77.7	77.4	75.5	73.5	68.0	
Pottery and related products.....	48.4	49.3	49.5	49.0	47.2	48.0	49.6	49.6	49.9	49.3	48.3	47.1	45.4	47.7	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	101.2	99.0	96.2	92.6	90.9	90.5	91.4	95.2	96.8	97.5	97.0	95.1	91.7	84.6	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.7	17.6	17.3	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	70.8	71.3	72.1	72.9	73.0	73.5	73.7	74.6	74.1	73.5	73.1	2.2	70.7	64.1	
<b>Primary metal industries</b>															
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	721.2	1,121.7	1,117.4	1,136.2	1,130.3	1,138.4	1,141.0	1,141.1	1,132.5	1,118.0	1,118.0	1,097.4	1,084.4	1,084.0	987.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	565.4	557.1	558.2	563.3	566.5	566.5	567.3	563.7	559.1	567.2	563.9	559.2	544.6	492.5	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	205.2	205.5	211.1	211.9	215.5	216.6	216.7	213.6	211.3	208.7	204.6	201.3	201.9	183.0	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	53.4	54.9	54.8	54.6	53.5	53.6	53.7	53.5	53.4	52.9	49.8	42.9	51.5	50.9	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.7	8.6	9.6	9.1	
Nonferrous foundries.....	94.6	96.8	97.7	95.4	95.2	95.6	95.0	95.5	92.2	90.8	87.6	90.0	91.2	81.7	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	61.1	62.5	63.5	64.1	66.0	67.8	67.9	67.6	66.0	64.6	61.5	61.9	64.1	60.8	
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b>															
Tin cans and other tinware.....	858.7	872.2	880.9	894.5	893.0	899.2	912.5	928.1	931.9	921.9	911.6	893.4	878.7	892.9	841.4
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	53.4	51.7	51.3	49.0	47.8	46.7	47.0	49.0	53.5	55.3	56.8	54.9	51.0	51.3	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	115.4	119.0	124.8	126.1	127.4	130.0	133.2	132.6	128.7	125.3	122.6	121.9	123.8	117.4	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	95.0	95.8	96.4	96.7	97.6	97.4	100.5	101.8	104.0	104.2	99.4	94.4	98.9	95.6	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	232.9	226.5	224.0	220.7	218.0	216.8	217.0	218.5	217.0	219.3	216.9	213.5	209.0	208.5	
Lighting fixtures.....	184.8	192.3	198.3	199.1	203.5	211.3	216.7	216.2	208.6	203.0	199.1	197.2	204.5	181.5	
Fabricated wire products.....	35.2	36.4	38.2	38.7	39.5	41.8	43.6	44.3	43.0	41.1	39.6	38.4	41.2	35.5	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	47.7	49.0	50.0	50.3	51.1	52.9	53.6	52.3	51.5	49.5	48.6	50.5	47.3	47.3	

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956												1955								Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1955	1954							
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																						
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,263.3	1,277.7	1,280.9	1,291.8	1,281.0	1,274.3	1,261.3	1,249.5	1,225.3	1,206.0	1,162.3	1,166.4	1,170.7	1,178.3	1,151.5							
Engines and turbines.....	55.6	55.7	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.0	56.3	56.0	54.6	57.2	53.1	53.2	53.9	53.6	52.5							
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	107.6	107.7	112.3	114.3	115.7	119.2	118.4	115.6	113.3	86.5	109.7	117.4	113.3	104.8								
Construction and mining machinery.....	115.4	112.6	113.5	112.1	110.7	108.0	106.2	104.1	103.0	101.4	99.3	97.1	96.6	89.9								
Metalworking machinery.....	221.3	223.7	222.5	221.4	219.3	217.7	216.2	211.9	203.8	206.2	203.4	201.8	202.3	209.8								
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	138.4	137.4	137.0	137.5	136.7	134.3	133.6	131.6	130.5	130.0	127.5	126.8	127.9	127.8								
General industrial machinery.....	179.9	178.0	178.3	176.0	174.1	171.8	170.3	169.2	166.6	166.1	159.9	159.4	160.7	159.4								
Office and store machines and devices.....	96.3	96.3	91.8	92.9	91.7	90.0	89.4	87.9	86.6	85.7	83.8	84.3	83.6	83.4								
Service-industry and household machines.....	152.5	155.4	159.8	153.9	152.4	147.9	144.4	139.5	137.4	130.4	131.8	136.5	140.3	136.5								
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	210.7	214.1	216.5	215.8	216.7	216.1	215.0	210.9	207.6	202.9	197.8	193.5	198.0	187.1								
Electrical machinery.....	865.1	866.5	871.6	874.0	841.5	848.6	853.7	868.3	865.6	880.3	845.4	821.6	797.5	823.2	792.5							
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	297.5	299.9	301.0	275.8	274.7	271.2	268.7	264.2	279.7	271.9	270.2	265.5	269.3	259.9								
Electrical appliances.....	40.9	41.5	43.0	41.1	40.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	41.4	38.8	37.0	35.6	37.2	47.0								
Insulated wire and cable.....	18.8	19.1	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.9	19.0	18.5	18.4	17.7	16.5	16.8	17.7	18.5								
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	53.3	57.2	60.2	60.8	63.0	68.5	70.6	69.6	66.4	65.1	61.9	63.0	65.6	56.9								
Electric lamps.....	28.3	28.3	28.1	23.2	23.2	22.9	22.3	22.0	25.4	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.0	22.6								
Communication equipment.....	389.1	386.9	384.1	383.5	389.4	393.5	407.2	409.4	408.6	389.2	373.2	355.2	372.5	353.1								
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.1	38.9	38.9	39.6	40.9	40.4	38.1	38.2	36.7	36.9	34.5								
<b>Transportation equipment.....</b>																						
Automobiles.....	1,251.0	1,268.2	1,295.3	1,332.4	1,353.7	1,392.4	1,448.7	1,471.4	1,445.7	1,344.4	1,324.4	1,347.7	1,388.2	1,399.4	1,327.5							
Aircraft and parts.....	522.9	512.9	512.0	511.5	519.1	517.3	516.0	509.6	503.2	501.1	492.5	492.8	504.9	541.4								
Aircraft.....	333.0	323.2	324.3	323.8	332.1	331.9	332.1	328.3	324.8	324.3	319.7	318.6	322.4	331.4								
Aircraft engines and parts.....	102.5	101.7	100.9	100.9	99.6	98.3	97.2	95.6	93.0	92.3	89.7	90.0	95.3	109.1								
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.3	11.2								
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	76.8	77.8	76.8	76.9	77.5	77.3	77.1	76.4	76.3	75.5	74.4	75.4	77.9	89.7								
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	113.8	113.0	110.0	109.9	106.3	105.9	105.3	99.6	101.1	103.2	105.4	108.4	105.9	112.5								
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	93.3	90.5	87.1	87.1	83.8	84.1	84.1	79.9	82.4	84.9	86.6	88.3	85.7	94.2								
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	20.5	22.5	22.9	22.8	22.5	21.8	21.2	19.7	18.7	18.3	18.8	20.1	20.2	18.3								
Railroad equipment.....	47.1	47.9	47.6	46.8	46.3	46.2	46.0	44.2	43.7	43.7	41.1	40.1	40.9	41.7								
Other transportation equipment.....	8.6	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.5								
<b>Instruments and related products.....</b>																						
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	233.0	230.9	230.9	231.4	230.9	230.5	230.4	230.9	229.7	229.5	227.4	224.5	223.2	224.5	225.2							
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	38.5	38.1	37.6	37.3	36.1	35.5	35.3	34.4	36.1	35.5	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.1								
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.6								
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.3	29.4	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.2	28.0	27.9	27.9								
Ophthalmic goods.....	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.6	20.3	20.5	19.3								
Photographic apparatus.....	43.2	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.3	42.8	43.6	43.7	43.1	43.4								
Watches and clocks.....	27.9	28.7	28.9	29.0	29.8	30.4	30.8	31.4	31.1	30.6	29.5	28.9	30.0	31.5								
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....</b>																						
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	395.1	395.0	394.1	397.7	399.7	392.4	408.1	418.1	419.6	412.1	399.3	382.2	395.5	381.9								
Musical instruments and parts.....	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	15.3	14.4								
Toys and sporting goods.....	81.4	79.1	75.3	72.0	70.3	66.5	73.6	81.2	82.0	80.5	78.2	74.6	73.0	69.2								
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	23.5	23.5	23.3	23.5	23.3	22.7	23.2	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.2	22.4	22.8	22.4								
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	49.7	48.0	48.7	51.7	54.1	53.1	53.9	54.6	55.8	55.3	53.8	50.8	53.6	52.9								
Fabricated plastics products.....	67.0	68.3	68.2	69.0	69.3	69.6	71.6	71.5	70.8	68.3	65.1	62.8	66.4	59.2								
Other manufacturing industries.....	118.7	120.3	121.3	123.1	123.0	121.9	126.3	126.7	127.6	125.5	121.7	118.1	122.1	120.4								

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own

use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

SEE footnote 1, p. 1086.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]								
Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1952: Average.....	106.3	136.6	1955: November.....	109.0	163.8
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1953: Average.....	111.8	151.4	December.....	108.7	163.7
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1954: Average.....	101.8	137.7			
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1955: Average.....	105.5	152.5	1956: January.....	107.2	159.1
1943: Average.....	121.4	96.0				February.....	106.8	157.7
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1955: July.....	104.6	150.9	March.....	106.1	157.9
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	August.....	107.2	154.6	April.....	106.0	158.2
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	September.....	108.1	158.6	May.....	105.4	157.3
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	October.....	108.7	161.1	June.....	105.7	157.8
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1				July.....	101.7	
1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2						
1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7						
1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8						

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

See footnote 1, p. 1088.

TABLE A-5: Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel

[In thousands]															
Unit of Government	1956						1955							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1955	1954
Total civilian employment <sup>1</sup> .....	7,172	7,203	7,130	7,122	7,084	7,033	7,324	7,033	7,043	6,926	6,687	6,722	6,911	6,915	6,751
Federal employment <sup>2</sup> .....	2,192	2,176	2,168	2,162	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,188	2,188
Executive.....	2,166.0	2,150.0	2,142.1	2,135.8	2,134.0	2,130.0	2,410.0	2,142.2	2,146.1	2,146.9	2,164.5	2,161.3	2,157.4	2,161.7	2,161.6
Department of Defense.....	1,039.8	1,030.0	1,025.8	1,022.9	1,022.9	1,022.6	1,023.8	1,033.8	1,036.2	1,035.1	1,040.0	1,036.4	1,033.2	1,027.9	1,027.3
Post Office Department.....	505.9	509.9	509.4	509.4	510.6	508.7	790.5	508.4	506.3	506.1	510.2	510.6	509.3	530.0	529.2
Other agencies.....	620.3	610.0	606.8	603.6	600.5	598.6	595.7	600.0	603.6	605.7	614.2	614.3	614.9	603.8	605.1
Legislative.....	22.1	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.9
Judicial.....	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup> .....	232.7	228.5	228.6	228.7	228.6	228.1	234.9	230.0	230.0	229.6	232.0	232.4	231.9	230.0	227.5
Executive.....	211.7	207.6	207.8	207.9	207.9	207.6	214.6	209.6	209.6	209.2	211.5	211.9	211.3	209.4	206.7
Department of Defense.....	89.8	88.1	88.1	88.3	88.4	88.5	88.4	90.3	90.3	90.0	90.9	91.1	90.6	89.3	87.1
Post Office Department.....	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	16.1	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	9.3	9.3
Other agencies.....	113.3	111.1	111.1	111.0	110.8	110.7	110.1	110.7	110.7	110.7	112.2	112.3	112.2	111.0	110.4
Legislative.....	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.8	20.1
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment.....	4,980	5,027	4,962	4,960	4,924	4,877	4,888	4,865	4,871	4,753	4,497	4,535	4,728	4,727	4,563
State.....	1,308.0	1,296.8	1,270.9	1,269.2	1,260.0	1,242.0	1,245.6	1,254.8	1,250.4	1,218.4	1,172.0	1,174.1	1,215.0	1,215.4	-----
Local.....	3,671.7	3,730.1	3,690.8	3,690.9	3,664.1	3,635.2	3,642.5	3,610.4	3,620.3	3,534.5	3,325.0	3,360.7	3,512.7	3,511.2	-----
Education.....	2,148.3	2,245.0	2,242.0	2,250.1	2,241.1	2,210.4	2,200.6	2,198.1	2,168.5	2,034.7	1,741.8	1,779.7	2,040.6	2,060.8	-----
Other.....	2,831.4	2,781.9	2,719.7	2,710.0	2,683.0	2,666.8	2,687.5	2,667.1	2,702.2	2,718.2	2,755.2	2,755.1	2,687.1	2,665.8	-----
Total military personnel <sup>4</sup> .....	2,835	2,841	2,865	2,879	2,893	2,908	2,916	2,945	2,952	2,960	2,974	2,969	2,964	3,025	3,326
Army.....	1,025.8	1,039.4	1,054.7	1,064.4	1,060.5	1,070.7	1,083.6	1,095.0	1,105.1	1,109.5	1,123.8	1,120.5	1,109.3	1,165.8	1,402.0
Air Force.....	910.7	908.2	911.6	911.5	934.2	938.7	936.7	951.5	955.2	959.5	959.8	956.1	950.9	955.3	946.0
Navy.....	669.3	666.2	671.6	674.5	669.4	669.8	666.7	668.5	661.0	660.3	659.1	659.9	660.7	668.8	725.1
Marine Corps.....	200.7	198.6	198.5	199.4	199.7	199.5	200.0	201.0	201.8	201.6	202.0	203.7	205.2	205.9	223.8
Coast Guard.....	28.4	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.6	29.5

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to Continental United States only.<sup>2</sup> Data are prepared by the Civil Service Commission.<sup>3</sup> Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard

Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

<sup>4</sup> Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

See footnote 1, p. 1086.

TABLE A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States <sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

State	1956						1955						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1955	1954
Alabama.....	686.8	688.8	702.5	700.0	696.1	694.3	708.4	699.4	697.8	695.9	669.4	684.9	685.9	684.1	665.5
Arizona.....	232.6	230.7	230.3	228.4	227.8	227.1	231.3	225.3	223.2	219.8	213.5	213.0	218.6	217.8	204.5
Arkansas.....	317.3	317.3	315.6	315.9	311.1	312.4	324.9	320.4	320.0	318.1	313.7	312.5	314.5	314.5	307.9
California.....	4,240.9	4,187.2	4,145.9	4,112.2	4,078.2	4,042.1	4,178.4	4,121.2	4,118.1	4,145.4	4,105.3	4,028.3	4,020.2	4,018.4	3,855.2
Colorado.....	446.9	435.5	431.9	425.7	422.6	424.4	438.3	433.4	437.7	438.5	436.6	436.1	435.0	427.6	407.0
Connecticut.....	898.6	892.0	886.8	877.3	875.3	879.1	904.9	885.2	878.1	872.1	863.7	857.4	859.1	864.0	855.9
District of Columbia.....	495.8	494.7	493.8	492.0	490.8	490.5	506.3	497.0	495.7	496.7	493.3	493.7	497.2	493.7	490.9
Florida.....	954.4	970.4	990.9	999.3	998.3	999.1	999.4	958.1	929.1	908.2	896.6	888.8	905.4	932.7	868.9
Georgia.....	956.9	954.5	949.5	946.9	943.9	941.4	965.5	951.6	946.2	939.3	938.7	924.1	927.4	927.8	881.3
Idaho.....	140.9	138.6	135.5	132.8	131.1	132.1	137.7	138.4	140.1	143.3	139.4	137.8	135.9	134.2	132.3
Illinois.....	3,471.7	3,436.9	3,424.8	3,418.4	3,403.7	3,413.5	3,507.6	3,466.1	3,453.1	3,409.8	3,399.6	3,373.6	3,400.5	3,375.0	3,290.3
Indiana.....	1,396.7	1,394.2	1,400.6	1,392.3	1,392.0	1,398.9	1,439.6	1,427.6	1,418.8	1,413.1	1,402.2	1,387.2	1,397.9	1,386.6	1,329.3
Iowa.....	650.3	642.9	641.2	631.8	628.0	630.5	649.4	645.6	642.8	642.9	638.4	635.8	641.3	634.1	624.5
Kansas.....	553.9	551.4	546.8	544.8	533.0	538.1	553.6	550.5	549.8	549.1	547.3	548.2	549.0	546.0	542.3
Louisiana.....	723.4	718.6	717.6	715.9	712.8	714.2	735.3	726.6	723.2	720.6	712.8	707.0	706.5	705.1	694.1
Maine.....	285.5	270.9	262.6	263.1	266.1	267.3	276.2	274.5	277.9	279.2	284.5	283.3	281.0	272.4	269.5
Maryland.....	852.5	844.2	840.1	832.3	822.2	823.9	848.1	842.3	836.4	835.0	828.4	824.5	824.4	817.8	790.8
Massachusetts.....	1,839.6	1,819.4	1,806.6	1,796.1	1,789.0	1,786.4	1,850.5	1,824.1	1,816.7	1,815.3	1,798.6	1,782.4	1,790.3	1,787.7	1,773.3
Michigan.....	2,342.3	2,366.6	2,401.9	2,401.4	2,411.3	2,458.5	2,543.4	2,507.5	2,459.6	2,418.8	2,392.7	2,421.3	2,452.9	2,437.1	2,319.4
Minnesota.....	895.0	882.6	863.5	847.4	846.2	853.1	883.9	890.1	897.1	902.3	896.3	882.1	873.8	865.2	854.6
Mississippi.....	349.8	353.3	352.9	351.5	349.1	350.7	365.2	360.6	359.3	357.4	353.2	351.1	345.9	352.7	339.1
Missouri.....	1,288.1	1,281.4	1,281.1	1,280.4	1,270.6	1,276.2	1,318.7	1,287.7	1,296.2	1,302.3	1,290.1	1,286.6	1,287.6	1,279.5	1,254.6
Montana.....	168.8	163.3	158.0	152.7	152.2	154.7	159.6	161.7	167.3	170.0	171.4	169.1	166.8	160.1	155.0
Nebraska.....	390.9	357.1	353.7	351.6	348.4	350.2	362.3	362.2	364.2	363.0	360.0	358.9	358.3	354.2	348.3
Nevada.....	89.6	86.4	84.0	82.1	80.8	82.0	85.0	86.4	87.8	90.9	89.4	88.9	87.2	84.3	75.7
New Hampshire.....	184.5	179.4	175.9	176.2	176.9	177.4	181.4	179.6	180.9	182.4	185.4	185.1	182.0	179.0	174.7
New Jersey.....	1,902.7	1,874.0	1,869.5	1,852.8	1,842.3	1,841.5	1,899.8	1,880.2	1,895.9	1,887.2	1,880.2	1,859.0	1,861.3	1,853.0	1,819.5
New Mexico.....	188.8	185.8	184.5	184.0	181.4	180.3	186.0	184.2	183.6	183.5	180.9	180.4	182.4	179.9	174.1
New York.....	5,974.0	5,931.6	5,990.0	5,803.7	5,880.6	5,880.5	6,115.5	6,035.6	6,012.5	5,994.6	5,936.7	5,882.7	5,900.4	5,906.8	5,858.9
North Carolina.....	1,038.9	1,037.3	1,036.6	1,039.4	1,039.8	1,043.6	1,068.0	1,061.3	1,062.9	1,057.5	1,041.5	1,021.8	1,031.6	1,036.9	1,001.8
North Dakota.....	118.3	115.5	111.9	107.8	106.6	108.2	113.3	115.0	117.2	118.4	117.3	116.4	115.8	112.9	114.5
Ohio.....	3,127.4	3,103.9	3,112.7	3,064.3	3,071.5	3,086.6	3,185.0	3,135.6	3,139.4	3,131.9	3,096.6	3,082.5	3,086.2	3,064.7	2,986.2
Oklahoma.....	567.8	564.2	562.9	561.3	554.5	558.1	571.4	565.3	563.9	563.5	561.9	562.5	563.5	556.7	537.9
Oregon.....	498.6	480.0	468.9	454.0	450.1	450.1	471.1	472.3	485.8	497.1	496.9	487.1	477.7	468.5	453.5
Pennsylvania.....	3,747.6	3,715.7	3,705.7	3,671.5	3,652.8	3,653.1	3,782.2	3,734.6	3,746.7	3,729.8	3,679.7	3,667.2	3,681.7	3,663.0	3,637.1
Rhode Island.....	297.3	294.8	296.6	296.0	295.3	296.4	306.0	301.9	301.1	300.5	296.1	287.9	291.4	294.7	288.5
South Carolina.....	517.5	518.5	519.1	519.9	520.9	519.3	534.6	525.8	525.6	525.4	521.7	513.8	517.0	518.4	509.8
South Dakota.....	125.6	123.0	119.8	117.2	116.8	117.9	122.0	123.0	125.1	124.6	125.6	126.5	125.3	122.5	121.9
Tennessee.....	853.0	854.1	853.8	851.6	849.2	852.2	879.7	865.1	864.3	858.9	855.5	848.1	846.0	846.2	821.7
Texas.....	2,381.9	2,354.1	2,344.2	2,333.0	2,316.5	2,313.7	2,375.5	2,334.1	2,318.7	2,317.5	2,314.3	2,300.7	2,306.4	2,292.4	2,206.6
Utah.....	234.1	234.1	228.5	223.2	218.7	220.7	230.8	232.2	236.6	238.4	224.9	225.1	226.1	223.3	210.7
Vermont.....	106.1	104.5	103.0	102.7	102.0	101.7	105.1	104.1	104.7	104.7	104.7	103.6	102.6	101.8	101.4
Virginia.....	935.4	930.8	943.7	937.0	931.6	929.8	958.5	946.8	942.9	935.5	922.5	916.8	916.8	917.6	882.7
Washington.....	779.0	765.0	751.1	738.2	730.6	733.2	760.4	764.3	776.2	782.1	772.3	770.2	759.8	749.9	728.5
West Virginia.....	487.0	485.2	480.5	477.5	476.2	473.8	494.8	485.3	484.6	482.4	477.4	469.8	472.0	470.9	468.2
Wisconsin.....	1,138.8	1,125.2	1,118.5	1,114.0	1,108.9	1,111.2	1,144.2	1,132.7	1,131.3	1,129.3	1,133.3	1,133.6	1,116.0	1,105.7	1,064.6
Wyoming.....	91.1	86.2	83.6	80.9	80.4	81.5	85.6	85.4	89.3	90.7	92.6	92.7	90.3	86.3	85.6

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available

more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

TABLE A-7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

State	1956											1955		Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1955	1954
Alabama.....	228.0	229.0	242.3	241.1	241.1	240.7	240.4	241.2	240.8	240.6	224.0	235.6	236.0	234.1	226.3
Arizona.....	35.9	35.3	34.8	34.4	33.7	32.9	32.9	32.7	32.5	31.8	31.3	31.4	31.9	31.0	26.5
Arkansas.....	88.5	88.6	88.2	88.5	86.6	85.9	85.8	86.2	86.6	86.0	85.4	85.0	85.7	84.7	80.8
California.....	1,140.6	1,126.2	1,117.9	1,111.1	1,102.7	1,094.2	1,113.5	1,130.8	1,145.5	1,150.5	1,157.3	1,099.1	1,089.9	1,097.1	1,045.4
Colorado.....	70.1	68.3	67.5	66.8	66.1	66.2	69.0	70.6	71.7	70.4	68.7	71.1	67.2	67.0	65.0
Connecticut.....	432.7	432.2	433.8	429.8	430.1	432.7	433.8	428.7	423.0	418.1	411.9	409.1	413.2	417.3	421.2
Delaware.....	58.5	58.8	59.2	58.7	58.8	59.7	60.2	59.6	58.1	61.0	62.2	59.5	59.2	57.8	55.8
District of Columbia.....	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.1	15.9	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.4
Florida.....	136.5	139.8	140.7	142.1	144.3	144.4	144.9	141.3	132.6	128.9	128.6	126.9	133.1	135.8	128.1
Georgia.....	331.1	331.1	332.1	333.2	335.8	336.3	340.1	340.2	339.0	337.3	336.5	329.8	330.0	330.7	309.6
Idaho.....	26.6	26.1	24.5	23.4	22.9	23.3	25.2	27.0	27.4	28.5	27.2	26.9	24.8	24.6	23.7
Illinois.....	1,283.1	1,274.7	1,280.1	1,287.6	1,289.5	1,291.8	1,297.8	1,299.1	1,294.9	1,294.1	1,294.6	1,245.9	1,256.7	1,253.7	1,211.7
Indiana.....	600.4	603.6	615.7	616.7	623.6	628.3	639.2	637.6	630.5	627.5	626.0	613.6	626.0	618.4	582.0
Iowa.....	166.7	164.5	164.9	165.4	166.7	168.2	170.6	170.8	165.3	165.5	168.6	164.9	166.9	165.8	161.3
Kansas.....	123.8	123.9	122.8	123.0	122.4	123.1	123.6	122.7	121.7	121.5	122.3	124.5	125.7	126.3	133.0
Kentucky.....	164.2	166.5	166.6	167.5	170.3	170.9	173.6	171.0	170.5	165.5	168.9	160.6	164.1	164.8	151.3
Louisiana.....	146.5	143.8	143.3	143.2	144.4	144.7	151.8	154.6	151.6	152.3	151.3	150.2	149.3	149.0	151.0
Maine.....	112.4	103.4	109.2	102.8	106.0	106.9	107.5	108.2	109.4	109.3	112.5	113.3	110.2	106.7	106.0
Maryland.....	272.4	269.2	266.9	264.1	263.9	260.9	263.2	266.0	265.3	266.4	264.1	263.3	261.5	258.9	252.4
Massachusetts.....	605.9	601.8	605.5	602.3	702.5	698.9	704.9	703.2	697.8	696.1	683.8	669.4	675.8	682.3	680.3
Michigan.....	1,024.1	1,037.2	1,092.9	1,102.3	1,129.2	1,171.3	1,193.6	1,183.5	1,136.7	1,104.1	1,104.1	1,139.4	1,163.4	1,148.9	1,061.2
Minnesota.....	218.8	215.2	213.1	211.6	209.7	208.4	212.8	214.7	216.2	221.0	220.5	210.4	209.8	210.3	210.3
Mississippi.....	103.0	102.6	103.9	104.0	104.6	103.9	103.9	105.1	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.3	104.8	103.5	95.7
Missouri.....	384.0	383.3	386.1	388.2	389.7	389.5	391.7	377.6	385.0	388.9	388.5	382.1	385.0	383.6	382.6
Montana.....	21.4	20.0	19.0	18.4	18.6	19.5	20.4	21.4	22.5	22.0	22.1	21.6	21.0	20.4	18.3
Nebraska.....	58.2	57.4	56.1	57.8	57.7	58.1	59.4	60.3	60.8	59.8	59.6	58.7	58.7	58.3	58.2
Nevada.....	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.7	4.8
New Hampshire.....	82.4	80.7	80.9	82.7	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.4	82.3	82.1	82.6	81.1	81.5	81.7	79.0
New Jersey.....	804.9	798.5	804.7	807.3	808.0	805.7	810.1	812.1	819.4	813.8	807.4	790.8	796.7	798.2	791.6
New Mexico.....	19.0	18.6	18.4	18.1	18.0	17.6	17.6	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.8	18.1	17.6	16.4
New York.....	1,883.1	1,871.2	1,886.8	1,914.0	1,925.0	1,912.6	1,949.7	1,961.3	1,965.0	1,957.2	1,925.2	1,864.9	1,886.7	1,908.4	1,914.5
North Carolina.....	453.8	452.1	454.3	457.5	461.5	464.6	466.7	471.3	476.9	475.0	464.6	445.2	450.0	456.9	436.8
North Dakota.....	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4
Ohio.....	1,346.6	1,357.5	1,370.1	1,366.4	1,368.2	1,379.0	1,385.2	1,373.0	1,376.8	1,371.5	1,350.8	1,342.2	1,350.8	1,343.9	1,291.3
Oklahoma.....	90.6	90.1	90.5	90.3	90.3	91.5	91.6	91.7	91.6	90.6	90.4	89.6	88.9	88.3	83.0
Oregon.....	158.8	146.1	139.5	129.8	129.4	128.6	135.0	141.4	151.2	159.2	162.1	156.0	152.2	143.0	135.7
Pennsylvania.....	1,493.4	1,490.6	1,489.1	1,472.3	1,474.1	1,470.7	1,479.2	1,475.9	1,495.6	1,490.5	1,470.1	1,457.9	1,466.3	1,457.5	1,454.3
Rhode Island.....	129.1	128.8	130.3	132.5	134.5	134.4	136.0	135.9	136.0	134.9	131.1	125.0	128.5	131.4	128.7
South Carolina.....	227.0	226.4	227.8	229.5	230.0	229.8	230.7	230.5	231.3	231.5	231.4	225.7	226.2	227.9	218.6
South Dakota.....	12.6	11.9	11.7	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6
Tennessee.....	292.0	292.6	293.2	292.9	295.3	295.5	299.1	299.0	299.5	297.2	298.9	293.2	290.8	291.3	275.8
Texas.....	473.3	466.6	463.6	465.0	462.1	459.9	459.6	459.4	452.9	452.9	453.9	446.8	451.8	446.1	428.4
Utah.....	35.2	33.8	32.2	32.7	32.3	32.5	34.6	35.7	37.1	38.1	33.6	35.3	33.0	33.4	31.2
Vermont.....	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.7	38.3	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.0	37.4	37.0	36.1	36.1	36.5	36.9
Virginia.....	251.8	251.5	250.3	249.2	250.0	250.6	252.9	255.1	256.4	254.5	250.6	246.7	246.9	249.0	243.2
Washington.....	211.7	205.0	199.5	194.9	194.7	195.7	198.1	207.6	214.1	216.9	214.1	210.7	205.5	201.4	189.9
West Virginia.....	132.4	133.0	132.9	130.7	130.8	130.3	132.7	133.4	133.5	132.7	132.3	127.3	128.2	128.7	125.5
Wisconsin.....	458.3	454.8	459.0	463.9	462.4	461.3	464.7	461.4	455.7	457.4	467.3	468.9	454.9	450.9	434.4
Wyoming.....	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.6

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

## Cooperating State Agencies

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.  
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.  
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.  
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.  
 Colorado—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.  
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.  
 Delaware—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.  
 District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.  
 Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.  
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.  
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.  
 Illinois—Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.  
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 25.  
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.  
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.  
 Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.  
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.  
 Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.  
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.  
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.  
 Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.  
 Minnesota—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.  
 Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.

Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.  
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.  
 Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.  
 Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.  
 New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.  
 New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.  
 New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.  
 New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.  
 North Carolina—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Raleigh.  
 North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.  
 Ohio—Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.  
 Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.  
 Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.  
 Pennsylvania—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.  
 Rhode Island—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.  
 South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.  
 South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.  
 Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.  
 Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.  
 Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.  
 Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.  
 Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.  
 Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.  
 West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.  
 Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.  
 Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.



TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,<sup>1</sup> by geographic division and State

Geographic division and State	[In thousands]												
	1956						1955						
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
Continental United States	1,177.6	1,255.5	1,358.5	1,472.4	1,535.0	1,490.9	1,143.6	881.2	800.5	875.3	980.5	1,112.6	1,143.6
New England	73.7	89.4	103.1	99.1	98.2	105.0	79.6	64.0	65.4	75.1	87.2	100.8	93.8
Maine	6.2	10.4	13.1	10.1	10.2	10.7	9.3	7.9	6.5	7.7	8.2	9.0	10.2
New Hampshire	5.9	8.2	9.5	7.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.8
Vermont	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4
Massachusetts	34.0	40.8	46.4	46.9	47.4	51.4	39.4	29.9	29.6	31.9	35.9	46.1	43.3
Rhode Island	10.8	13.6	15.3	15.4	14.4	14.8	9.4	7.1	7.7	8.6	10.4	14.3	13.6
Connecticut	15.2	14.8	16.7	17.1	17.4	18.9	14.0	12.6	15.1	19.8	26.2	23.7	18.4
Middle Atlantic	369.5	395.3	425.5	448.3	446.0	469.9	370.2	289.0	268.2	276.6	313.5	381.3	396.5
New York	176.2	191.3	201.1	199.3	203.7	219.4	176.0	130.8	118.6	118.7	135.4	179.3	196.0
New Jersey	63.2	69.4	78.7	78.9	83.7	88.0	66.9	52.4	48.8	48.5	52.6	59.5	60.9
Pennsylvania	130.1	134.6	145.8	170.2	158.6	162.4	127.3	105.8	100.8	109.4	125.6	142.5	139.7
East North Central	281.0	275.6	274.9	283.7	283.5	237.8	176.4	137.1	147.2	193.8	192.6	184.5	188.4
Ohio	48.9	46.9	51.0	58.3	63.3	54.8	39.5	31.0	26.5	28.3	32.3	36.6	37.9
Indiana	33.6	33.4	33.4	34.8	35.6	30.5	20.5	16.3	17.9	18.3	19.0	20.0	18.4
Illinois	64.4	65.5	69.0	57.0	62.9	66.4	55.7	45.4	45.7	53.2	61.3	75.2	86.0
Michigan	115.9	112.7	101.3	110.9	97.2	61.5	40.9	31.0	43.9	80.1	68.2	41.1	34.1
Wisconsin	18.2	17.2	20.2	22.6	24.5	24.6	19.9	13.5	13.1	13.9	11.8	11.6	12.0
West North Central	53.3	60.8	82.5	102.4	117.9	110.3	78.1	52.7	41.8	41.4	45.3	50.3	56.7
Minnesota	11.1	16.3	28.6	33.7	36.0	33.5	22.3	12.8	8.0	8.9	11.4	12.5	14.3
Iowa	6.3	6.0	7.9	11.9	13.4	11.6	7.4	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.6
Missouri	26.3	27.4	28.6	30.3	34.8	35.0	24.8	23.1	21.6	21.2	20.7	23.2	26.7
North Dakota	.4	1.0	3.2	4.9	5.4	5.1	3.6	1.7	.4	.3	.4	.6	.9
South Dakota	.5	.7	1.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	2.4	.9	.4	.3	.4	.4	.5
Nebraska	3.2	3.8	5.3	8.0	9.6	8.9	6.3	3.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1
Kansas	5.5	5.7	7.2	10.2	14.5	12.6	9.3	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.9	7.2	7.6
South Atlantic	130.9	132.3	130.0	128.1	134.6	136.3	103.4	84.6	85.0	97.1	113.5	136.4	138.0
Delaware	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6
Maryland	12.2	13.5	14.0	11.6	15.3	17.2	12.0	8.5	8.2	9.2	12.4	15.4	17.7
District of Columbia	3.6	3.8	4.5	5.4	6.2	5.8	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.1
Virginia	16.0	13.1	10.6	13.6	14.2	13.1	9.3	7.2	6.4	7.6	10.4	14.4	17.6
West Virginia	10.1	9.8	10.9	12.4	13.9	14.3	10.3	8.5	8.4	9.7	11.6	14.5	15.6
North Carolina	35.6	38.8	40.9	38.0	34.8	33.2	25.3	18.7	16.6	19.5	21.8	30.7	32.8
South Carolina	13.0	14.3	13.6	12.4	12.3	13.1	10.1	8.6	8.4	9.3	9.7	11.6	11.4
Georgia	24.5	24.7	22.7	21.4	21.2	21.8	17.8	15.3	14.6	15.1	18.1	21.9	21.5
Florida	14.1	12.4	11.7	12.9	14.0	15.2	12.7	13.3	17.9	22.3	24.1	22.5	15.8
East South Central	110.5	115.1	104.5	106.7	108.7	99.1	75.7	65.5	60.9	66.7	81.6	90.1	91.7
Kentucky	30.6	32.4	34.2	34.4	33.7	27.9	21.8	19.7	19.0	21.5	24.6	28.0	30.9
Tennessee	36.7	38.5	38.9	39.9	42.4	41.1	30.2	26.4	24.3	25.9	28.4	34.9	34.3
Alabama	32.5	32.6	19.0	19.2	18.4	17.7	14.0	12.3	11.4	12.5	19.9	17.3	16.7
Mississippi	10.8	11.6	12.4	13.2	14.3	12.3	9.8	7.1	6.2	6.8	8.7	9.9	9.8
West South Central	50.5	56.4	65.1	71.1	81.2	70.8	54.1	42.2	37.3	38.8	47.7	53.9	56.0
Arkansas	9.0	10.1	12.7	14.5	18.4	16.1	11.3	8.5	6.5	6.4	8.0	9.0	8.8
Louisiana	11.9	13.3	15.4	17.0	18.4	15.1	11.3	8.7	8.4	9.5	12.5	14.4	15.1
Oklahoma	8.5	9.6	11.1	12.8	15.4	14.1	10.8	8.1	7.1	7.4	8.4	9.3	9.6
Texas	21.2	23.4	25.9	28.7	28.9	25.5	20.7	16.9	15.4	15.6	18.7	21.2	22.4
Mountain	14.8	19.9	31.2	45.0	52.4	45.0	32.9	20.4	12.4	11.7	16.0	18.5	17.3
Montana	1.4	2.7	5.2	8.3	9.1	7.6	5.3	2.5	1.0	.7	.9	1.3	1.9
Idaho	1.4	2.0	4.2	6.9	8.6	8.2	6.8	3.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.0
Wyoming	.7	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.4	2.6	1.6	.7	.4	.4	.5	.6	.9
Colorado	2.0	2.4	3.5	5.3	6.4	5.2	3.8	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.3
New Mexico	2.1	2.4	3.2	4.2	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.4
Arizona	3.2	4.3	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.3	4.4	5.1	3.4
Utah	2.4	2.7	4.1	6.2	8.0	6.7	4.6	3.0	1.7	1.7	3.3	3.3	3.1
Nevada	1.6	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.0	4.6	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Pacific	93.3	110.7	141.6	188.0	212.6	216.7	175.2	125.7	82.3	74.2	83.1	96.7	105.2
Washington	11.9	17.2	28.6	42.6	51.2	51.8	46.2	33.9	19.7	16.5	15.5	14.5	14.2
Oregon	6.3	8.8	15.9	27.5	30.3	30.3	24.5	17.6	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.5	8.2
California	75.1	84.7	97.1	118.0	131.1	134.6	104.5	74.2	53.8	51.1	60.4	73.7	82.8

<sup>1</sup> Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

NOTE.—Data for months prior to April 1956 differ from figures previously published because of the inclusion of data for the UCFE program.

TABLE A-9: Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations<sup>1</sup>

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands.]

Item	1956						1955						1954
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
<b>Employment service:</b>													
New applications for work.....	799	732	675	660	733	811	602	656	601	679	626	608	794
Nonfarm placements.....	558	567	604	450	402	432	431	504	567	622	603	514	548
<b>State unemployment insurance programs:<sup>2</sup></b>													
Initial claims <sup>3</sup> .....	863	993	984	936	1,049	1,349	1,193	957	794	725	877	969	808
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> (average weekly volume).....	1,178	1,255	1,359	1,472	1,535	1,491	1,144	881	800	875	989	1,113	1,144
Rate of insured unemployment <sup>5</sup> .....	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.1
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	4,503	4,896	5,122	5,775	5,409	5,287	3,787	3,013	2,824	3,358	3,858	3,880	4,650
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$26.79	\$26.69	\$27.02	\$27.13	\$26.95	\$26.61	\$26.10	\$25.85	\$26.01	\$26.11	\$25.06	\$24.46	\$24.35
Total benefits paid.....	\$116,040	\$125,786	\$133,926	\$151,908	\$143,923	\$135,722	\$95,153	\$74,674	\$70,091	\$83,169	\$92,834	\$91,602	\$108,861
<b>Unemployment compensation for veterans:<sup>6</sup></b>													
Initial claims <sup>3</sup> .....	29	20	21	26	30	37	32	27	21	24	37	33	40
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> (average weekly volume).....	37	35	44	57	61	55	47	37	35	47	60	59	56
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	166	175	214	271	262	252	197	156	161	247	289	255	248
Total benefits paid <sup>7</sup> .....	\$4,452	\$4,694	\$5,722	\$7,274	\$7,050	\$6,726	\$5,230	\$4,132	\$4,243	\$6,528	\$7,681	\$6,764	\$6,606
<b>Railroad unemployment insurance:</b>													
Applications <sup>8</sup> .....	18	5	5	7	10	21	21	17	11	11	15	38	9
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	19	25	36	45	55	57	47	37	29	28	28	30	27
Number of payments <sup>9</sup> .....	80	69	95	126	124	129	107	73	61	65	70	52	70
Average amount of benefit payment <sup>10</sup> .....	\$52.06	\$53.03	\$54.70	\$57.40	\$57.67	\$55.33	\$54.82	\$55.59	\$55.45	\$55.30	\$54.25	\$47.03	\$52.06
Total benefits paid <sup>11</sup> .....	\$2,571	\$3,004	\$5,144	\$7,242	\$7,112	\$7,162	\$5,791	\$3,917	\$3,328	\$3,466	\$3,731	\$2,390	\$3,468
<b>All programs:<sup>12</sup></b>													
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> .....	1,234	1,310	1,439	1,578	1,651	1,606	1,238	956	864	951	1,068	1,202	1,226

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.<sup>2</sup> Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.<sup>3</sup> An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.<sup>4</sup> Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.<sup>5</sup> The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.<sup>6</sup> Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.<sup>7</sup> Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.<sup>8</sup> An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.<sup>9</sup> Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recoveries of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.<sup>10</sup> Adjusted for recoveries of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.<sup>11</sup> Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

## B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover <sup>1</sup>

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950.....	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951.....	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954.....	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955.....	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956.....	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.0							
Total separation													
1948.....	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.4
1952.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953.....	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954.....	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955.....	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4							
Quit													
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953.....	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.2	2.3
1954.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6							
Discharge													
1948.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955.....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3							
Layoff													
1948.....	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953.....	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954.....	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955.....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956.....	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3							
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2							

<sup>1</sup> Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	June 1956	May 1956	June 1956	May 1956	June 1956	May 1956	June 1956	May 1956	June 1956	May 1956	June 1956	May 1956
<b>Manufacturing</b>												
All manufacturing	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.7	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.9	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	1.5	1.8	.3	.2
Nondurable goods	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.2	1.6	1.6	.2	.2	1.1	1.2	.2	.2
<b>Ordinance and accessories</b>	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.1	1.4	1.5	.2	.3	1.9	1.1	.4	.4
<b>Food and kindred products</b>	5.8	4.7	3.3	3.8	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	1.2	1.9	.2	.2
Meat products	5.7	4.7	3.0	4.3	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	1.3	2.9	.2	.2
Grain-mill products	5.3	2.6	3.1	2.9	1.4	1.3	.3	.2	1.3	1.3	.1	.2
Bakery products	5.9	4.3	3.5	3.8	2.7	2.4	.4	.3	.3	1.0	.2	.1
Beverages												
Malt liquors	(1)	5.8	(1)	2.4	(1)	.6	(1)	.1	(1)	1.5	(1)	.1
<b>Tobacco manufactures</b>	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.5	1.5	.2	.3	.1	.8	.1	.1
Cigarettes	2.1	2.8	1.3	2.2	1.0	1.0	.1	.3	.1	.8	.1	.2
Cigars	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.5	2.0	2.1	.3	.3	.2	1.0	(1)	.3
Tobacco and snuff	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.1	.6	.2	.3	(1)	(1)	.6	.1
<b>Textile-mill products</b>	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.9	1.7	1.9	.3	.3	1.6	1.6	.1	.2
Yarn and thread mills	3.1	3.1	4.0	3.8	2.0	1.9	.2	.3	1.7	1.5	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	1.7	1.9	.3	.3	1.0	1.2	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.6	1.6	1.8	.3	.3	.8	1.2	.1	.2
Woolen and worsted	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.8	2.1	2.2	.3	.3	1.6	1.2	.2	.2
Knitting mills	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	1.8	2.1	.1	.2	1.5	1.1	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.7	.1	.2	.4	.6	.2	.1
Seamless hosiery	3.6	3.7	5.2	3.6	1.9	1.9	.1	.2	3.1	1.4	(1)	(1)
Knit underwear	2.2	4.2	2.7	3.2	1.4	2.3	.2	.2	1.0	.7	.1	(1)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.9	2.0	5.3	3.6	1.0	1.1	.4	.4	6.8	.7	.1	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(1)	2.0	(1)	5.5	(1)	1.5	(1)	.4	(1)	3.5	(1)	.2
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products</b>	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	1.8	2.4	.2	.3	1.6	.8	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.9	4.5	1.6	2.8	1.2	1.9	.1	.2	.2	.5	.1	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.1	3.3	4.5	3.7	1.9	2.5	.2	.3	1.8	.8	(1)	.1
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture)</b>	6.8	7.4	5.0	5.5	3.2	3.2	.4	.5	1.3	1.6	.1	.2
Logging camps and contractors	(1)	19.1	(1)	8.8	(1)	5.2	(1)	.5	(1)	3.0	(1)	.1
Sawmills and planing mills	6.0	6.0	4.7	5.2	2.6	3.0	.4	.5	1.5	1.5	.2	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.6	2.0	2.4	.2	.4	1.3	.7	.1	.1
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b>	3.5	3.4	2.3	3.9	1.5	2.0	.2	.4	.3	1.3	.2	.1
Household furniture	3.0	3.6	2.4	4.3	1.5	2.2	.3	.5	.4	1.5	.2	.1
Other furniture and fixtures	4.8	3.1	2.3	2.8	1.6	1.8	.2	.2	.2	.6	.3	.1
<b>Paper and allied products</b>	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.6	.3	.3	.5	.8	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	.8	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.6	4.1	3.3	3.8	2.3	2.5	.5	.4	.5	.8	.1	.2
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.5	.5	.2	.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	.7	.8	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.1
Industrial organic chemicals	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	.7	.5	.1	.1	.5	.3	.2	.1
Synthetic fibers	2.0	.9	1.5	1.7	.5	.3	.1	.1	.7	1.2	.1	.2
Drugs and medicines	2.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	.9	.1	.1	.3	.1	.2	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	3.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	.2	.1	.2	.7	.2	.1
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>	2.7	1.2	1.0	.8	.6	.4	.1	.1	(1)	.1	.2	.2
Petroleum refining	2.5	.8	.6	.5	.3	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.2	.2
<b>Rubber products</b>	3.3	2.1	4.6	3.6	1.9	1.3	.2	.2	2.1	1.8	.3	.2
Tires and inner tubes	2.8	1.6	3.6	2.0	.9	.7	.1	.1	2.2	.9	.4	.3
Rubber footwear	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.3	2.8	2.7	.2	.2	.7	1.1	.3	.2
Other rubber products	3.8	2.4	5.6	4.9	2.7	1.6	.3	.3	2.4	2.8	.2	.2
<b>Leather and leather products</b>	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	2.0	1.9	.3	.3	.5	1.4	.2	.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.2	1.2	1.0	.3	.4	.6	1.6	.2	.2
Footwear (except rubber)	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.9	2.2	2.1	.3	.2	.5	1.4	.2	.1
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	1.0	1.2	.2	.2
Glass and glass products	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.7	1.0	1.0	.1	.2	1.4	2.4	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic	3.4	2.8	.9	1.6	.5	.9	.2	.3	(1)	.2	.3	.2
Structural clay products	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.5	.3	.3	.7	.6	.2	.2
Pottery and related products	2.2	2.7	4.4	3.5	1.7	1.8	.2	.3	2.3	1.2	.2	.1
<b>Primary metal industries</b>	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	.9	.9	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.3	.7	.9	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Iron and steel foundries	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.1	1.8	1.8	.5	.5	1.5	1.7	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries	2.8	3.2	4.1	5.4	1.5	1.7	.4	.5	2.0	3.1	.2	.1
Malleable-iron foundries	2.5	3.1	4.3	3.9	2.0	1.7	.5	.6	1.6	1.4	.2	.2
Steel foundries	3.6	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.9	.5	.5	.5	.3	.2	.2
<b>Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:</b>												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	5.0	2.9	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	.6	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.7	.9	3.7	2.9	.5	.9	.1	.2	2.6	1.6	.3	.2
<b>Nonferrous foundries</b>	4.9	4.0	4.1	5.5	1.5	1.7	.3	.5	1.8	3.1	.5	.3
<b>Other primary metal industries:</b>												
Iron and steel forgings	2.8	2.9	3.5	4.1	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	1.9	2.4	.1	.2

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	June 1956	May 1956	June 1956	May 1956	June 1956	May 1956	June 1956	May 1956	June 1956	May 1956	June 1956	May 1956
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.6	3.7	5.0	4.6	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.7	2.4	0.3	0.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	2.2	2.2	4.4	4.3	1.4	1.8	.3	.4	2.5	1.9	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.9	1.3	1.7	.2	.2	1.0	1.8	.3	.2
Handtools.....	3.1	2.6	4.5	3.4	1.4	1.5	.3	.2	2.6	1.5	.2	.3
Hardware.....	2.0	2.1	4.8	4.8	1.5	2.0	.3	.5	2.8	2.1	.2	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.8	1.4	1.5	.4	.5	.7	1.6	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	1.7	2.3	3.5	3.3	1.2	1.6	.4	.5	1.6	1.0	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	3.7	3.9	2.2	4.1	1.5	1.5	.3	.5	.2	2.0	.1	.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	5.3	5.0	4.0	3.4	1.8	1.6	.4	.4	1.7	1.2	.1	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	5.8	3.9	8.1	6.3	1.5	1.6	.3	.4	5.8	4.0	.5	.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.5	2.7	3.3	2.8	1.4	1.4	.3	.3	1.2	.9	.3	.2
Engines and turbines.....	3.1	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.4	.3	.4	.2	.2	.1	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(1)	2.3	(1)	3.8	(1)	1.2	(1)	.3	(1)	2.0	(1)	.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	4.2	3.3	2.8	2.6	1.6	1.7	.4	.4	.6	.3	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.2
Machine tools.....	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.3	.3	.4	.1	.2	.4	.1
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.9	1.4	1.3	.4	.4	1.3	1.1	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.3	.3	.4	.5	.5	.2	.2
General industrial machinery.....	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.3	.4	.3	.8	.6	.3	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.7	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	.7	.7	.2	.3
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.5	2.8	6.3	3.9	1.3	1.4	.3	.3	4.3	1.8	.4	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.3	1.3	1.4	.2	.3	.8	1.4	.3	.2
Electrical machinery.....	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.4	1.9	1.7	.4	.2	1.2	1.3	.3	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.4	.2	.2	.9	.7	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	(1)	4.0	(1)	3.5	(1)	1.9	(1)	.3	(1)	1.1	(1)	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	5.2	5.0	5.6	4.2	2.4	1.9	.6	.3	2.3	1.8	.3	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	(1)	2.1	(1)	2.2	(1)	1.6	(1)	.3	(1)	.1	(1)	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.4	3.4	3.0	5.1	1.3	1.9	.3	.3	1.1	2.7	.4	.2
Transportation equipment.....	4.7	3.7	4.4	6.1	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	2.3	4.2	.5	.4
Automobiles.....	4.1	2.8	5.3	9.0	1.0	.9	.2	.2	3.2	7.3	.9	.6
Aircraft and parts.....	3.9	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	.1	.2	.2	.5	.2	.1
Aircraft.....	4.0	3.0	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.7	.1	.1	(1)	.5	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(1)	3.9	(1)	1.7	(1)	1.2	(1)	.2	(1)	.3	(1)	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.5	1.3	1.6	.3	.4	2.1	1.4	.2	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(1)	13.6	(1)	11.8	(1)	2.5	(1)	.6	(1)	8.4	(1)	.3
Railroad equipment.....	(1)	4.3	(1)	4.6	(1)	.7	(1)	.2	(1)	3.0	(1)	.7
Locomotives and parts.....	(1)	3.6	(1)	6.3	(1)	.5	(1)	.2	(1)	4.4	(1)	1.3
Railroad and street cars.....	3.8	4.7	6.0	3.5	.9	.9	.1	.3	4.8	2.2	.2	.2
Other transportation equipment.....	(1)	5.9	(1)	3.2	(1)	2.3	(1)	.6	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Instruments and related products.....	(1)	2.4	(1)	2.5	(1)	1.2	(1)	.2	(1)	1.0	(1)	.1
Photographic apparatus.....	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1
Watches and clocks.....	3.0	2.5	4.7	5.6	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	3.0	4.0	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	(1)	2.8	(1)	2.3	(1)	1.2	(1)	.2	(1)	.7	(1)	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.0	5.3	3.8	4.2	1.9	2.1	.4	.4	1.4	1.6	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	(1)	1.5	(1)	3.4	(1)	1.4	(1)	.2	(1)	1.6	(1)	.2
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>												
Metal mining.....	4.3	3.9	2.3	3.5	1.5	2.8	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
Iron mining.....	2.4	2.7	.7	1.0	.5	.6	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	.2	.2
Copper mining.....	7.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	2.8	3.5	1.0	.3	.2	.1	.1	.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	3.5	4.1	2.2	3.0	1.1	2.6	.3	.2	.6	.1	.2	.1
Anthracite mining.....	.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	.8	.9	(1)	(1)	.4	.7	.3	.3
Bituminous-coal mining.....	.9	1.2	1.3	1.7	.4	.5	(1)	(1)	.7	1.0	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(1)	1.9	(1)	1.6	(1)	1.3	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.1
Telegraph.....	(1)	1.9	(1)	1.9	(1)	1.5	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.2

1 Not available.

2 Less than 0.05.

3 Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B-1, p. 1101. For industries included in the durable- and nondurable-goods categories, see table A-2, footnotes 2 and 3 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

## C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal									Coal								
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$84.46	40.8	\$2.07	\$82.03	37.8	\$2.17	\$87.13	42.5	\$2.05	\$76.92	40.7	\$1.89	\$75.05	29.9	\$2.51	\$80.85	32.6	\$2.48
1955: Average.....	92.42	42.2	2.19	92.46	40.2	2.30	95.70	44.1	2.17	83.82	41.7	2.01	84.50	33.4	2.53	96.26	37.6	2.56
June.....	90.95	42.3	2.15	88.62	40.1	2.21	97.00	44.7	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	87.40	35.1	2.49	98.28	39.0	2.52
July.....	91.46	41.2	2.22	94.24	40.1	2.35	94.81	42.9	2.21	82.01	40.6	2.02	86.27	35.5	2.43	95.50	38.2	2.50
August.....	94.95	42.2	2.25	97.88	41.3	2.37	98.06	43.2	2.27	83.22	41.2	2.02	85.76	33.5	2.56	94.50	37.5	2.52
September.....	96.73	42.8	2.26	100.08	41.7	2.41	99.68	44.3	2.25	86.73	42.1	2.06	85.77	33.9	2.53	96.73	36.5	2.65
October.....	97.58	42.8	2.28	101.94	42.3	2.41	98.10	43.6	2.25	87.78	42.2	2.08	83.53	35.7	2.62	99.86	37.4	2.67
November.....	96.25	42.4	2.27	100.56	41.9	2.40	96.73	42.8	2.26	85.11	41.8	2.06	83.92	32.9	2.55	96.03	36.1	2.66
December.....	98.04	43.0	2.29	99.36	41.4	2.40	98.99	43.8	2.26	88.62	42.4	2.09	88.23	34.6	2.55	105.73	39.6	2.67
1956: January.....	98.93	43.2	2.29	98.49	40.7	2.42	102.60	45.2	2.27	88.83	42.3	2.10	91.96	35.1	2.62	104.22	38.6	2.70
February.....	96.48	42.5	2.27	95.91	40.3	2.38	99.67	44.1	2.26	86.74	41.7	2.08	85.58	33.3	2.57	103.18	38.5	2.68
March.....	95.11	41.9	2.27	92.34	38.8	2.38	99.21	43.9	2.26	88.62	42.0	2.11	71.32	28.3	2.52	102.38	38.2	2.68
April.....	96.67	42.4	2.28	96.24	40.1	2.40	99.65	43.9	2.27	90.10	42.5	2.12	80.34	30.9	2.60	105.46	37.8	2.79
May.....	98.50	43.2	2.28	100.62	42.1	2.39	99.89	44.2	2.26	89.89	42.2	2.13	70.66	29.2	2.42	106.02	38.0	2.79
June.....	96.25	42.4	2.27	97.82	41.1	2.38	99.41	43.6	2.28	86.90	40.8	2.13	88.44	33.5	2.64	109.56	38.7	2.83
Mining—Continued																		
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction									
									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction			
1954: Average.....	\$91.94	40.5	\$2.27	\$77.44	44.0	\$1.76	\$93.98	37.0	\$2.54	\$92.86	40.2	\$2.31	\$86.88	40.6	\$2.14	\$97.36	39.9	\$2.44
1955: Average.....	94.19	40.6	2.32	80.99	44.5	1.82	95.94	36.9	2.60	94.87	40.2	2.36	91.05	41.2	2.21	98.50	39.4	2.50
June.....	93.03	40.1	2.32	82.90	45.3	1.83	96.63	37.6	2.57	96.17	41.1	2.34	93.93	42.5	2.21	98.55	39.9	2.47
July.....	96.29	40.8	2.36	83.99	45.4	1.85	98.68	38.1	2.59	99.36	42.1	2.35	97.22	43.4	2.24	101.18	40.8	2.48
August.....	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.73	45.8	1.85	98.14	37.6	2.61	99.01	41.6	2.38	96.75	43.0	2.25	101.15	40.3	2.51
September.....	95.88	40.8	2.35	85.83	45.9	1.87	100.61	38.4	2.62	102.29	42.8	2.39	102.13	44.6	2.29	102.75	41.1	2.50
October.....	96.35	41.0	2.35	87.36	45.6	1.85	98.10	37.3	2.63	99.36	41.4	2.40	96.90	42.5	2.28	101.40	40.4	2.51
November.....	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.43	44.8	1.84	93.81	35.4	2.65	92.64	38.6	2.40	89.21	39.3	2.27	95.76	38.0	2.52
December.....	94.13	40.4	2.33	80.96	44.0	1.84	97.99	36.7	2.67	94.95	39.4	2.41	87.47	39.4	2.22	101.12	39.5	2.56
1956: January.....	96.96	42.0	2.38	80.41	43.0	1.87	95.41	35.6	2.68	93.17	38.5	2.42	85.19	38.9	2.19	98.43	38.3	2.57
February.....	97.93	40.3	2.43	81.35	43.5	1.87	96.41	36.0	2.69	94.43	38.7	2.44	86.14	38.8	2.22	99.85	38.7	2.58
March.....	99.38	40.4	2.46	81.27	43.0	1.89	94.50	35.0	2.70	91.88	37.5	2.45	84.90	37.4	2.27	96.38	37.5	2.57
April.....	103.25	41.3	2.50	83.92	44.1	1.89	98.19	36.5	2.69	94.96	39.2	2.42	88.65	39.4	2.25	100.10	39.1	2.56
May.....	99.94	40.3	2.48	85.69	45.1	1.90	100.44	37.2	2.70	99.31	40.7	2.44	94.16	41.3	2.28	103.86	40.1	2.59
June.....	99.60	40.0	2.49	87.55	45.6	1.92	103.25	38.1	2.71	104.23	42.2	2.47	101.82	43.7	2.33	106.08	40.8	2.83
Building construction																		
Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work			
1954: Average.....	\$94.12	36.2	\$2.60	\$89.41	36.2	\$2.47	\$97.38	39.2	\$2.69	\$102.71	37.9	\$2.71	\$90.39	34.5	\$2.62	\$112.71	38.6	\$2.92
1955: Average.....	96.03	36.1	2.66	90.22	35.8	2.52	100.83	36.4	2.77	106.68	38.1	2.80	94.38	34.7	2.72	116.82	39.2	2.98
June.....	96.89	36.7	2.64	90.14	36.2	2.49	101.65	37.1	2.74	105.64	38.0	2.78	95.39	35.2	2.71	115.35	39.1	2.95
July.....	98.95	37.2	2.66	92.00	36.8	2.50	103.60	37.4	2.77	108.39	38.3	2.83	97.02	35.8	2.71	118.31	39.7	2.98
August.....	97.99	36.7	2.67	92.23	36.6	2.52	102.03	36.7	2.78	107.34	38.2	2.81	96.72	35.3	2.74	118.60	39.8	2.94
September.....	100.23	37.4	2.68	93.61	37.0	2.53	105.28	37.6	2.80	109.80	38.8	2.83	99.25	35.7	2.78	120.90	39.9	3.03
October.....	98.01	36.3	2.70	91.55	35.9	2.55	102.76	36.7	2.80	108.96	38.5	2.83	97.30	35.7	2.78	121.30	39.9	3.04
November.....	94.04	34.7	2.71	88.24	34.2	2.58	98.28	35.1	2.80	105.28	37.2	2.83	91.58	33.3	2.75	117.43	38.5	3.05
December.....	98.19	36.1	2.72	92.11	35.7	2.58	102.93	36.5	2.87	109.42	38.8	2.82	96.26	34.5	2.79	122.00	40.0	3.05
1956: January.....	96.17	35.1	2.74	88.75	34.4	2.58	101.10	35.6	2.84	109.16	38.3	2.85	94.24	33.9	2.78	120.26	39.3	3.06
February.....	97.27	35.5	2.74	90.30	35.0	2.58	102.03	35.8	2.85	107.82	37.7	2.86	94.92	33.9	2.80	122.36	39.6	3.09
March.....	95.15	34.6	2.75	87.98	34.1	2.58	99.81	34.9	2.86	108.58	37.7	2.88	95.26	33.9	2.81	120.12	39.0	3.08
April.....	99.00	36.0	2.75	92.20	35.6	2.59	103.82	36.3	2.86	108.09	37.5	2.89	97.57	34.6	2.82	120.74	39.2	3.08
May.....	100.74	36.5	2.76	93.96	36.0	2.61	105.62	36.8	2.87	111.45	38.3	2.91	99.62	35.2	2.83	122.22	39.3	3.11
June.....	103.42	37.2	2.78	96.68	36.9	2.62	108.38	37.5	2.89	113.39	38.7	2.93	101.24	35.9	2.82	123.95	39.6	3.13
Special-trade contractors—Continued																		
Manufacturing																		
Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods *			Nondurable goods †			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products			
1954: Average.....	\$93.19	35.3	\$2.64	\$71.86	39.7	\$1.81	\$77.18	40.2	\$1.92	\$64.74	39.0	\$1.66	\$79.60	40.2	\$1.98	\$68.47	41.0	\$1.67
1955: Average.....	96.21	35.5	2.71	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	68.06	39.8	1.71	83.44	40.7	2.05	72.10	41.2	1.75
June.....	96.39	36.7	2.68	76.11	40.7	1.87	81.58	41.2	1.98	67.83	39.8	1.70	83.44	40.9	2.04	71.48	41.5	1.72
July.....	102.78	37.0	2.73	78.36	40.4	1.89	82.21	40.9	2.06	68.16	39.8	1.71	82.42	40.3	2.05	72.07	41.9	1.73
August.....	97.73	35.8	2.73	76.33	40.9	1.88	82.61	41.1	2.01	67.83	39.9	1.70	82.42	40.4	2.04	71.10	41.1	1.73
September.....	101.28	37.1	2.73	77.71	40.6	1.90	84.66	41.5	2.04	68.97	40.1	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.08	72.80	41.6	1.75
October.....	97.54	35.6	2.74	78.50	41.1	1.91	85.07	41.7	2.04	69.32	40.3	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.22	41.6	1.76
November.....	92.89	33.9	2.74	79.52	41.2	1.93	85.69	41.8	2.05	70.12	40.3	1.74	86.73	41.3	2.10	74.70	41.5	1.80
December.....	97.23	35.1	2.77	79.71	41.3	1.93	86.52	42.0	2.06	70.30	40.4	1.74	86.73	41.3	2.10	75.66	41.8	1.81
1956: January.....	94.58	33.9	2.79	78.55	40.7	1.93	84.87	41.2	2.06	69.83	39.9	1.75	87.56	40.3	2.12	76.36	41.5	1.84
February.....	96.88	34.0	2.80	78.17	40.5	1.93	84.05	41.0	2.05	69.65	39.8	1.75	88.02	41.8	2.12	74.47	40.7	1.83
March.....	98.64	35.6	2.81	78.36	40.4	1.94	84.25	41.0	2.06	68.16	39.8	1.71	89.09	41.3	2.14	75.11	40.6	1.85
April.....	100.04	36.0	2.81	78.99	40.3	1.96	85.49	41.1	2.08	70.17	39.2	1.79	90.29	41.8	2.16	74.37	40.2	1.85
May.....	101.44	36.1	2.81	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.86	40.8	2.08	70.38	39.1	1.80	90.71	41.8	2.17	75.11	41.0	1.85
June.....	105.08	37.0	2.84	79.00	40.1	1.97	85.27	40.8	2.09	70.35	39.2	1.81	90.86	41.3	2.20	75.85	41.0	1.85

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products <sup>4</sup>			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products <sup>4</sup>			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$76.86	41.1	\$1.87	\$79.71	41.3	\$1.93	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$70.04	43.5	\$1.61	\$72.05	45.6	\$1.58	\$71.14	42.6	\$1.67
1955: Average	83.16	42.0	1.98	86.92	42.4	2.05	80.90	41.7	1.94	72.65	43.5	1.67	74.46	45.4	1.64	74.90	42.8	1.75
June	79.30	41.3	1.92	81.38	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July	80.48	41.7	1.93	82.98	41.7	1.99	81.98	42.7	1.92	75.26	44.8	1.68	77.39	46.9	1.65	78.50	44.6	1.76
August	83.62	41.6	2.01	86.94	41.6	2.09	83.23	42.9	1.94	72.98	43.7	1.67	74.33	45.6	1.63	76.65	43.3	1.75
September	87.52	42.9	2.04	92.44	43.4	2.13	84.51	42.9	1.97	73.95	43.5	1.70	76.19	45.9	1.66	77.69	43.4	1.79
October	87.74	42.8	2.05	92.45	43.2	2.14	83.78	42.1	1.99	72.24	43.0	1.68	73.64	44.9	1.64	75.83	42.6	1.78
November	94.34	44.5	2.12	100.79	45.4	2.22	84.80	42.4	2.09	71.83	42.5	1.69	74.20	44.7	1.66	74.46	41.6	1.79
December	93.01	44.5	2.09	98.32	45.4	2.17	85.85	42.5	2.02	72.42	42.6	1.70	73.81	44.2	1.67	75.78	42.1	1.80
1956: January	91.54	43.8	2.09	96.98	44.9	2.16	84.25	41.5	2.03	73.02	42.7	1.71	75.21	44.5	1.69	75.00	41.9	1.79
February	85.08	41.3	2.06	88.40	41.7	2.12	82.62	40.9	2.02	73.62	42.8	1.72	75.21	44.5	1.69	77.53	42.6	1.82
March	86.11	41.6	2.07	89.67	42.1	2.13	83.03	40.9	2.03	73.44	42.7	1.72	75.31	44.3	1.70	76.26	41.9	1.82
April	83.42	40.3	2.07	86.27	40.5	2.13	81.40	39.9	2.04	73.18	42.3	1.73	75.34	43.8	1.72	75.58	41.3	1.83
May	84.46	40.8	2.07	87.31	40.8	2.14	84.86	41.6	2.04	73.62	42.8	1.72	75.68	44.0	1.72	76.44	42.0	1.82
June	86.74	41.7	2.08	89.44	41.6	2.15	88.37	42.9	2.06	75.86	43.6	1.74	78.82	45.3	1.74	79.06	43.2	1.83
Year and month	Canning and preserving <sup>4</sup>			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products <sup>4</sup>			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$54.57	38.7	\$1.41	\$46.82	30.4	\$1.54	\$56.82	40.3	\$1.41	\$74.42	44.3	\$1.68	\$70.30	44.8	\$1.77	\$71.87	45.2	\$1.79
1955: Average	65.85	38.8	1.46	50.55	32.2	1.57	58.65	39.9	1.47	77.18	44.1	1.75	82.70	44.7	1.85	74.25	45.0	1.65
June	55.81	39.3	1.42	51.95	35.1	1.48	57.17	39.7	1.44	78.09	45.4	1.72	80.73	44.6	1.81	75.67	47.0	1.61
July	54.79	39.7	1.38	45.90	30.6	1.50	56.58	41.3	1.37	79.98	45.7	1.75	85.46	45.7	1.87	77.10	47.3	1.63
August	56.45	39.2	1.44	49.92	32.0	1.56	58.25	39.9	1.46	77.70	44.4	1.75	84.04	44.7	1.88	74.29	45.3	1.64
September	58.65	39.9	1.47	49.68	32.9	1.51	60.75	40.5	1.50	80.28	45.1	1.78	87.61	46.6	1.88	77.11	45.9	1.68
October	59.05	39.9	1.48	50.62	34.2	1.48	61.61	40.8	1.51	79.21	44.5	1.78	89.36	46.3	1.93	74.09	44.9	1.65
November	53.66	36.5	1.47	50.53	29.9	1.69	54.90	37.6	1.46	77.94	43.3	1.80	86.14	45.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.69
December	57.83	38.3	1.51	59.85	34.2	1.75	58.74	38.9	1.51	77.40	43.0	1.80	84.93	44.7	1.90	74.12	43.6	1.70
1956: January	59.36	38.8	1.53	56.11	33.2	1.69	61.75	40.1	1.54	78.74	43.5	1.81	84.17	44.3	1.90	75.55	44.3	1.71
February	58.75	38.4	1.53	50.06	30.9	1.62	61.78	39.6	1.56	75.90	42.4	1.79	78.44	42.4	1.85	73.61	43.3	1.70
March	59.63	37.5	1.59	53.57	31.7	1.69	62.86	38.8	1.62	77.35	42.5	1.82	82.03	43.4	1.89	73.79	42.9	1.72
April	59.68	37.3	1.60	54.74	32.2	1.70	63.14	38.5	1.64	78.51	42.9	1.83	81.65	43.2	1.89	76.04	43.7	1.74
May	60.67	38.4	1.58	50.53	29.9	1.69	64.15	39.6	1.62	79.06	43.2	1.83	81.03	43.1	1.88	75.77	43.8	1.73
June	59.90	38.4	1.56	50.08	32.1	1.56	63.04	39.4	1.60	79.49	43.2	1.84	82.40	43.6	1.89	76.21	43.8	1.74
Year and month	Bakery products <sup>4</sup>			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar <sup>4</sup>			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.66	\$60.22	41.2	\$1.68	\$61.45	39.9	\$1.54	\$73.01	43.2	\$1.69	\$76.26	41.0	\$1.86	\$73.08	43.5	\$1.68
1955: Average	70.35	40.9	1.72	71.93	41.1	1.75	62.73	39.7	1.58	77.17	43.6	1.77	84.12	42.7	1.97	73.43	42.2	1.74
June	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.38	41.6	1.74	64.06	40.8	1.57	78.38	42.6	1.84	84.97	43.8	1.94	73.60	40.0	1.84
July	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.87	40.3	1.56	84.29	44.6	1.89	93.80	46.9	2.00	74.40	40.0	1.86
August	70.35	40.9	1.72	72.45	41.4	1.75	61.23	39.0	1.57	77.19	41.5	1.86	86.63	44.2	1.96	64.08	35.6	1.80
September	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.86	41.4	1.76	64.72	40.2	1.61	81.65	43.2	1.89	91.30	45.2	2.02	73.12	40.4	1.81
October	71.34	41.0	1.74	72.92	41.2	1.77	64.64	40.4	1.60	76.08	42.5	1.79	99.42	47.8	2.08	63.43	39.4	1.61
November	71.98	40.9	1.76	74.16	41.2	1.80	63.68	39.8	1.60	80.16	50.1	1.60	86.09	42.2	2.04	82.00	49.4	1.66
December	71.40	40.8	1.75	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.83	39.4	1.62	76.79	47.4	1.62	84.04	41.4	2.03	76.44	45.5	1.68
1956: January	71.10	40.4	1.76	72.50	40.5	1.79	65.76	40.1	1.64	78.40	41.7	1.88	85.91	41.5	2.07	73.53	40.4	1.82
February	72.09	40.5	1.78	73.67	40.7	1.81	65.44	39.9	1.64	77.36	40.5	1.91	83.44	40.9	2.04	73.68	39.4	1.87
March	71.33	40.3	1.77	72.72	40.4	1.80	65.11	39.7	1.64	76.61	39.9	1.92	82.21	40.3	2.04	72.19	37.6	1.92
April	71.73	40.3	1.78	73.12	40.4	1.81	65.51	39.7	1.65	79.39	40.3	1.97	84.05	41.2	2.04	76.44	38.8	1.97
May	73.26	40.7	1.80	75.03	41.0	1.83	65.18	39.5	1.65	76.83	39.4	1.95	81.80	40.1	2.04	73.73	38.4	1.92
June	73.44	40.8	1.80	75.44	41.0	1.84	65.76	40.1	1.64	80.95	41.3	1.96	87.35	42.2	2.07	75.74	40.5	1.87
Year and month	Confectionery and related products <sup>4</sup>			Confectionery			Beverages <sup>4</sup>			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$55.81	39.3	\$1.42	\$53.70	39.2	\$1.37	\$78.59	40.3	\$1.95	\$61.57	41.6	\$1.48	\$92.80	40.0	\$2.32	\$74.69	38.5	\$1.94
1955: Average	58.11	39.8	1.46	55.98	39.7	1.41	82.22	40.5	2.03	63.27	41.9	1.51	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.56	38.7	2.03
June	58.80	40.0	1.47	56.66	39.9	1.42	82.21	40.7	2.02	61.72	41.7	1.48	98.66	40.6	2.43	78.78	39.0	2.02
July	57.48	39.1	1.47	54.00	38.3	1.41	87.35	42.2	2.07	69.13	44.6	1.55	104.67	41.7	2.51	77.77	38.5	2.02
August	56.94	39.0	1.46	54.71	38.8	1.41	85.28	41.4	2.06	67.14	43.8	1.54	101.34	40.7	2.49	78.54	38.5	2.04
September	59.39	40.4	1.47	57.23	40.3	1.42	84.87	41.4	2.07	67.34	42.6	1.65	99.45	40.1	2.48	81.37	39.5	2.16
October	60.53	40.9	1.48	58.90	40.9	1.44	82.00	40.0	2.05	61.95	41.3	1.50	96.72	39.0	2.48	85.18	39.6	2.15
November	58.98	40.4	1.46	57.37	40.4	1.42	82.19	39.9	2.06	61.76	40.9	1.51	97.61	39.2	2.49	81.80	39.9	2.15
December	59.39	40.4	1.47	57.77	40.4	1.43	82.59	39.9	2.07	64.58	41.4	1.56	98.50	39.4	2.50	75.95	37.6	2.12
1956: January	59.70	39.8	1.50	57.71	39.8	1.45	82.18	39.7	2.07	62.17	40.9	1.52	97.61	39.2	2.49	80.13	38.9	2.16
February	6																	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
		Miscellaneous food products <sup>4</sup>			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$66.36	42.0	\$1.58	\$83.30	42.5	\$1.96	\$65.64	45.9	\$1.43	\$49.01	37.7	\$1.30	\$63.27	39.3	\$1.61	\$42.32	36.8	\$1.15	
1955: Average	67.97	41.7	1.63	83.16	42.0	1.96	66.28	45.4	1.46	51.60	38.8	1.33	67.30	40.3	1.67	44.27	37.2	1.19	
June	67.62	42.0	1.61	84.48	43.1	1.96	64.35	45.0	1.43	55.16	39.4	1.40	70.64	41.8	1.69	44.72	37.9	1.18	
July	69.17	42.7	1.62	85.17	42.8	1.99	68.73	47.4	1.45	53.62	38.3	1.40	67.06	40.4	1.66	43.79	36.8	1.19	
August	69.64	42.1	1.64	88.91	43.8	2.03	67.45	46.2	1.46	49.91	39.3	1.27	67.80	40.6	1.67	43.90	37.2	1.18	
September	69.81	41.8	1.67	83.63	41.4	2.02	66.60	44.7	1.49	50.34	40.6	1.24	65.13	39.0	1.67	46.20	38.5	1.20	
October	70.90	42.2	1.68	87.33	42.6	2.05	67.50	45.3	1.49	51.09	41.2	1.24	67.56	40.7	1.66	45.84	38.2	1.20	
November	70.66	41.7	1.68	84.03	41.6	2.02	66.44	44.0	1.51	50.81	38.2	1.33	68.14	40.8	1.67	47.19	39.0	1.21	
December	70.14	41.5	1.69	84.85	41.8	2.03	67.20	45.1	1.49	53.70	38.2	1.37	71.72	41.7	1.72	46.08	38.4	1.20	
1956: January	70.31	41.3	1.70	83.02	41.1	2.02	66.30	45.1	1.47	52.96	38.1	1.39	70.45	41.2	1.71	44.65	36.9	1.21	
February	70.97	41.5	1.71	83.02	41.1	2.02	67.35	45.2	1.49	50.87	36.6	1.39	61.66	36.7	1.68	46.00	37.4	1.23	
March	71.45	41.3	1.73	83.01	41.3	2.01	68.98	44.5	1.55	55.57	37.8	1.47	67.03	39.2	1.71	46.61	36.7	1.27	
April	70.18	40.8	1.72	83.22	41.2	2.02	67.89	43.8	1.55	56.47	37.9	1.49	68.34	39.5	1.73	47.10	36.8	1.28	
May	71.10	41.1	1.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	67.55	43.3	1.56	58.20	38.8	1.50	72.16	41.0	1.76	47.24	37.2	1.27	
June	72.21	41.5	1.74	86.90	42.6	2.04	71.36	44.6	1.60	59.19	39.2	1.51	73.81	41.7	1.77	47.74	37.3	1.28	
Year and month		Tobacco manufactures—Continued									Textile-mill products								
		Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills <sup>4</sup>			Yarn mills		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$52.73	37.4	\$1.41	\$38.96	37.1	\$1.05	\$52.09	38.3	\$1.36	\$60.53	38.8	\$1.56	\$46.00	36.8	\$1.25	\$45.75	36.6	\$1.25	
1955: Average	54.17	37.1	1.46	42.19	39.8	1.06	55.74	40.1	1.39	63.55	41.0	1.55	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.04	39.4	1.27	
June	54.90	37.6	1.46	47.99	38.7	1.24	54.92	39.8	1.38	63.71	41.1	1.55	49.53	39.0	1.27	49.66	39.1	1.27	
July	54.02	36.5	1.48	48.26	38.3	1.26	54.25	39.6	1.37	68.48	43.9	1.56	49.27	39.1	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26	
August	55.42	37.7	1.47	40.19	40.6	.99	55.48	40.2	1.38	63.50	41.5	1.53	49.90	39.6	1.26	50.27	39.9	1.26	
September	55.42	37.7	1.47	42.58	43.9	.97	56.70	40.5	1.40	65.72	42.4	1.55	50.96	39.5	1.29	51.08	39.6	1.29	
October	55.86	38.0	1.47	43.17	44.5	.97	57.53	40.8	1.41	62.24	39.9	1.56	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.35	39.5	1.30	
November	53.36	36.3	1.47	36.75	35.0	1.05	56.50	41.2	1.42	65.03	40.9	1.59	52.66	40.2	1.31	52.79	40.3	1.31	
December	55.80	37.7	1.48	42.86	37.6	1.14	58.50	41.2	1.42	66.10	42.1	1.57	53.19	40.6	1.31	53.45	40.8	1.31	
1956: January	55.65	37.1	1.50	41.99	36.2	1.16	57.37	40.4	1.42	65.63	41.8	1.57	53.06	40.5	1.31	53.32	40.7	1.31	
February	53.87	36.4	1.48	40.72	35.1	1.16	57.51	40.5	1.42	66.57	42.4	1.57	52.66	40.2	1.31	53.46	40.5	1.32	
March	56.42	36.4	1.55	50.27	37.8	1.33	57.06	39.9	1.43	64.58	41.4	1.56	52.01	39.4	1.32	52.67	39.6	1.33	
April	55.96	36.1	1.55	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.20	39.3	1.43	63.11	40.2	1.57	51.47	38.7	1.33	51.74	38.9	1.33	
May	57.04	36.8	1.55	52.25	38.7	1.35	56.02	38.9	1.44	65.60	41.0	1.60	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.67	38.1	1.33	
June	56.73	36.6	1.55	53.18	39.1	1.36	55.48	38.8	1.43	66.17	41.1	1.61	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.92	38.0	1.34	
Year and month		Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted								
		Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills <sup>4</sup>			United States			North			South			United States		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$47.37	37.3	\$1.27	\$50.09	38.4	\$1.32	\$49.28	38.2	\$1.29	\$55.10	38.8	\$1.42	\$47.88	38.0	\$1.26	\$61.05	39.9	\$1.53	
1955: Average	51.74	39.8	1.30	54.27	40.5	1.34	52.79	40.3	1.31	57.63	40.3	1.43	51.99	40.3	1.29	63.38	41.7	1.52	
June	50.57	39.2	1.29	52.80	40.0	1.32	51.08	39.6	1.29	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.17	39.5	1.27	64.90	42.7	1.52	
July	50.44	39.1	1.29	53.20	40.3	1.32	51.73	40.1	1.29	56.80	40.0	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	62.78	41.3	1.52	
August	50.70	39.3	1.29	54.13	40.7	1.33	52.65	40.5	1.30	57.37	40.4	1.42	51.84	40.5	1.28	63.27	41.9	1.51	
September	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	57.77	40.4	1.43	54.40	40.9	1.33	63.99	42.1	1.52	
October	53.20	40.0	1.33	56.44	41.2	1.37	55.49	41.1	1.35	58.03	40.3	1.44	54.93	41.3	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53	
November	53.46	40.5	1.32	57.41	41.6	1.38	56.58	41.6	1.36	58.90	40.9	1.44	55.88	41.7	1.34	64.11	41.9	1.53	
December	52.40	40.0	1.31	57.27	41.8	1.37	56.30	41.7	1.35	59.76	41.5	1.44	55.46	41.7	1.33	65.03	42.5	1.53	
1956: January	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.31	41.1	1.37	55.35	41.0	1.35	59.04	41.0	1.44	55.33	41.0	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53	
February	52.27	39.9	1.31	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	58.75	40.8	1.44	54.26	40.8	1.33	64.72	42.3	1.53	
March	52.54	39.8	1.32	56.17	40.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36	57.46	39.9	1.44	54.27	40.5	1.34	65.18	42.6	1.53	
April	52.40	39.7	1.32	55.07	40.2	1.37	53.87	39.9	1.35	56.74	39.4	1.44	53.20	40.0	1.33	64.83	42.1	1.54	
May	51.22	38.8	1.32	55.18	39.7	1.39	53.06	39.3	1.35	57.66	38.7	1.49	52.40	39.4	1.33	66.83	42.3	1.58	
June	52.00	39.1	1.33	53.96	39.1	1.38	51.86	38.7	1.34	56.39	38.1	1.48	51.22	38.8	1.32	65.94	42.0	1.57	
Year and month		Narrow fabrics and small wares									Full-fashioned hosiery								
		United States			North			South			United States			North			South		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$54.37	39.4	\$1.38	\$48.60	37.1	\$1.31	\$55.50	37.5	\$1.48	\$55.50	37.0	\$1.50	\$55.80	37.7	\$1.48	\$40.77	36.4	\$1.12	
1955: Average	56.28	40.2	1.40	50.81	38.2	1.33	56.39	38.1	1.48	54.90	37.6	1.46	56.68	38.3	1.48	42.80	36.9	1.16	
June	56.02	40.3	1.39	50.29	38.1	1.32	54.10	36.8	1.47	52.13	36.2	1.44	54.91	37.1	1.48	42.53	37.0	1.15	
July	54.77	39.4	1.39	49.01	37.7	1.30	52.78	36.4	1.45	49.68	36.0	1.38	54.17	36.6	1.48	41.55	36.1	1.14	
August	55.04	39.6	1.39	50.95	38.6	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	54.60	37.4	1.46	55.13	37.5	1.47	43.13	37.5	1.15	
September	56.40	40.0	1.41	51.21	38.5	1.33	54.24	36.9	1.47	53.00	36.3	1.46	54.34	37.1	1.47	44.60	37.8	1.18	
October	57.06	39.9	1.43	53.19	39.4	1.35	58.26	39.1	1.49	57.13	38.6	1.48	58.95	39.3	1.50	45.93	38.6	1.19	
November	58.18	40.4	1.44	53.46	39.6	1.35	59.70	39.8	1.50	59.45	39.9	1.49	60.10	39.8	1.51	46.17	38.8	1.19	
December	58.63	41.0	1.43	52.52	38.9	1.35	58.93	39.3	1.50	58.31	39.4	1.48	59.19	39.2	1.51	45.38	38.3	1.19	
1956: January	57.77	40.4	1.43	51.79	38.8	1.37	59.98	39.2	1.53	59.89	39.4	1.52	59.82	39.1	1.53	43.56	36.3	1.20	
February	58.06	40.6	1.43	52.88	38.6	1.37	61.29	39.8	1.54	60.44	39.5	1.53	61.45	39.9	1.54	45.38	37.2	1.22	
March	57.89	40.2	1.44	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.76	39.2	1.55	58.29	38.6	1.51	61.62	39.5	1.56	44.93	35.1	1.28	
April	58.29	40.2	1.45	52.11	36.7	1.42	58.13	37.5	1.55	57.22	37.4	1.53	58.30	37.					



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles <sup>2</sup>			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)		
	North			South			Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings												
1954: Average	\$43.31	36.7	\$1.18	\$40.52	36.5	\$1.11	\$51.85	27.3	\$1.39	\$44.17	36.5	\$1.21	\$61.61	40.8	\$1.51	\$61.50	41.0	\$1.50
1955: Average	46.34	38.3	1.21	42.57	36.7	1.16	53.76	38.4	1.40	48.46	39.4	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.87	42.4	1.53
June	45.46	38.2	1.19	42.07	36.9	1.14	54.49	39.2	1.39	48.34	39.3	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.72	42.3	1.53
July	46.68	38.9	1.20	40.34	35.7	1.13	53.96	39.1	1.38	47.07	38.9	1.21	61.05	40.7	1.50	60.49	40.6	1.49
August	47.43	39.2	1.21	42.52	37.3	1.14	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.68	39.9	1.22	63.38	41.7	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.51
September	46.09	39.1	1.23	43.99	38.1	1.17	54.99	39.0	1.40	49.60	40.0	1.24	65.60	42.6	1.54	65.18	42.6	1.53
October	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.31	38.4	1.18	56.06	39.2	1.43	49.88	39.9	1.25	67.67	43.1	1.57	67.67	43.1	1.57
November	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.67	38.7	1.18	56.45	39.2	1.44	51.44	40.5	1.27	70.24	43.9	1.60	70.40	44.0	1.60
December	49.48	39.9	1.24	44.96	38.1	1.18	53.77	37.6	1.43	50.15	39.8	1.26	68.89	43.6	1.58	69.05	43.7	1.58
1956: January	47.24	38.1	1.24	43.32	36.1	1.20	52.20	36.5	1.43	49.53	39.0	1.27	65.63	41.8	1.57	65.63	41.8	1.57
February	47.88	38.0	1.26	44.89	37.1	1.21	53.91	37.7	1.43	50.04	39.4	1.27	66.25	42.2	1.57	66.25	42.2	1.57
March	47.32	36.4	1.30	44.67	34.9	1.26	55.42	37.7	1.47	51.74	39.2	1.32	64.43	41.3	1.56	64.27	41.2	1.56
April	48.75	39.1	1.24	42.90	39.0	1.30	54.75	37.5	1.46	50.69	38.4	1.32	63.18	40.3	1.56	63.02	40.4	1.56
May	49.27	37.9	1.30	43.99	34.1	1.29	56.30	38.3	1.47	50.57	38.6	1.31	61.31	39.3	1.56	60.76	39.2	1.55
June	49.79	38.3	1.30	45.41	35.2	1.29	56.21	38.5	1.46	49.66	38.2	1.30	64.78	41.0	1.58	64.21	40.9	1.57
Year and month	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings <sup>3</sup>			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods <sup>4</sup>			Felt goods (except women felts and hats)			Lace goods		
	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$69.95	40.2	\$1.74	\$67.12	38.8	\$1.73	\$54.66	36.2	\$1.51	\$62.56	40.1	\$1.56	\$69.25	39.8	\$1.74	\$60.80	37.3	\$1.63
1955: Average	73.74	41.9	1.76	71.23	40.7	1.75	57.88	37.1	1.56	67.14	41.7	1.61	74.46	41.6	1.79	63.69	38.6	1.65
June	71.81	40.8	1.76	69.13	39.5	1.75	60.92	38.8	1.57	65.67	41.3	1.59	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.69	38.6	1.65
July	72.16	41.0	1.76	66.91	38.9	1.72	57.67	36.5	1.58	65.28	40.8	1.60	73.16	40.2	1.82	60.70	38.0	1.65
August	74.16	41.9	1.77	71.23	40.7	1.75	60.83	38.5	1.58	66.56	41.6	1.60	75.60	42.0	1.80	65.30	39.1	1.67
September	75.47	42.4	1.78	71.93	41.1	1.75	58.81	37.7	1.56	67.88	41.9	1.62	75.42	41.9	1.80	64.96	38.9	1.67
October	76.72	43.1	1.78	73.74	41.9	1.76	54.48	34.7	1.57	67.88	41.9	1.62	77.11	42.6	1.81	64.62	39.4	1.64
November	76.90	43.2	1.78	74.27	42.2	1.76	58.72	36.7	1.60	69.54	42.4	1.64	79.61	43.5	1.83	64.80	38.8	1.67
December	76.46	43.2	1.77	75.05	42.4	1.77	61.66	38.3	1.61	69.86	42.6	1.64	77.17	42.4	1.82	64.02	38.8	1.65
1956: January	75.47	42.4	1.78	73.92	42.0	1.76	60.67	37.6	1.60	67.57	41.2	1.64	70.30	41.6	1.69	64.90	38.4	1.69
February	74.76	42.0	1.78	73.69	41.4	1.78	62.37	38.5	1.62	66.02	40.5	1.63	68.00	40.0	1.70	65.28	38.4	1.70
March	75.00	41.9	1.79	73.16	41.1	1.78	55.17	34.7	1.59	65.69	40.3	1.63	66.02	39.3	1.68	65.84	38.5	1.71
April	73.98	41.1	1.80	71.91	40.4	1.78	51.95	33.3	1.56	65.20	40.0	1.63	65.46	39.2	1.67	64.33	37.4	1.72
May	71.60	40.0	1.79	71.30	39.0	1.78	57.32	35.6	1.61	65.11	39.7	1.64	68.78	39.3	1.75	65.77	37.8	1.74
June	66.70	37.9	1.76	67.61	38.2	1.77	60.09	36.2	1.66	65.51	39.7	1.65	68.08	38.9	1.75	66.68	38.1	1.75
Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued												Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats		
	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$67.73	40.8	\$1.66	\$51.05	41.5	\$1.23	\$79.24	43.3	\$1.83	\$52.90	38.9	\$1.36	\$48.06	35.6	\$1.35	\$55.71	34.6	\$1.61
1955: Average	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.91	42.2	1.23	88.78	46.0	1.93	55.72	39.8	1.40	49.41	36.6	1.35	59.85	36.5	1.54
June	66.73	40.2	1.66	53.80	42.7	1.26	88.62	46.4	1.91	55.44	39.6	1.40	48.68	36.6	1.33	61.09	36.8	1.66
July	72.16	42.8	1.71	49.63	40.7	1.22	85.76	44.9	1.91	55.16	39.4	1.40	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.48	36.1	1.62
August	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.29	41.7	1.23	83.73	44.3	1.89	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.82	36.9	1.35	60.72	36.8	1.65
September	70.72	41.6	1.70	50.63	41.5	1.22	92.12	47.0	1.96	56.68	40.2	1.41	50.05	36.8	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66
October	74.02	43.8	1.69	52.03	42.3	1.23	89.70	46.0	1.95	54.85	38.9	1.41	50.59	37.2	1.36	60.56	36.7	1.65
November	74.39	43.5	1.71	51.29	41.7	1.23	95.41	47.0	2.03	57.08	40.2	1.42	50.32	37.0	1.36	60.23	36.5	1.65
December	75.51	43.9	1.72	51.17	41.6	1.23	90.02	47.3	2.03	59.18	41.1	1.44	50.83	37.1	1.37	62.54	37.9	1.65
1956: January	67.37	40.1	1.68	51.75	41.4	1.25	91.86	45.7	2.01	57.74	40.1	1.44	50.37	36.5	1.38	61.22	37.1	1.65
February	64.30	38.5	1.67	52.45	42.3	1.24	86.68	44.0	1.97	57.31	39.8	1.44	51.61	37.4	1.38	62.32	38.0	1.54
March	66.36	39.5	1.68	53.54	41.5	1.29	83.61	43.1	1.94	57.86	39.9	1.45	52.48	36.7	1.43	62.29	37.3	1.67
April	66.63	39.9	1.67	53.41	42.4	1.29	80.54	41.3	1.95	58.00	40.0	1.45	51.77	36.2	1.43	61.62	36.9	1.67
May	65.35	38.9	1.68	53.02	41.1	1.29	81.12	41.6	1.95	57.13	39.4	1.45	50.69	35.7	1.42	61.42	37.0	1.66
June	67.20	40.0	1.68	53.86	40.8	1.32	82.45	42.5	1.94	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.62	35.4	1.43	62.30	35.6	1.75
Year and month	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing <sup>5</sup>						Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear <sup>6</sup>		
	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$40.81	35.8	\$1.14	\$41.04	36.0	\$1.14	\$43.20	36.0	\$1.20	\$33.63	35.4	\$0.95	\$51.70	34.7	\$1.49	\$52.20	34.8	\$1.50
1955: Average	41.92	37.1	1.13	42.29	37.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	36.29	37.8	0.96	52.90	35.5	1.49	53.40	35.6	1.50
June	41.55	37.1	1.12	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.15	37.2	1.16	36.10	38.0	0.95	51.48	35.5	1.45	51.54	35.3	1.46
July	42.22	37.1	1.12	41.45	35.8	1.14	43.70	36.9	1.13	35.34	37.6	0.94	51.80	35.0	1.48	54.26	35.9	1.44
August	42.22	37.1	1.12	41.92	37.1	1.13	43.27	37.3	1.16	38.29	40.3	0.95	54.21	35.9	1.51	54.00	36.0	1.51

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments *			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average .....	\$39.82	36.2	\$1.10	\$63.31	32.3	\$1.96	\$44.04	36.1	\$1.22	\$41.27	36.2	\$1.14	\$48.24	36.0	\$1.34	\$58.00	35.8	\$1.62
1955: Average .....	40.52	36.5	1.11	64.27	33.3	1.93	44.77	36.7	1.22	42.32	36.8	1.15	48.78	36.4	1.34	57.15	36.4	1.57
June .....	40.29	36.3	1.11	61.79	33.4	1.85	44.16	36.2	1.22	41.04	36.0	1.14	49.41	36.6	1.35	51.34	32.7	1.57
July .....	38.17	34.7	1.10	67.71	34.9	1.94	42.12	35.1	1.20	39.55	35.0	1.13	46.46	35.2	1.32	54.60	35.0	1.56
August .....	39.35	36.1	1.09	69.34	35.2	1.97	44.16	36.8	1.20	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.41	36.4	1.33	60.70	37.7	1.61
September .....	40.07	36.1	1.11	63.56	32.1	1.98	45.38	37.2	1.22	43.24	37.6	1.15	49.44	36.6	1.35	61.09	38.4	1.59
October .....	41.78	37.3	1.12	62.21	31.9	1.95	47.30	38.0	1.25	45.43	38.5	1.18	50.46	37.1	1.36	61.60	38.5	1.60
November .....	41.70	36.9	1.13	62.21	32.4	1.92	47.38	37.9	1.25	44.58	38.1	1.17	51.51	37.6	1.37	61.01	32.7	1.56
December .....	41.89	37.4	1.12	67.03	34.2	1.96	45.51	37.0	1.23	42.80	36.9	1.16	50.09	37.1	1.35	55.14	34.9	1.58
1956: January .....	41.36	36.6	1.13	70.00	35.0	2.00	45.49	36.1	1.26	42.12	36.0	1.17	50.68	36.2	1.40	61.22	37.1	1.65
February .....	42.26	37.4	1.13	70.35	35.0	2.01	46.37	36.8	1.26	43.41	37.1	1.17	51.04	36.2	1.41	70.64	40.6	1.74
March .....	45.88	36.7	1.25	65.14	32.9	1.98	48.18	36.5	1.32	45.75	36.6	1.25	51.55	36.3	1.42	64.21	36.9	1.74
April .....	46.75	37.1	1.26	59.17	30.5	1.94	47.35	35.6	1.33	44.48	35.3	1.26	51.62	36.1	1.43	57.87	35.5	1.63
May .....	44.98	35.7	1.26	60.29	31.4	1.92	46.46	35.2	1.32	43.38	34.7	1.25	51.34	35.9	1.43	51.50	31.4	1.64
June .....	43.72	34.7	1.26	65.86	33.6	1.96	46.60	35.3	1.32	43.75	35.0	1.25	51.05	35.7	1.43	52.15	31.8	1.64
Year and month	Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products *			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	1954: Average .....	\$45.14	36.7	\$1.23	\$43.68	36.1	\$1.21	\$47.90	37.2	\$1.29	\$42.80	36.9	\$1.16	\$50.70	37.9	\$1.34	\$52.38	38.8
1955: Average .....	45.38	37.2	1.22	45.14	37.0	1.22	50.94	38.2	1.33	45.60	38.0	1.20	53.79	38.7	1.37	58.72	39.5	1.36
June .....	46.13	37.5	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20	51.07	38.4	1.33	45.72	38.1	1.20	54.32	38.8	1.40	56.44	41.2	1.37
July .....	46.49	37.8	1.23	44.64	36.0	1.24	49.24	37.3	1.32	44.27	37.2	1.19	55.30	39.5	1.40	53.06	39.6	1.34
August .....	46.62	37.6	1.24	44.65	36.9	1.21	50.03	37.9	1.32	44.47	37.6	1.18	53.27	38.6	1.38	54.35	39.1	1.39
September .....	45.38	36.6	1.24	47.12	38.0	1.24	52.13	38.9	1.34	47.31	39.1	1.21	55.70	39.5	1.41	51.59	38.5	1.34
October .....	45.51	36.7	1.24	47.24	38.1	1.24	55.48	40.2	1.38	49.17	40.3	1.22	56.14	40.1	1.40	53.41	38.7	1.38
November .....	46.62	37.6	1.24	47.63	38.1	1.25	55.32	39.8	1.39	48.56	39.8	1.22	56.00	40.0	1.40	54.23	39.3	1.38
December .....	45.65	37.1	1.23	48.76	38.7	1.26	52.80	38.6	1.36	47.07	38.9	1.21	55.04	39.6	1.39	55.04	39.6	1.39
1956: January .....	47.12	37.1	1.27	47.00	37.6	1.25	50.42	36.8	1.37	43.67	35.5	1.23	56.12	39.8	1.41	54.46	38.9	1.40
February .....	47.12	37.4	1.26	47.75	37.9	1.26	51.41	37.8	1.36	46.38	37.4	1.24	55.70	39.5	1.41	53.65	38.6	1.39
March .....	47.21	36.6	1.29	49.37	37.4	1.32	52.50	37.5	1.40	47.60	36.9	1.29	56.77	39.7	1.43	54.74	39.1	1.40
April .....	46.93	36.1	1.30	49.04	36.6	1.34	51.94	37.1	1.40	45.80	35.5	1.29	56.34	39.4	1.43	54.99	39.0	1.41
May .....	47.16	36.0	1.31	48.64	36.3	1.34	51.38	36.7	1.40	44.80	35.0	1.28	55.54	38.3	1.45	55.81	39.3	1.42
June .....	48.84	37.0	1.32	48.94	36.8	1.33	51.66	36.9	1.40	45.57	35.6	1.28	56.74	38.6	1.47	57.34	40.1	1.45
Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills *			Sawmills and planing mills, general								
										United States			South			West		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average .....	\$66.18	40.6	\$1.63	\$73.72	38.0	\$1.94	\$66.83	41.0	\$1.63	\$67.40	41.1	\$1.64	\$44.20	42.5	\$1.04	\$85.06	39.2	\$2.17
1955: Average .....	69.29	41.0	1.69	75.04	37.9	1.98	69.97	41.4	1.69	70.38	41.4	1.70	46.76	43.7	1.07	88.43	39.3	2.25
June .....	71.90	41.8	1.72	78.41	39.4	1.99	73.10	42.5	1.72	73.63	42.5	1.73	47.17	44.5	1.06	92.57	40.6	2.28
July .....	60.66	40.5	1.72	77.34	33.1	2.03	70.35	40.9	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	46.44	43.4	1.07	88.24	38.7	2.28
August .....	72.71	41.5	1.74	81.59	39.8	2.05	72.83	42.1	1.73	73.25	42.1	1.74	46.44	43.4	1.07	92.62	40.8	2.27
September .....	70.93	41.0	1.73	78.93	38.5	2.05	71.62	41.4	1.73	72.04	41.4	1.74	47.95	44.4	1.08	88.69	38.9	2.28
October .....	71.10	41.1	1.73	78.36	38.6	2.03	71.40	41.5	1.73	72.21	41.5	1.74	48.18	44.2	1.09	90.06	39.5	2.28
November .....	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.33	35.7	1.97	69.97	41.4	1.69	70.38	41.4	1.70	47.74	43.8	1.09	88.59	39.2	2.26
December .....	68.47	41.0	1.67	70.27	36.6	1.92	69.89	41.6	1.68	70.30	41.6	1.69	47.74	43.8	1.09	88.37	39.1	2.26
1956: January .....	66.73	40.2	1.66	71.23	37.1	1.92	67.80	40.6	1.67	68.04	40.5	1.68	46.43	42.6	1.09	86.49	38.1	2.27
February .....	66.80	40.0	1.67	69.56	37.2	1.87	67.37	40.1	1.68	67.60	40.0	1.69	45.76	41.6	1.10	87.10	38.2	2.28
March .....	67.72	39.6	1.71	64.83	34.3	1.89	69.25	39.8	1.74	69.65	39.8	1.75	48.08	40.4	1.19	87.32	38.3	2.28
April .....	70.22	39.9	1.76	77.17	37.1	2.08	70.80	40.0	1.77	71.20	40.0	1.78	48.79	41.0	1.19	90.64	38.9	2.33
May .....	71.38	40.1	1.78	76.91	36.8	2.09	73.26	40.7	1.80	73.67	40.7	1.81	49.69	41.9	1.19	92.20	39.4	2.34
June .....	73.71	40.5	1.82	80.73	37.0	2.13	75.62	41.1	1.84	76.04	41.1	1.85	49.44	41.2	1.20	95.58	40.5	2.36
Year and month	Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products *			Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers *			Wooden boxes, other than cigars			Miscellaneous wood products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	1954: Average .....	\$70.97	41.5	\$1.71	\$70.98	42.0	\$1.69	\$72.91	41.9	\$1.74	\$50.00	40.0	\$1.25	\$40.48	39.9	\$1.24	\$54.95	40.7
1955: Average .....	73.81	41.7	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	78.19	43.2	1.81	52.48	41.0	1.28	53.12	41.5	1.28	57.82	41.6	1.39
June .....	74.16	41.9	1.77	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.22	42.9	1.80	54.60	42.0	1.30	55.64	42.8	1.30	58.38	41.7	1.40
July .....	73.99	41.8	1.77	73.43	42.2	1.74	73.63	41.6	1.77	51.35	39.5	1.30	53.46	40.5	1.32	58.38	41.7	1.40
August .....	74.40	41.8	1.78	73.68	42.1	1.75	77.53	42.6	1.82	52.79	40.3	1.31	52.91	40.7	1.30	57.96	41.4	1.40
September .....	75.90	41.9	1.79	73.68	42.1	1.75	78.81	43.3	1.82	53.32	40.7	1.31	53.43	41.1	1.30	58.80	41.7	1.41
October .....	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.16	41.9	1.77	77.76	43.2	1.80	54.63	41.7	1.31	55.15	42.1	1.31	58.38	41.7	1.40
November .....	72.62	40.8	1.78	71.81	40.8	1.76	77.04	42.8	1.80	53.28	41.3	1.29	53.92	41.8	1.29	57.68	41.2	1.40
December .....	74.23	41.7	1.78	72.86	41.4	1.76	80.18	44.3	1.81	54.31	42.1	1.29	54.95	42.6	1.29	58.52	41.8	1.40
1956: January .....	72.85	40.7	1.79	71.28	40.5	1.76	77.35	42.5	1.82	52.63	40.8	1.29	53.63	41.9	1.29	56.99	41.0	1.39
February .....	72.85	40.7	1.79	70.93	40.3	1.76	78.32	42.8	1.83	53.43	41.1	1.30	53.66	41.6	1.29	57.82	41.3	1.40
March .....	74.39	40.6	1.81	71.78	40.1	1.79	79.90	42.5	1.86	56.71	40.8	1.30	56.44	41.2	1.30	59.49	41.4	1.40
April .....	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.14	40.3	1.79	79.38	42.0	1.89	57.26	40.9	1.40	57.13	41.4	1.38	59.04	41.0	1.40
May .....	78.34	40.4	1.84	73.44	40.8	1.80	75.36	40.3	1.87	57.67	40.9	1.41	56.71	40.8	1.39	59.45	41.0	1.45
June .....	74.70	40.6	1.84	74.57	41.2	1.81	74.74	40.4	1.85	58.22	41.0	1.42	58.23	41.3	1.40	60.15	41.2	1.45

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures		Household furniture <sup>4</sup>			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs			Office, public-building, and professional furniture <sup>4</sup>			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$62.96	40.1	\$1.57	\$60.25	39.9	\$1.51	\$54.54	40.4	\$1.35	\$64.45	39.3	\$1.64	\$66.70	39.7	\$1.68	\$71.10	41.1	\$1.73
1955: Average	67.23	41.5	1.62	63.76	41.4	1.54	58.10	42.1	1.38	69.36	40.8	1.70	70.99	40.8	1.74	75.96	42.2	1.80
June	66.98	41.6	1.61	63.34	41.4	1.53	57.68	42.1	1.37	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.35	40.9	1.72	75.65	42.5	1.78
July	64.96	40.6	1.60	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	64.46	38.6	1.67	70.35	40.9	1.72	73.39	41.0	1.79
August	68.46	42.0	1.63	64.79	41.8	1.55	58.37	42.3	1.38	70.38	41.4	1.70	73.92	42.0	1.76	77.58	43.1	1.80
September	69.80	42.3	1.65	66.14	42.4	1.56	59.08	42.5	1.39	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.70	43.9	1.77	77.53	42.6	1.82
October	69.96	42.4	1.65	67.47	42.7	1.58	60.76	43.4	1.40	74.03	42.3	1.75	74.46	41.6	1.79	77.41	42.3	1.83
November	69.30	42.0	1.65	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.48	43.2	1.40	74.27	42.2	1.76	70.27	39.7	1.77	78.63	42.5	1.85
December	69.37	42.3	1.64	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.34	43.1	1.40	75.05	42.4	1.77	72.50	40.5	1.79	81.10	43.6	1.86
1956: January	67.32	40.8	1.65	63.90	40.7	1.57	58.80	42.0	1.40	68.08	38.9	1.75	70.77	39.1	1.81	79.10	42.3	1.87
February	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.78	41.0	1.58	58.24	41.9	1.39	71.73	40.3	1.78	70.95	39.2	1.81	79.85	42.7	1.87
March	68.47	41.0	1.67	65.44	40.9	1.60	59.63	41.7	1.43	72.32	40.4	1.79	70.02	38.9	1.80	80.09	42.6	1.88
April	67.13	40.2	1.67	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.63	41.0	1.43	70.35	39.3	1.79	65.86	37.0	1.78	78.73	42.1	1.87
May	66.63	39.9	1.67	62.81	39.5	1.59	58.34	40.8	1.43	67.82	38.1	1.78	66.04	37.1	1.78	77.83	41.4	1.88
June	67.54	40.2	1.68	63.52	39.7	1.60	57.49	40.2	1.43	69.12	38.4	1.80	71.86	39.7	1.81	78.96	42.0	1.88
Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued																	
	Paper and allied products																	
	Wood office furniture			Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mill		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$59.00	39.6	\$1.49	\$77.93	40.8	\$1.91	\$74.82	39.8	\$1.88	\$64.58	41.4	\$1.56	\$74.03	42.3	\$1.75	\$80.04	43.5	\$1.84
1955: Average	65.68	42.1	1.56	84.18	42.3	1.99	80.78	40.8	1.98	65.83	41.4	1.59	78.87	43.1	1.83	85.94	44.3	1.94
June	64.57	42.2	1.53	83.95	42.4	1.98	82.57	41.7	1.98	66.62	41.9	1.59	78.69	43.0	1.83	85.11	44.1	1.93
July	63.14	41.0	1.54	84.02	41.8	2.01	79.60	40.2	1.98	64.62	40.9	1.58	79.74	43.1	1.85	86.78	44.5	1.95
August	69.68	44.1	1.58	84.15	42.5	1.98	85.04	42.1	2.02	66.30	41.7	1.59	79.92	43.2	1.85	87.02	44.4	1.96
September	68.53	43.1	1.59	85.45	42.3	2.02	86.31	41.9	2.06	66.49	41.3	1.61	81.10	43.6	1.86	88.11	44.5	1.98
October	67.20	42.8	1.57	85.67	42.2	2.03	84.65	41.7	2.03	65.76	41.1	1.60	82.35	43.5	1.87	88.31	44.6	1.98
November	71.56	43.9	1.63	87.33	42.6	2.05	82.42	40.8	2.02	64.96	40.6	1.60	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.90	44.9	1.98
December	74.37	44.8	1.66	89.59	43.7	2.05	81.77	41.3	1.98	65.44	40.9	1.60	81.97	43.6	1.88	89.75	45.1	1.99
1956: January	73.87	44.5	1.66	89.22	43.1	2.07	79.80	40.1	1.99	66.42	41.0	1.62	81.46	43.1	1.89	89.60	44.8	2.00
February	74.48	44.6	1.67	87.96	42.7	2.06	80.40	40.0	2.01	66.91	41.3	1.62	79.85	42.7	1.87	87.32	44.1	1.98
March	74.59	44.4	1.68	86.92	42.4	2.05	79.20	39.6	2.00	67.16	41.2	1.63	81.27	43.0	1.89	88.80	44.4	2.00
April	73.75	43.9	1.68	84.86	41.6	2.04	81.81	40.5	2.02	64.80	40.0	1.62	81.32	42.9	1.90	88.40	44.2	2.00
May	71.45	43.9	1.65	85.90	41.7	2.06	83.03	40.7	2.04	65.36	40.1	1.63	80.98	42.4	1.91	88.68	43.9	2.02
June	71.78	43.5	1.65	86.32	41.5	2.08	84.46	41.4	2.04	66.26	40.4	1.64	82.41	42.7	1.93	90.41	44.1	2.05
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries																	
	Paperboard containers and boxes <sup>4</sup>			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$68.97	41.3	\$1.67	\$68.31	41.4	\$1.65	\$72.65	39.7	\$1.83	\$66.67	40.9	\$1.63	\$87.17	38.4	\$2.27	\$92.98	35.9	\$2.59
1955: Average	73.85	42.2	1.75	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.68	41.0	1.89	69.80	41.3	1.69	91.42	38.9	2.35	96.65	36.2	2.67
June	74.20	42.4	1.75	73.78	42.4	1.74	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.80	41.3	1.69	91.18	38.8	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67
July	73.57	41.8	1.76	73.33	41.9	1.75	78.31	41.0	1.91	69.97	41.4	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	95.76	36.0	2.66
August	75.23	42.5	1.77	74.98	42.6	1.76	77.11	40.8	1.89	70.14	41.5	1.69	91.42	38.9	2.35	95.49	35.9	2.66
September	76.64	43.3	1.77	76.38	43.4	1.76	80.45	41.9	1.92	71.23	41.9	1.70	93.14	39.3	2.37	98.28	36.4	2.70
October	77.87	43.5	1.79	77.61	43.6	1.78	80.29	41.6	1.93	70.21	41.3	1.70	92.67	39.1	2.37	98.82	36.6	2.70
November	75.58	42.7	1.77	75.33	42.8	1.76	79.46	41.6	1.91	71.38	41.5	1.72	92.28	39.1	2.36	99.36	36.8	2.70
December	74.62	42.4	1.76	74.38	42.5	1.75	78.09	41.1	1.90	72.73	41.8	1.74	94.25	39.6	2.38	100.81	37.2	2.71
1956: January	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.46	41.5	1.77	78.69	41.2	1.91	71.51	41.1	1.74	91.72	38.7	2.37	94.52	35.4	2.67
February	72.75	41.1	1.77	72.34	41.1	1.76	78.12	40.9	1.91	71.45	41.3	1.73	91.87	38.6	2.38	96.30	35.8	2.69
March	74.70	41.5	1.80	74.46	41.6	1.79	78.74	40.8	1.93	72.56	41.7	1.74	93.60	39.0	2.40	98.74	36.3	2.72
April	75.35	41.4	1.82	74.93	41.4	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	71.69	41.2	1.74	93.51	38.8	2.41	99.46	36.3	2.74
May	74.03	40.9	1.81	73.62	40.9	1.80	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.23	40.7	1.75	93.65	38.7	2.42	100.55	36.3	2.77
June	75.17	41.3	1.82	74.93	41.4	1.81	76.99	40.1	1.92	72.34	41.1	1.76	93.41	38.6	2.42	100.83	36.4	2.77
Year and month	Periodicals																	
	Books																	
	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$88.70	39.6	\$2.24	\$76.44	39.4	\$1.94	\$85.72	39.5	\$2.17	\$87.20	40.0	\$2.18	\$53.06	37.9	\$1.40	\$67.82	39.2	\$1.73
1955: Average	92.97	39.9	2.33	80.40	40.0	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	91.66	40.2	2.28	56.68	38.3	1.48	70.09	39.6	1.77
June	91.96	39.3	2.34	81.00	40.3	2.01	90.00	40.0	2.25	92.75	40.5	2.29	55.63	38.1	1.46	69.70	39.6	1.76
July	93.50	40.3	2.32	78.41	39.4	1.99	90.17	39.9	2.26	94.42	40.7	2.32	54.00	37.4	1.46	69.70	39.6	1.76
August	98.40	41.0	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	93.79	40.6	2.31	54.81	37.8	1.45	69.87	39.7	1.76
September	97.44	40.6	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	91.94	40.5	2.27	95.76	41.1	2.33	56.74	38.6	1.47	70.62	39.9	1.77
October	99.22	41.0	2.42	81.20	40.4	2.01	91.03	40.1	2.27	93.84	40.8	2.30	56.74	38.6	1.47	70.40	40.0	1.76
November	91.87	39.6	2.32	82.01	40.4	2.03	91.03	40.1	2.27	91.48	40.3	2.27	57.48	39.1	1.47	70.80	40.0	1.77
December	93.60	40.0	2.34	82.21	40.3	2.04	93.30	41.1	2.27	93.87	40.7	2.29	59.36	38.8	1.53	72.90	40.5	1.80
1956: January	93.37	39.9	2.34	82.62	40.3	2.04	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.87	39.6	2.32	57.32	38.4	1.55	71.46	39.7	1.80
February	92.59	39.7	2.33	82.41	40.3	2.05	91.97	40.4	2.28	91.41	39.4	2.32	57.32	38.2	1.57	70.59	39.6	1.81
March	95.20	40.0	2.38	82.62	40.3	2.05	92.69	40.3	2.30	93.83	40.1	2.34	61.37	38.6	1.59	70.98	39.0	1.82
April	92.82	39.0	2.38	83.02	40.3	2.06	92.00	40.0	2.30	92.90	39.7	2.34	63.24	38.8	1.63	71.86	39.7	1.81
May	94.17	39.4	2.39	83.63	40.4	2.07	92.17	39.9	2.31	93.13	39.8	2.34	62.15	38.6	1.61	71.71	39.4	1.82
June	96.80	40.0	2.42	84.66	40.7	2.08	91.25	39.5	2.31	94.33	39.8	2.37	60.32	37.7	1.60	71.16	39.1	1.81

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued						Chemicals and allied products											
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals *			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals *			Plastics, except synthetic: rubber		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$104.91	39.0	\$2.69	\$78.50	41.1	\$1.91	\$88.09	40.8	\$2.11	\$83.81	40.1	\$2.09	\$83.23	40.6	\$2.05	\$83.60	41.8	\$2.00
1955: Average.....	108.78	39.7	2.74	82.39	41.4	1.99	89.98	40.9	2.20	87.67	40.4	2.17	87.33	41.0	2.13	88.41	42.3	2.09
June.....	107.29	39.3	2.73	82.80	41.4	2.00	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.67	40.5	2.14	87.54	41.1	2.13	87.78	42.2	2.08
July.....	107.96	39.4	2.74	83.22	41.2	2.02	90.80	40.9	2.22	88.07	40.4	2.18	87.94	40.9	2.15	86.53	41.4	2.09
August.....	106.90	39.3	2.72	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.44	40.2	2.20	86.90	40.8	2.13	87.36	42.0	2.08
September.....	111.11	40.7	2.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.62	40.9	2.24	88.66	40.3	2.20	89.60	41.1	2.18	91.16	42.4	2.15
October.....	110.09	39.6	2.78	83.42	41.5	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	89.95	40.7	2.21	88.13	40.8	2.16	90.74	42.6	2.13
November.....	109.85	39.8	2.76	85.07	41.7	2.04	92.48	41.1	2.25	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.03	41.3	2.18	92.02	43.2	2.13
December.....	109.53	39.4	2.78	84.85	41.8	2.03	93.56	41.4	2.26	91.88	41.2	2.23	90.25	41.4	2.18	92.23	42.7	2.16
1956: January.....	108.19	39.2	2.76	84.87	41.4	2.05	93.75	41.3	2.27	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.23	41.2	2.19	90.09	41.9	2.15
February.....	110.64	39.8	2.78	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	89.57	40.9	2.19	89.24	41.7	2.14
March.....	111.44	39.8	2.80	84.46	41.2	2.05	93.48	41.0	2.28	90.76	40.7	2.23	89.54	40.7	2.20	90.50	41.9	2.16
April.....	108.74	39.4	2.76	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.25	40.9	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.98	40.8	2.23	91.56	42.0	2.18
May.....	107.59	38.7	2.78	86.32	41.3	2.09	94.30	41.0	2.30	92.43	40.9	2.26	91.62	40.9	2.24	92.64	42.3	2.19
June.....	108.03	39.0	2.77	86.93	41.2	2.11	94.48	40.9	2.31	93.25	40.9	2.28	92.89	41.1	2.20	93.70	42.4	2.21
	Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations *			Soap and glycerin		
1954: Average.....	\$90.76	40.7	\$2.23	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82	\$78.01	39.8	\$1.96	\$72.16	41.0	\$1.76	\$81.59	41.0	\$1.99	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17
1955: Average.....	97.81	41.8	2.34	75.36	40.3	1.87	81.40	40.1	2.03	75.07	40.8	1.84	85.07	40.9	2.08	91.88	40.3	2.28
June.....	96.51	41.6	2.32	75.36	40.3	1.87	82.22	40.5	2.03	74.34	40.4	1.84	85.76	41.2	2.08	92.80	40.7	2.28
July.....	97.53	41.5	2.35	76.57	40.3	1.90	80.39	39.6	2.03	74.56	40.3	1.85	85.28	41.0	2.08	92.11	40.4	2.28
August.....	96.96	42.0	2.38	74.21	39.9	1.86	82.00	40.0	2.05	74.56	40.3	1.85	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.76	41.2	2.30
September.....	100.08	41.7	2.40	77.18	40.2	1.92	83.85	40.9	2.05	75.89	40.8	1.86	88.83	41.9	2.12	96.23	41.3	2.33
October.....	98.93	41.7	2.37	74.84	39.6	1.89	83.42	40.3	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	87.57	41.5	2.11	95.58	41.2	2.32
November.....	100.14	41.9	2.39	76.57	40.3	1.90	83.62	40.2	2.08	79.68	41.5	1.92	84.61	40.1	2.11	90.39	39.3	2.30
December.....	100.98	41.9	2.41	77.36	40.5	1.91	83.82	40.3	2.08	77.42	41.4	1.87	87.33	41.0	2.13	94.54	40.4	2.34
1956: January.....	101.88	42.1	2.42	77.76	40.5	1.92	85.26	40.6	2.10	76.92	40.7	1.89	86.88	40.6	2.14	93.83	40.1	2.34
February.....	101.57	41.8	2.43	77.01	39.9	1.93	82.76	39.6	2.09	77.90	41.0	1.90	88.17	41.2	2.14	94.89	40.9	2.32
March.....	102.51	41.5	2.47	76.03	39.6	1.92	84.00	40.0	2.10	77.71	40.9	1.90	89.64	41.5	2.16	97.17	41.0	2.37
April.....	102.75	41.6	2.47	76.24	39.5	1.93	85.63	40.2	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91	89.79	41.0	2.19	97.85	40.6	2.41
May.....	103.00	41.2	2.50	77.42	39.7	1.95	86.27	40.5	2.13	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.94	40.8	2.18	97.85	40.6	2.41
June.....	103.41	41.2	2.51	80.40	40.4	1.99	86.48	40.6	2.13	77.36	40.5	1.91	92.18	41.9	2.20	100.07	41.6	2.42
	Paints, pigments, and fillers *			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats *			Vegetable oils		
1954: Average.....	\$77.46	41.1	\$1.89	\$76.07	40.9	\$1.86	\$67.52	42.2	\$1.60	\$61.48	42.4	\$1.45	\$68.24	45.8	\$1.49	\$63.16	46.1	\$1.37
1955: Average.....	84.18	42.3	1.99	82.29	42.2	1.95	71.98	43.1	1.67	63.75	42.5	1.50	71.14	45.6	1.56	65.07	45.5	1.43
June.....	87.20	43.6	2.00	85.46	43.6	1.96	70.98	42.5	1.67	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.96	45.1	1.64	68.07	44.2	1.54
July.....	85.60	42.8	2.00	83.69	42.7	1.96	72.87	43.9	1.66	63.50	41.5	1.53	74.20	44.7	1.66	69.05	43.7	1.58
August.....	85.40	42.7	2.00	84.12	42.7	1.97	73.15	43.8	1.67	62.47	41.1	1.52	72.82	44.4	1.64	66.10	43.2	1.53
September.....	84.22	41.9	2.01	82.15	41.7	1.97	74.36	44.0	1.69	66.14	42.4	1.56	71.46	46.1	1.55	64.64	46.5	1.39
October.....	85.22	42.4	2.01	83.36	42.1	1.98	70.05	42.2	1.66	64.57	42.2	1.53	71.10	47.4	1.50	66.10	48.6	1.36
November.....	87.13	42.5	2.05	85.22	42.4	2.01	73.87	42.7	1.73	64.37	41.8	1.54	72.09	47.1	1.53	66.24	48.0	1.38
December.....	85.67	42.2	2.03	83.78	42.1	1.99	71.83	42.5	1.69	66.46	42.6	1.56	72.38	47.0	1.54	65.89	47.4	1.39
1956: January.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	73.78	43.4	1.70	64.79	41.8	1.55	71.92	46.4	1.55	64.96	46.4	1.40
February.....	85.69	41.8	2.05	82.40	41.2	2.00	73.01	43.2	1.69	65.52	42.0	1.56	71.57	45.3	1.58	64.75	45.6	1.42
March.....	85.07	41.7	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	72.93	42.9	1.70	64.45	42.4	1.52	73.37	44.2	1.66	69.58	43.8	1.52
April.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	75.69	43.5	1.74	68.82	43.6	1.56	73.35	43.4	1.69	66.19	42.7	1.55
May.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.81	41.2	2.01	75.95	43.4	1.75	70.36	43.7	1.61	75.34	43.8	1.72	67.62	42.8	1.58
June.....	86.74	41.5	2.09	82.81	41.2	2.01	76.64	43.3	1.77	68.72	41.9	1.64	77.62	44.1	1.76	69.80	42.3	1.65
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals *			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
1954: Average.....	\$77.46	45.3	\$1.71	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$60.37	38.7	\$1.56	\$81.73	41.7	\$1.96	\$92.62	40.8	\$2.27	\$96.22	40.6	\$2.37
1955: Average.....	81.17	45.6	1.78	75.07	40.8	1.84	63.18	39.0	1.62	87.52	42.9	2.04	96.76	41.0	2.39	100.37	40.8	2.46
June.....	81.77	46.2	1.77	74.66	40.8	1.83	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.29	43.0	2.03	97.23	41.2	2.39	100.28	40.6	2.47
July.....	80.96	46.0	1.76	74.15	40.8	1.84	61.02	37.9	1.61	88.74	43.5	2.04	96.53	41.3	2.40	100.18	40.8	2.51
August.....	82.06	46.1	1.78	74.30	40.6	1.83	61.44	38.4	1.60	88.54	43.4	2.04	97.38	41.0	2.38	99.79	40.4	2.49
September.....	83.08	45.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	63.34	39.1	1.62	88.99	43.2	2.06	100.36	41.3	2.43	102.82	40.8	2.52
October.....	81.63	45.1	1.81	76.89	41.1	1.87	65.80	39.4	1.62	88.80	42.9	2.07	99.84	41.6	2.40	103.09	41.4	2.49
November.....	83.99	45.4	1.85	76.89	40.9	1.88	64.62	39.4	1.64	90.29	43.2	2.09	98.81	41.0	2.41	102.91	41.0	2.51
December.....	83.62	46.2	1.81	77.64	41.3	1.88	66.00	40.0	1.65	88.99	43.0	2.06	98.40	41.0	2.40	102.09	41.0	2.49
1956: January.....	84.73	46.3	1.83	77.90	41.0	1.90	65.35	38.9	1.68	88.82	42.7	2.08	99.95	41.3	2.42	103.66	41.3	2.51
February.....	83.14	44.7	1.86	76.36	40.4	1.89	64.18	38.2	1.68	88.62	42.2	2.09	99.72	40.7	2.45	103.68	40.5	2.56
March.....	84.41	44.9	1.88	77.14	40.6	1.90	65.57	38.8	1.69	88.83	42.5	2.09	103.82	41.2	2.52	107.18	40.0	2.64
April.....	84.55	44.5	1.90	77.95	40.6	1.92	65.96	38.8	1.70	89.46	42.2	2.12	104.65	41.2	2.54	110.27	41.3	2.67
May.....	84.79	45.1	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	66.13	38.9	1.70	89.68	42.3	2.12	102.97	40.7	2.53	107.73	40.5	2.65
June.....	86.86	46.2	1.88	77.99	40.1	1.92	64.05	37.9	1.69	91.88	42.7	2.14	104.81	41.1	2.55	108.94	40.8	2.68



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																		
		Products of petroleum and coal—Continued			Rubber products										Leather and leather products					
		Coke, other petroleum, and products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear				Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average	\$80.93	41.5	\$1.95	\$78.21	39.7	\$1.97	\$87.85	38.7	\$2.27	\$67.26	39.8	\$1.69	\$71.91	40.4	\$1.78	\$50.92	36.9	\$1.08		
1955: Average	80.31	41.9	2.06	87.57	41.7	2.10	101.09	41.6	2.43	70.70	40.4	1.75	78.35	41.9	1.87	53.44	37.9	1.41		
June	88.13	43.2	2.04	88.83	42.3	2.10	105.60	43.1	2.45	71.34	41.0	1.74	77.93	41.9	1.89	53.44	37.9	1.41		
July	91.16	43.0	2.12	86.32	41.3	2.09	103.33	42.7	2.42	70.99	40.8	1.74	74.37	40.2	1.85	52.40	37.7	1.39		
August	89.88	42.8	2.10	86.32	41.3	2.09	102.72	42.1	2.44	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.85	41.0	1.85	53.24	38.3	1.39		
September	92.88	43.0	2.16	87.15	41.5	2.10	101.02	41.4	2.44	67.60	39.3	1.72	78.96	42.0	1.88	52.45	37.2	1.41		
October	89.46	42.2	2.12	80.40	42.0	2.12	103.74	42.0	2.47	69.20	40.0	1.73	80.56	42.4	1.90	53.39	37.6	1.42		
November	86.50	40.8	2.12	92.01	42.4	2.17	106.26	42.0	2.53	77.89	42.1	1.85	83.03	42.8	1.94	54.58	37.9	1.44		
December	86.51	41.0	2.11	89.21	41.3	2.16	99.50	39.8	2.50	74.89	40.7	1.84	83.69	42.7	1.96	55.91	38.1	1.42		
1956: January	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.91	40.7	2.16	100.40	40.4	2.50	74.37	40.2	1.85	79.73	41.6	1.94	56.55	39.0	1.45		
February	87.56	41.3	2.12	85.81	40.1	2.14	97.71	39.4	2.48	74.74	40.4	1.85	77.95	40.6	1.92	57.67	39.5	1.46		
March	92.66	42.9	2.16	84.93	39.5	2.15	97.25	38.9	2.50	71.34	39.2	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	56.92	38.2	1.49		
April	86.90	40.8	2.13	85.79	39.9	2.15	98.00	39.2	2.50	72.25	39.7	1.82	77.95	40.6	1.92	54.90	36.6	1.30		
May	88.17	41.2	2.14	86.18	39.9	2.16	99.05	39.7	2.51	72.25	39.7	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	54.75	36.5	1.30		
June	92.00	42.2	2.18	84.93	39.5	2.15	97.61	39.2	2.49	70.53	39.4	1.79	76.02	39.8	1.91	55.80	37.2	1.50		
		Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Foot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			
1954: Average	\$69.17	39.3	\$1.76	\$66.30	39.7	\$1.67	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$48.15	36.2	\$1.33	\$56.78	37.6	\$1.51	\$48.00	38.4	\$1.25		
1955: Average	72.40	43.0	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	49.98	37.3	1.34	60.28	39.4	1.53	48.39	38.1	1.27		
June	72.58	40.1	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.83	38.4	1.48	47.63	37.5	1.27		
July	69.84	38.8	1.80	67.82	39.2	1.73	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.74	37.4	1.33	56.62	38.0	1.49	48.01	38.1	1.26		
August	71.80	39.7	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	52.11	38.6	1.35	50.67	38.1	1.33	56.47	37.9	1.49	47.88	38.0	1.26		
September	72.58	40.1	1.81	73.28	41.4	1.77	51.14	37.6	1.36	49.01	36.3	1.35	61.85	39.9	1.55	49.02	38.0	1.29		
October	73.57	40.2	1.83	74.38	42.5	1.75	50.78	36.8	1.38	49.41	36.6	1.35	63.44	40.9	1.60	51.09	39.0	1.31		
November	74.74	40.4	1.85	75.72	42.3	1.79	51.99	37.4	1.39	50.69	37.0	1.37	65.67	41.5	1.69	50.95	38.6	1.32		
December	75.48	40.1	1.89	74.44	40.9	1.82	54.51	39.5	1.38	53.16	38.8	1.37	61.07	39.7	1.57	49.54	38.4	1.4		
1956: January	74.19	41.1	1.85	76.96	41.6	1.85	55.58	39.7	1.40	54.21	39.0	1.39	59.97	38.2	1.57	49.39	37.7	1.31		
February	74.19	40.1	1.85	74.26	40.8	1.82	54.74	39.1	1.40	55.98	39.7	1.41	60.83	38.5	1.58	50.70	37.8	1.31		
March	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.60	39.1	1.78	52.60	36.9	1.42	55.39	38.2	1.45	60.20	38.1	1.58	50.63	37.5	1.35		
April	73.08	39.5	1.85	68.53	38.5	1.78	50.62	35.4	1.43	52.20	36.0	1.45	61.94	39.2	1.58	49.23	36.2	1.36		
May	73.84	39.7	1.86	69.30	39.6	1.75	53.28	37.0	1.44	51.91	35.8	1.45	62.09	39.3	1.58	48.36	35.3	1.37		
June	73.87	39.5	1.87	70.71	39.5	1.79	54.96	37.9	1.45	53.22	36.7	1.45	60.29	38.4	1.57	50.59	37.2	1.36		
		Leather and leather products—Continued			Stone, clay, and glass products															
		Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown *			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			
1954: Average	\$44.64	36.0	\$1.24	\$71.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$100.86	41.0	\$2.46	\$70.38	39.1	\$1.80	\$72.47	39.6	\$1.83	\$67.97	38.4	\$1.77		
1955: Average	46.38	37.1	1.25	76.78	41.5	1.85	114.38	43.0	2.64	74.82	39.8	1.88	76.00	40.0	1.90	73.08	39.5	1.85		
June	46.13	36.9	1.25	77.52	41.9	1.85	111.94	42.4	2.64	75.36	40.3	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	72.44	39.8	1.82		
July	45.13	36.1	1.25	77.25	41.3	1.87	111.19	41.3	2.69	73.91	38.9	1.90	76.51	39.9	1.91	70.12	37.5	1.88		
August	46.46	37.5	1.24	77.93	41.9	1.89	112.83	42.1	2.68	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.16	40.2	1.91	72.04	39.8	1.81		
September	46.00	37.1	1.24	79.19	41.9	1.89	115.45	42.6	2.71	75.62	39.8	1.90	76.02	39.8	1.91	74.64	39.7	1.88		
October	47.63	37.8	1.26	78.77	41.9	1.88	116.03	42.5	2.73	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.38	40.2	1.90	75.39	40.1	1.88		
November	48.26	38.3	1.26	79.04	41.6	1.90	122.69	42.9	2.86	77.20	40.0	1.93	76.81	39.8	1.93	77.99	40.2	1.94		
December	48.89	38.8	1.26	79.19	41.9	1.89	118.80	43.2	2.75	77.57	40.4	1.92	77.76	40.5	1.92	77.38	40.3	1.62		
1956: January	46.49	36.9	1.26	78.12	40.9	1.91	120.25	43.1	2.79	76.64	39.3	1.95	75.47	38.7	1.95	77.60	40.0	1.94		
February	46.75	37.1	1.26	77.90	41.0	1.90	112.48	41.2	2.73	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.61	39.9	1.92	77.20	40.0	1.83		
March	48.56	37.0	1.31	78.31	41.0	1.91	110.02	40.3	2.73	78.99	40.3	1.96	80.39	40.6	1.98	77.41	39.9	1.94		
April	47.84	36.8	1.30	79.32	41.1	1.93	109.76	40.5	2.71	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.99	39.7	2.04	75.65	39.4	1.92		
May	48.34	36.9	1.31	80.51	41.5	1.94	112.19	41.4	2.71	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.44	40.7	2.05	75.66	39.2	1.93		
June	48.47	37.0	1.31	80.54	41.3	1.95	109.21	40.3	2.71	79.20	39.8	1.99	82.62	40.5	2.04	74.50	38.8	1.92		
		Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products *			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			
1954: Average	\$60.75	40.5	\$1.50	\$75.71	41.6	\$1.82	\$66.10	40.8	\$1.62	\$64.63	42.8	\$1.51	\$68.34	40.2	\$1.70	\$66.90	40.3	\$1.66		
1955: Average	65.35	41.1	1.59	78.85	41.5	1.90	69.80	41.3	1.69	67.94	43.0	1.58	69.43	39.9	1.74	70.00	40.7	1.72		
June	63.83	40.4	1.58	80.48	41.7	1.93	71.15	42.1	1.69	69.92	43.7	1.60	71.10	41.1	1.73	72.40	41.9	1.73		
July	63.64	40.0	1.59	81.93	41.8	1.96	70.30	41.6	1.69	69.76	43.6	1.60	70.41	40.7	1.73	69.66	40.5	1.72		
August	66.72	41.7	1.60	79.49	41.2	1.92	70.89	41.7	1.70	69.32	43.6	1.59	69.43	40.6	1.71	71.51	41.1	1.74		
September	66.82	41.5	1.61	82.76	41.8	1.98	71.55	41.6	1.72	70.52	43.8	1.61	68.90	39.6	1.74	71.98	40.9	1.76		
October	68.79	42.2	1.63	79.68	41.5	1.92	72.31	41.8	1.73	70.20	43.6	1.61	70.31	39.5	1.78	72.63	41.5	1.75		
November	69.14	41.9	1.65	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.51	41.1	1.74	68.69	42.4	1.62	70.88	39.6	1.79	70.82	40.7	1.74		
December	70.72	42.6	1.66	78.69	41.2	1.91	71.80	41.5	1.73	68.64	42.9	1.60	72.18	40.1	1.80	70.07	40.5	1.73		
1956: January	68.06	41.5	1.64	79.07	41.4	1.91	70.99	40.8	1.74	66.88	41.8	1.60	72.58	40.1	1.81	68.85	39.8	1.73		
February	68.48	41.5	1.65	78.69	41.2	1.91	70.99	40.8	1.74	66.40	41.5	1.60	74.03	40.9	1.81	69.25	39.8	1.74		
March	67.32	41.3	1.63	78.69	41.2	1.91	72.57	41.0	1.77	68.81	41.7	1.65	73.83	40.8	1.81	71.69	40.5	1.77		
April	66.83	40.5	1.65	78.34	40.8	1.92	73.10	41.3	1.77	71.14	41.6	1.67	74.80	41.1	1.82	67.69	38.9	1.74		
May	66.58	40.6	1.64	82.20	41.1	2.00	74.29	41.5	1.79	71.83	42.5	1.69	73.38	40.1	1.83	78.85	42.2	1.75		
June	68.38	40.7	1.68	85.28	41.0	2.08	73.57	41.1	1.79	71.23	42.4	1.68	71.71	39.4	1.82	75.70	40.7	1.71		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products <sup>1</sup>			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products <sup>2</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$67.34	37.0	\$1.82	\$61.69	36.5	\$1.69	\$73.92	44.0	\$1.68	\$71.88	44.1	\$1.63	\$64.53	41.1	\$1.57	\$73.84	39.7	\$1.86
1955: Average.....	75.08	38.7	1.94	66.00	37.5	1.76	78.40	44.8	1.75	75.15	45.0	1.67	67.94	42.2	1.61	81.12	41.6	1.95
June.....	73.33	38.8	1.80	64.61	36.5	1.77	80.61	45.8	1.76	78.59	46.5	1.69	68.32	42.7	1.60	81.87	42.2	1.94
July.....	72.96	38.0	1.92	62.84	35.5	1.77	81.35	45.7	1.78	78.88	46.4	1.70	69.23	43.0	1.61	79.15	40.8	1.94
August.....	76.02	38.2	1.99	67.26	38.0	1.77	80.71	45.6	1.77	78.20	46.0	1.70	69.39	43.1	1.61	81.93	41.8	1.96
September.....	77.37	38.3	2.02	66.55	37.6	1.77	81.17	45.6	1.78	78.83	46.1	1.71	69.93	42.9	1.63	83.80	41.9	2.00
October.....	78.99	39.3	2.01	68.29	38.8	1.76	79.47	44.9	1.77	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.03	42.7	1.64	84.00	42.0	2.00
November.....	79.39	39.3	2.02	70.49	39.6	1.78	77.02	44.1	1.76	73.48	44.0	1.67	68.20	42.1	1.62	82.39	41.4	1.99
December.....	80.39	39.6	2.03	71.02	39.9	1.78	78.77	44.5	1.77	74.15	44.4	1.67	69.34	42.8	1.62	81.97	41.4	1.98
1956: January.....	80.99	39.7	2.04	67.89	37.3	1.82	76.38	43.4	1.76	72.31	43.3	1.67	66.42	40.5	1.64	80.99	40.7	1.99
February.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	69.17	37.8	1.83	78.40	43.8	1.79	75.07	43.9	1.71	67.56	40.7	1.66	80.38	40.8	1.97
March.....	80.40	39.8	2.02	70.49	37.9	1.86	78.84	43.8	1.80	76.12	44.0	1.73	67.54	40.2	1.68	80.59	40.7	1.98
April.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	71.62	38.3	1.87	80.55	44.5	1.81	77.60	44.6	1.74	68.46	41.1	1.69	82.21	40.9	2.01
May.....	80.60	39.9	2.02	70.50	37.7	1.87	82.63	45.4	1.82	80.15	45.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	82.21	40.9	2.01
June.....	79.58	39.2	2.03	69.37	36.9	1.88	83.63	45.7	1.83	81.14	46.1	1.76	70.21	41.3	1.70	82.21	40.7	2.02
Year and month	Primary metal industries																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills <sup>4</sup>			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products <sup>5</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$76.44	38.8	\$1.97	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$68.06	34.2	\$1.99	\$80.88	38.7	\$2.09	\$83.38	37.9	\$2.20	\$83.16	37.8	\$2.20
1955: Average.....	87.15	41.5	2.10	84.67	43.2	1.96	82.35	38.3	2.15	92.29	41.2	2.24	95.99	40.5	2.37	96.39	40.5	2.38
June.....	88.20	42.0	2.10	87.22	44.5	1.96	79.04	38.0	2.08	91.30	41.5	2.20	95.12	41.0	2.32	95.12	41.0	2.32
July.....	80.50	38.7	2.08	86.48	43.9	1.97	81.48	38.8	2.10	92.75	40.5	2.29	98.65	40.1	2.46	99.05	40.1	2.47
August.....	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.10	43.2	1.97	84.37	38.7	2.18	91.94	40.5	2.27	96.96	39.9	2.43	97.36	39.9	2.44
September.....	87.97	41.3	2.13	87.60	43.8	2.00	92.27	39.6	2.33	97.81	41.8	2.34	103.91	41.4	2.51	104.33	41.4	2.52
October.....	91.14	42.0	2.17	88.27	43.7	2.02	86.63	38.5	2.25	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.06	40.6	2.44	99.47	40.6	2.45
November.....	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.82	41.7	2.01	91.43	40.1	2.28	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.72	40.7	2.45	100.12	40.7	2.46
December.....	90.07	41.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	90.15	40.2	2.25	97.21	41.9	2.32	101.60	41.3	2.46	102.01	41.3	2.47
1956: January.....	86.24	40.3	2.14	80.77	41.0	1.97	83.26	40.2	2.32	97.63	41.9	2.33	103.25	41.8	2.47	103.66	41.8	2.48
February.....	85.65	40.4	2.12	80.77	41.0	1.97	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.35	41.1	2.32	99.38	40.4	2.46	99.79	40.4	2.47
March.....	85.79	39.9	2.15	82.15	41.7	1.97	90.40	40.0	2.26	95.12	41.0	2.32	99.14	40.3	2.46	99.54	40.3	2.47
April.....	87.02	40.1	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	91.98	40.7	2.26	96.00	41.2	2.33	99.79	40.4	2.47	100.19	40.4	2.48
May.....	86.40	40.0	2.16	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.21	40.8	2.26	95.53	41.0	2.33	100.69	40.6	2.48	101.09	40.6	2.49
June.....	87.30	39.5	2.21	84.44	41.8	2.02	90.50	40.4	2.24	95.47	40.8	2.34	100.44	40.5	2.48	100.85	40.5	2.49
Year and month	Primary metal industries																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries <sup>6</sup>			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals <sup>7</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$80.20	40.3	\$1.99	\$74.30	38.9	\$1.91	\$73.70	39.2	\$1.88	\$73.92	38.5	\$1.92	\$75.82	38.1	\$1.99	\$80.00	40.2	\$1.99
1955: Average.....	87.14	41.3	2.11	84.64	41.9	2.02	84.00	42.0	2.00	84.02	41.8	2.01	87.99	41.7	2.11	84.45	40.6	2.08
June.....	86.74	41.5	2.09	84.00	42.0	2.00	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.20	42.6	2.00	87.57	41.7	2.10	83.03	40.5	2.05
July.....	88.18	41.4	2.13	83.43	41.3	2.02	83.42	41.5	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	85.05	40.5	2.10
August.....	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.83	41.5	2.02	82.59	41.5	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	88.62	42.0	2.11	82.08	38.9	2.17
September.....	88.37	41.1	2.15	86.51	42.2	2.05	85.45	42.3	2.02	84.65	41.7	2.03	91.15	42.2	2.16	89.62	41.3	2.17
October.....	87.72	40.8	2.15	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.96	42.7	2.06	82.82	41.0	2.02	93.51	42.7	2.19	88.99	41.2	2.16
November.....	87.51	40.7	2.15	89.03	42.6	2.09	87.96	42.7	2.06	85.90	41.9	2.05	93.52	42.9	2.18	88.37	41.1	2.15
December.....	87.91	40.7	2.16	88.40	42.5	2.08	85.88	42.1	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	95.92	43.6	2.20	88.80	41.3	2.15
1956: January.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.32	41.5	2.08	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.32	41.7	2.07	95.04	43.2	2.20	89.64	41.5	2.16
February.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	84.26	41.1	2.05	94.16	42.8	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16
March.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.53	41.4	2.09	83.64	41.0	2.04	83.85	40.9	2.05	95.24	42.9	2.22	88.99	41.2	2.16
April.....	86.65	40.3	2.15	87.36	41.8	2.09	85.07	41.7	2.04	83.23	40.8	2.04	95.22	42.7	2.23	89.86	41.6	2.16
May.....	88.73	40.7	2.18	85.70	41.2	2.08	82.62	40.7	2.03	81.00	39.9	2.03	96.10	42.9	2.24	89.62	41.3	2.17
June.....	88.70	40.5	2.19	84.66	40.7	2.08	81.41	40.3	2.02	77.57	38.4	2.02	95.65	42.7	2.24	90.25	41.4	2.18
Year and month	Primary metal industries																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals <sup>8</sup>			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$76.80	40.0	\$1.92	\$84.84	40.4	\$2.10	\$74.80	41.1	\$1.82	\$80.80	40.4	\$2.00	\$81.20	40.2	\$2.02	\$79.79	40.3	\$1.98
1955: Average.....	81.61	40.6	2.01	88.88	40.4	2.20	82.03	42.5	1.93	89.89	42.2	2.13	93.31	43.4	2.15	86.09	40.8	2.11
June.....	80.19	40.5	1.98	86.65	40.3	2.15	79.76	42.2	1.89	89.88	42.8	2.10	94.79	44.5	2.13	84.25	40.9	2.06
July.....	80.60	39.9	2.02	87.45	40.3	2.17	79.57	42.1	1.89	85.05	40.5	2.10	86.92	41.0	2.12	83.18	39.8	2.09
August.....	75.95	37.6	2.02	89.42	40.1	2.23	82.71	42.2	1.96	84.84	40.2	2.10	83.62	40.2	2.08	84.80	40.0	2.12
September.....	87.57	41.7	2.10	92.06	40.2	2.29	86.13	43.5	1.98	92.21	42.3	2.18	96.14	43.9	2.19	88.91	40.6	2.19
October.....	85.70	41.4	2.07	93.32	40.4	2.31	85.97	43.2	1.99	94.61	43.2	2.19	99.22	45.1	2.20	90.64	41.2	2.20
November.....	85.91	41.5	2.07	92.29	40.3	2.29	84.58	42.5	1.99	94.81	42.9	2.19	101.25	45.0	2.25	88.91	40.6	2.19
December.....	86.32	41.5	2.08	92.07	40.6	2.29	86.23	42.9	2.01	96.56	43.3	2.23	101.93	45.1	2.26	91.05	41.2	2.21
1956: January.....	87.99	41.9	2.10	91.94	40.5	2.27	85.57	43.0	1.99	97.22	43.4	2.24	105.04	45.8	2.28	90.73	40.7	2.21
February.....	85.48	40.9	2.09	93.43	40.8	2.29	86.40	43.2	2.00	96.11	43.1	2.23	101.47	44.9	2.26	89.79	40.4	2.19
March.....	86.32	41.3	2.09	93.02	40.8	2.28	84.18	42.3	1.99	94.22	42.7	2.23	98.78	43.9	2.25	90.64	41.2	2.20
April.....	87.78	42.0	2.09	93.15	40.5	2.30	85.80	42.9	2.00	95.20	42.5	2.24	99.21	43.9	2.26	90.17	40.8	2.21
May.....	87.57	41.7	2.10	93.79	40.6	2.31	82.57	41.7	1.98	92.13	41.5	2.22	93.91	42.3	2.22	89.28	40.4	2.21
June.....	87.35	41.4	2.11	94.42	40.7	2.32	82.98	41.7	1.99	90.39	40.9	2.21	90.17	40.8	2.21	89.73	40.6	2.21

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
		Primary metal industries—Continued																				
		Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries <sup>4</sup>			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products					
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
1954: Average.....	\$80.60	39.9	\$2.02	\$84.74	39.6	\$2.14	\$86.75	38.9	\$2.23	\$85.03	40.3	\$2.11	\$83.79	39.9	\$2.10	\$77.33	40.7	\$1.90				
1955: Average.....	85.89	40.9	2.10	97.33	42.5	2.29	101.28	42.2	2.40	96.32	43.0	2.24	91.46	41.2	2.22	82.37	41.6	1.98				
June.....	84.03	40.4	2.08	96.50	42.7	2.26	101.81	42.6	2.39	96.14	43.5	2.21	88.34	40.9	2.16	80.95	41.3	1.99				
July.....	82.81	40.2	2.06	93.98	41.4	2.27	97.23	41.2	2.36	94.08	42.0	2.24	86.94	39.7	2.19	82.19	41.3	1.99				
August.....	84.03	40.4	2.08	95.72	41.8	2.29	100.38	42.0	2.39	94.75	42.3	2.24	89.33	39.7	2.25	82.78	41.6	1.99				
September.....	87.56	41.3	2.12	99.06	42.9	2.33	104.30	42.4	2.46	98.29	43.3	2.27	94.16	41.3	2.28	84.02	41.8	2.01				
October.....	91.14	42.0	2.17	101.72	43.1	2.36	106.21	43.0	2.47	99.39	43.4	2.29	94.81	41.4	2.29	85.67	42.2	2.03				
November.....	88.60	41.4	2.14	101.72	43.1	2.36	106.32	42.7	2.49	100.07	43.7	2.29	96.60	42.0	2.33	85.06	41.9	2.03				
December.....	89.44	41.6	2.15	103.05	43.3	2.38	106.82	42.9	2.49	101.18	43.8	2.31	98.09	42.1	2.33	83.03	40.9	2.03				
1956: January.....	85.84	40.3	2.13	102.38	43.2	2.37	108.25	43.3	2.50	100.51	43.7	2.30	93.90	40.3	2.33	83.03	40.9	2.03				
February.....	87.10	40.7	2.14	100.54	42.6	2.36	105.90	42.7	2.48	97.78	42.7	2.29	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.02	41.1	2.02				
March.....	87.10	40.7	2.14	99.64	42.4	2.35	105.65	42.6	2.48	96.25	42.4	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	83.23	41.0	2.03				
April.....	87.51	40.7	2.15	96.17	42.2	2.35	103.91	41.9	2.48	96.48	42.5	2.27	94.85	41.6	2.28	83.84	41.1	2.04				
May.....	87.29	40.6	2.15	96.70	42.0	2.35	103.49	41.9	2.47	95.57	42.1	2.27	93.94	41.2	2.28	83.23	40.8	2.04				
June.....	87.26	40.4	2.16	98.88	41.9	2.36	101.92	41.6	2.45	95.95	41.9	2.29	97.63	41.9	2.33	84.46	41.0	2.06				
Year and month		Tin can and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware <sup>4</sup>			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies <sup>4</sup>					
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1954: Average.....	\$80.95	41.3	\$1.96	\$74.15	40.3	\$1.84	\$66.23	39.9	\$1.66	\$72.86	39.6	\$1.84	\$77.52	40.8	\$1.90	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87				
1955: Average.....	85.69	41.8	2.05	79.30	41.3	1.92	69.87	41.1	1.70	77.95	40.6	1.92	82.78	41.6	1.99	78.18	40.3	1.94				
June.....	87.31	42.8	2.04	74.80	40.0	1.87	70.72	41.6	1.70	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.87	39.2	1.91	77.57	40.4	1.92				
July.....	89.59	43.7	2.05	77.95	40.6	1.92	67.23	40.5	1.66	75.22	39.8	1.89	82.41	41.0	2.01	74.84	39.6	1.89				
August.....	90.23	43.8	2.06	79.32	41.1	1.93	67.97	40.7	1.67	76.97	40.3	1.91	84.03	41.6	2.02	77.97	40.4	1.93				
September.....	86.72	42.3	2.05	79.73	41.1	1.94	70.72	41.6	1.70	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.80	40.9	2.00	81.56	41.4	1.97				
October.....	89.04	42.0	2.12	82.74	42.0	1.97	72.07	41.9	1.72	82.39	41.4	1.99	85.87	42.3	2.03	81.77	41.3	1.98				
November.....	85.47	40.7	2.10	81.93	41.8	1.96	73.78	42.4	1.74	81.77	41.3	1.98	84.44	41.8	2.02	79.19	40.2	1.87				
December.....	89.25	41.9	2.13	82.54	41.9	1.97	75.15	42.7	1.76	82.19	41.3	1.99	85.26	42.0	2.03	80.60	40.9	1.99				
1956: January.....	86.05	40.4	2.13	79.37	40.7	1.95	73.22	41.6	1.76	81.38	41.1	1.98	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.20	39.8	1.99				
February.....	88.38	41.3	2.14	79.37	40.7	1.95	72.69	41.3	1.76	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.00	40.2	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99				
March.....	90.09	41.9	2.15	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.88	40.5	1.75	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.40	39.5	2.02				
April.....	93.31	43.2	2.16	78.59	40.3	1.95	72.57	41.0	1.77	81.59	41.0	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.59	39.4	2.01				
May.....	90.07	41.7	2.16	78.39	40.2	1.95	71.98	40.9	1.76	80.79	40.6	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.00	39.5	2.00				
June.....	92.01	42.4	2.17	78.00	40.0	1.95	69.87	39.7	1.76	81.40	40.7	2.00	79.00	39.7	1.99	78.80	39.4	2.00				
Year and month		Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products <sup>4</sup>			Structural steel and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products					
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1954: Average.....	\$77.22	39.6	\$1.95	\$73.05	39.7	\$1.84	\$79.52	41.2	\$1.93	\$80.45	41.9	\$1.92	\$78.38	40.4	\$1.94	\$79.35	40.9	\$1.94				
1955: Average.....	82.21	40.3	2.04	76.17	40.3	1.89	83.01	41.3	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	81.40	40.3	1.94				
June.....	81.61	40.4	2.02	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.38	41.9	1.99	82.74	42.0	1.97	84.40	42.2	2.00	81.79	41.1	1.99				
July.....	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	83.64	41.2	2.03	85.40	42.1	2.03	82.82	40.6	2.04	77.97	38.6	2.02				
August.....	79.60	39.6	2.01	77.11	40.8	1.89	84.65	41.7	2.03	85.68	42.0	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	82.41	41.0	2.01				
September.....	84.87	41.0	2.07	80.10	41.5	1.93	86.31	41.9	2.06	88.18	42.6	2.07	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03				
October.....	86.72	41.1	2.11	79.90	41.4	1.93	86.94	42.0	2.07	87.77	42.4	2.07	83.03	40.7	2.04	84.26	41.1	2.05				
November.....	85.67	40.6	2.11	76.40	40.0	1.91	85.70	41.6	2.06	86.53	41.8	2.07	82.42	40.6	2.03	84.05	41.0	2.05				
December.....	87.12	40.9	2.13	77.38	40.3	1.92	85.99	41.7	2.06	84.25	41.3	2.04	85.90	41.7	2.06	85.49	41.5	2.06				
1956: January.....	84.40	40.0	2.11	77.02	39.7	1.94	86.32	41.5	2.08	85.28	41.2	2.07	85.28	41.0	2.08	86.11	41.6	2.07				
February.....	84.02	40.2	2.09	76.82	39.6	1.94	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.87	41.2	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07	86.11	41.6	2.07				
March.....	83.10	39.2	2.12	77.62	39.6	1.96	85.49	41.3	2.07	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	40.6	2.05	85.90	41.3	2.08				
April.....	84.32	39.4	2.14	77.22	39.4	1.96	86.94	41.8	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	84.46	41.0	2.00	86.94	41.8	2.08				
May.....	82.71	39.2	2.11	77.22	39.6	1.95	87.15	41.7	2.09	86.74	41.7	2.08	79.78	39.3	2.03	87.15	41.7	2.09				
June.....	80.22	38.2	2.10	78.20	39.9	1.96	87.99	41.9	2.10	87.30	41.8	2.09	87.99	41.7	2.11	87.35	41.4	2.11				
Year and month		Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving <sup>4</sup>			Vitroous enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products					
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1954: Average.....	\$78.76	40.6	\$1.94	\$80.57	40.9	\$1.97	\$61.34	38.1	\$1.61	\$83.02	41.1	\$2.02	\$73.38	40.1	\$1.83	\$73.53	40.4	\$1.82				
1955: Average.....	84.85	41.8	2.03	86.10	42.0	2.05	65.27	39.8	1.64	89.25	42.3	2.11	78.53	40.9	1.92	77.87	41.2	1.92				
June.....	85.20	42.6	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	62.86	38.8	1.62	85.49	41.1	2.08	76.00	40.0	1.90	75.36	40.3	1.87				
July.....	86.88	42.8	2.03	86.74	41.7	2.02	66.58	41.1	1.62	90.04	42.0	2.12	78.53	40.9	1.92	76.89	40.9	1.88				
August.....	86.31	42.1	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	68.80	41.2	1.67	89.04	42.0	2.11	81.29	41.6	1.93	76.80	41.3	1.89				
September.....	87.36	42.9	2.08	85.28	41.6	2.05	70.64	41.8	1.69	87.57	41.5	2.11	81.29	41.6	1.93	78.27	41.5	1.92				
October.....	90.08	43.1	2.09	87.14	42.3	2.06	68.74	40.7	1.69	89.80	42.4	2.12	82.71	42.2	2.06	79.27	41.5	1.92				
November.....	87.98	42.3	2.08	88.40	42.5	2.08	65.40	39.4	1.66	91.81	42.7	2.15	84.74	42.8	1.98	79.68	41.5	1.92				
December.....	89.46	42.6	2.10	87.99	42.1	2.09	63.34	37.7	1.68	91.40	42.5	2.16	78.91	41.1	1.92	80.48	41.7	1.93				
1956: January.....	87.99	42.1	2.09	82.81	40.2	2.06	61.56	36.0	1.71	85.24	40.4	2.11	75.05	39.5	1.90	80.12	41.3	1.94				
February.....	85.91	41.5	2.07	85.07	40.9	2.08	66.02	39.3	1.68	87.53	40.9	2.14	72.13	39.2	1.84	79.32	41.1	1.93				
March.....	86.53	41.6	2.08	86.10	41.0	2.10	65.57	38.8	1.69	89.21	41.3	2.16	71.76	39.0	1.84	78.74	40.8	1.93				
April.....	88.62	42.2	2.10	85.48	40.9	2.09	66.80	40.0	1.67	88.37	41.1	2.15	73.49	39.3	1.87	79.73	41.1	1.94				
May.....	90.31	42.8	2.11	84.00	40.0	2.10	63.71	37.7	1.69	86.93	40.2	2.16	74.26	39.5	1.88	78.76	40.6	1.94				
June.....	90.10	42.7	2.11	86.90	40.8	2.15	65.62	38.6	1.70	90.64	41.2	2.20	74.48	39.2	1.90	79.73	41.1	1.94				

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																								
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																								
Year and month		Miscellaneous fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>						Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)				
		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average.....	\$75.70	40.7	\$1.86	\$83.23	40.8	\$2.04	\$77.81	39.1	\$1.99	\$76.17	40.3	\$1.89	\$75.44	41.0	\$1.84	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01
1955: Average.....	84.28	43.0	1.96	90.74	42.4	2.14	89.25	41.9	2.13	88.48	43.8	2.02	82.51	43.2	1.91	87.36	41.8	2.09	87.36	41.8	2.09	87.36	41.8	2.09
June.....	84.63	43.4	1.95	93.26	44.2	2.11	92.88	43.0	2.16	87.56	44.0	1.99	82.84	43.6	1.90	87.57	42.1	2.08	87.57	42.1	2.08	87.57	42.1	2.08
July.....	82.88	42.5	1.95	95.26	44.1	2.16	85.48	40.9	2.09	86.20	43.1	2.00	79.95	42.3	1.89	86.32	41.5	2.08	86.32	41.5	2.08	86.32	41.5	2.08
August.....	83.73	42.5	1.97	93.74	43.4	2.16	85.05	40.5	2.10	87.70	43.2	2.03	80.79	42.3	1.91	86.94	41.6	2.09	86.94	41.6	2.09	86.94	41.6	2.09
September.....	85.17	42.8	1.99	94.13	42.4	2.22	83.10	39.2	2.12	90.02	43.7	2.06	82.56	43.0	1.92	88.83	42.1	2.11	88.83	42.1	2.11	88.83	42.1	2.11
October.....	87.64	43.6	2.01	92.18	41.9	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16	93.42	44.7	2.09	86.19	44.2	1.95	90.10	42.3	2.13	90.10	42.3	2.13	90.10	42.3	2.13
November.....	87.03	43.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.40	42.0	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	87.32	44.1	1.98	91.66	42.4	2.15	91.66	42.4	2.15	91.66	42.4	2.15
December.....	88.48	43.8	2.02	91.27	41.3	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	92.77	44.6	2.08	88.06	44.7	1.97	93.31	43.2	2.16	93.31	43.2	2.16	93.31	43.2	2.16
1956: January.....	86.83	43.2	2.01	90.91	41.7	2.18	88.88	40.4	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	86.88	44.1	1.97	92.66	42.7	2.17	92.66	42.7	2.17	92.66	42.7	2.17
February.....	86.43	43.0	2.01	91.32	41.7	2.19	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.22	43.1	2.07	86.68	44.0	1.97	92.44	42.6	2.17	92.44	42.6	2.17	92.44	42.6	2.17
March.....	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.44	43.5	2.24	87.72	40.8	2.15	87.98	42.5	2.07	84.51	42.9	1.97	92.01	42.4	2.17	92.01	42.4	2.17	92.01	42.4	2.17
April.....	85.45	42.3	2.02	99.90	44.4	2.25	89.38	41.0	2.18	89.93	42.2	2.06	84.74	42.8	1.98	92.65	42.5	2.18	92.65	42.5	2.18	92.65	42.5	2.18
May.....	84.64	41.9	2.02	100.35	44.8	2.24	88.32	40.7	2.17	85.11	41.6	2.07	84.15	42.5	1.98	92.00	42.2	2.18	92.00	42.2	2.18	92.00	42.2	2.18
June.....	84.65	41.7	2.03	104.65	45.9	2.28	88.73	40.7	2.18	84.67	41.1	2.06	82.35	41.8	1.97	91.98	42.0	2.19	91.98	42.0	2.19	91.98	42.0	2.19
Year and month		Engines and turbines <sup>4</sup>						Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors <sup>4</sup>			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)				
		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average.....	\$85.65	40.4	\$2.12	\$94.94	41.1	\$2.31	\$82.41	40.2	\$2.05	\$78.21	39.5	\$1.98	\$80.98	39.5	\$2.05	\$76.03	39.6	\$1.92	\$76.03	39.6	\$1.92	\$76.03	39.6	\$1.92
1955: Average.....	91.08	41.4	2.20	92.20	39.4	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	83.84	40.5	2.07	87.53	40.9	2.14	79.80	40.1	1.99	79.80	40.1	1.99	79.80	40.1	1.99
June.....	91.96	41.8	2.20	92.43	39.5	2.34	91.80	42.5	2.16	83.03	40.7	2.07	86.95	41.2	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97	79.19	40.2	1.97	79.19	40.2	1.97
July.....	88.73	40.7	2.18	87.55	38.4	2.28	89.23	41.5	2.15	81.20	40.0	2.03	83.41	40.1	2.08	78.41	39.8	1.97	78.41	39.8	1.97	78.41	39.8	1.97
August.....	88.51	40.6	2.18	91.25	39.5	2.31	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.61	40.1	2.06	88.56	41.0	2.16	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.85	39.1	1.94
September.....	93.21	41.8	2.23	96.70	40.8	2.37	92.00	42.2	2.18	83.02	40.3	2.03	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.60	40.0	1.94	77.60	40.0	1.94	77.60	40.0	1.94
October.....	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.68	42.2	2.22	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.69	41.3	2.22	80.60	39.9	2.02	80.60	39.9	2.02	80.60	39.9	2.02
November.....	92.74	41.4	2.21	93.30	39.7	2.35	92.80	41.8	2.22	85.86	40.5	2.12	90.17	40.8	2.21	81.40	40.1	2.03	81.40	40.1	2.03	81.40	40.1	2.03
December.....	95.40	42.4	2.25	97.75	40.9	2.39	94.79	42.7	2.22	87.53	40.9	2.14	91.24	41.1	2.22	83.64	40.6	2.06	83.64	40.6	2.06	83.64	40.6	2.06
1956: January.....	93.86	41.9	2.24	94.47	40.2	2.35	93.68	42.2	2.22	88.13	40.8	2.16	92.93	41.3	2.25	83.42	40.3	2.07	83.42	40.3	2.07	83.42	40.3	2.07
February.....	94.50	42.0	2.25	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.11	42.2	2.23	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.58	40.7	2.25	82.62	40.5	2.04	82.62	40.5	2.04	82.62	40.5	2.04
March.....	95.69	42.3	2.26	99.96	42.0	2.38	94.98	42.4	2.24	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.35	40.7	2.22	82.81	40.2	2.06	82.81	40.2	2.06	82.81	40.2	2.06
April.....	95.57	42.1	2.27	98.83	41.7	2.37	94.95	42.2	2.25	85.60	40.0	2.14	88.84	40.2	2.21	81.78	39.7	2.06	81.78	39.7	2.06	81.78	39.7	2.06
May.....	93.56	41.4	2.26	96.64	41.3	2.34	92.74	41.4	2.24	84.99	39.9	2.13	88.44	40.2	2.20	80.98	39.5	2.05	80.98	39.5	2.05	80.98	39.5	2.05
June.....	93.71	41.1	2.28	96.64	41.3	2.34	92.89	41.1	2.26	85.81	40.1	2.14	88.62	40.1	2.21	83.01	40.1	2.07	83.01	40.1	2.07	83.01	40.1	2.07
Year and month		Construction and mining machinery <sup>4</sup>						Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery <sup>4</sup>			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)				
		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average.....	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$77.99	40.2	\$1.94	\$81.76	41.5	\$1.97	\$92.87	42.6	\$2.18	\$89.03	42.6	\$2.09	\$85.08	42.1	\$2.07	\$85.08	42.1	\$2.07	\$85.08	42.1	\$2.07
1955: Average.....	86.92	42.4	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.06	86.90	42.6	2.04	98.10	43.6	2.25	95.27	43.7	2.18	92.02	42.6	2.16	92.02	42.6	2.16	92.02	42.6	2.16
June.....	87.52	42.9	2.04	87.95	42.9	2.05	86.66	42.9	2.02	100.57	44.5	2.26	97.06	44.8	2.18	90.74	42.4	2.14	90.74	42.4	2.14	90.74	42.4	2.14
July.....	86.50	42.4	2.04	86.03	42.2	2.06	85.40	42.7	2.06	98.76	43.7	2.26	94.40	43.5	2.17	90.94	42.1	2.16	90.94	42.1	2.16	90.94	42.1	2.16
August.....	88.80	42.9	2.07	88.39	42.7	2.07	89.61	43.5	2.06	99.20	43.7	2.27	96.14	44.1	2.18	93.95	42.9	2.19	93.95	42.9	2.19	93.95	42.9	2.19
September.....	90.51	43.1	2.10	90.09	42.9	2.10	90.92	43.5	2.09	98.08	43.4	2.26	93.73	42.8	2.19	95.47	43.2	2.21	95.47	43.2	2.21	95.47	43.2	2.21
October.....	89.66	42.9	2.06	89.46	42.6	2.10	90.69	43.6	2.08	101.22	44.2	2.29	100.33	45.4	2.27	97.90	43.9	2.23	97.90	43.9	2.23	97.90	43.9	2.23
November.....	88.83	42.3	2.10	88.41	42.3	2.09	89.46	42.4	2.11	101.64	44.0	2.31	98.33	43.7	2.25	97.67	43.8	2.23	97.67	43.8	2.23	97.67	43.8	2.23
December.....	91.80	43.1	2.13	91.16	43.0	2.12	92.45	43.2	2.14	106.70	45.6	2.34	106.25	46.6	2.28	99.90	44.6	2.24	99.90	44.6	2.24	99.90	44.6	2.24
1956: January.....	91.80	43.1	2.13	92.66	43.3	2.14	90.31	42.6	2.12	106.91	45.3	2.36	105.80	46.2	2.29	98.34	43.9	2.24	98.34	43.9	2.24	98.34	43.9	2.24
February.....	92.45	43.2	2.14	93.53	43.5	2.15	90.10	42.5	2.12	107.62	45.6	2.36	105.79	46.4	2.28	99.90	44.4	2.25	99.90	44.4	2.25	99.90	44.4	2.25
March.....	92.88	43.2	2.15	93.96	43.5	2.16	89.46	42.4	2.11	108.07	45.7	2.37	104.19	45.9	2.27	98.56	44.0	2.24	98.56	44.0	2.24	98.56	44.0	2.24
April.....	93.10	43.1	2.16	93.74	43.2	2.17	91.16	43.0	2.12	108.77	45.7	2.38	105.80	46.2	2.29	97.67	43.8	2.23	97.67	43.8	2.23	97.67	43.8	2.23
May.....	93.10	43.1	2.16	93.31	43.0	2.17	92.44	43.4	2.13	108.96	45.4	2.40	105.80	46.0	2.30	97.88	43.5	2.25	97.88	43.5	2.25	97.88	43.5	2.25
June.....	92.88	43.0	2.16	92.23	42.5	2.17	93.49	44.1	2.12	107.76	44.9	2.40	104.42	45.4	2.30	95.44	42.8	2.23	95.44	42.8	2.23	95.44	42.8	2.23
Year and month		Machine-tool accessories						Special-industry machinery (except metal working machinery) <sup>4</sup>			Food-products machinery			Textile-machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment				
		Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average.....	\$98.72	43.3	\$2.28	\$79.54	41.0	\$1.94	\$81.36	41.3	\$1.97	\$70.22	39.9	\$1.76	\$82.94											



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery <sup>4</sup>			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$80.19	40.5	\$1.98	\$79.18	40.4	\$1.96	\$81.20	40.6	\$2.00	\$74.77	40.2	\$1.86	\$77.03	39.3	\$1.96	\$80.80	40.4	\$2.11
1955: Average.....	86.73	41.9	2.07	84.45	41.6	2.03	87.56	41.8	2.12	80.15	41.1	1.95	86.92	42.4	2.05	90.31	42.8	2.09
June.....	87.14	42.3	2.08	85.46	42.1	2.03	87.99	41.9	2.10	78.14	40.7	1.92	85.50	42.4	2.04	91.12	43.6	2.08
July.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.59	40.7	1.98	85.94	41.4	2.10	80.38	40.8	1.97	81.40	40.1	2.03	88.61	42.6	2.08
August.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.19	41.3	1.99	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.20	42.1	2.00	85.90	41.9	2.05	88.83	42.3	2.10
September.....	88.41	42.3	2.09	86.31	41.9	2.06	90.73	42.2	2.15	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.34	42.4	2.06	92.45	43.2	2.14
October.....	90.74	42.6	2.13	89.04	42.4	2.10	91.56	42.0	2.18	83.00	41.5	2.00	93.05	44.1	2.11	96.36	43.8	2.20
November.....	90.95	42.7	2.13	88.62	42.4	2.09	92.00	42.2	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	91.98	43.8	2.10	96.80	44.2	2.19
December.....	93.09	43.5	2.14	88.62	42.4	2.09	96.14	43.9	2.19	85.67	42.2	2.03	96.04	45.3	2.12	98.12	44.6	2.20
1956: January.....	91.38	42.7	2.14	89.24	42.7	2.09	95.91	43.4	2.21	84.03	41.6	2.02	91.81	42.9	2.14	96.14	43.5	2.21
February.....	91.81	42.7	2.15	90.73	43.0	2.11	93.94	42.7	2.20	84.45	41.6	2.03	90.09	42.1	2.14	94.61	43.2	2.18
March.....	91.59	42.6	2.15	90.94	43.1	2.11	95.24	42.9	2.22	84.85	41.8	2.03	88.15	41.4	2.13	93.09	42.7	2.16
April.....	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.52	42.9	2.11	95.67	42.9	2.23	85.48	41.9	2.04	90.09	41.9	2.15	93.52	42.9	2.18
May.....	92.88	42.8	2.17	89.68	42.5	2.11	95.44	42.8	2.23	84.66	41.5	2.04	90.73	42.2	2.15	94.38	42.9	2.20
June.....	92.65	42.5	2.18	89.46	42.4	2.11	98.97	43.6	2.27	86.32	41.5	2.08	87.12	40.9	2.13	92.86	42.4	2.19
Mechanical stokers, and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices <sup>4</sup>			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service—industry and household machines <sup>4</sup>			Domestic laundry equipment			
1954: Average.....	\$80.60	40.3	\$2.00	\$79.20	39.8	\$1.99	\$85.17	39.8	\$2.14	\$73.60	40.0	\$1.84	\$77.82	39.5	\$1.97	\$79.60	39.8	\$2.00
1955: Average.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.41	40.2	2.03	88.84	40.2	2.21	76.19	40.1	1.90	83.64	40.8	2.05	85.07	40.9	2.08
June.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	80.29	39.6	2.03	86.76	39.8	2.18	75.03	39.7	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.3	2.05
July.....	84.44	41.8	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.93	41.3	2.25	73.71	39.0	1.89	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.28	38.0	2.06
August.....	85.08	41.3	2.06	82.39	39.8	2.07	90.90	40.4	2.25	74.47	39.4	1.89	81.81	40.3	2.03	81.59	39.8	2.05
September.....	85.70	41.2	2.08	84.04	40.6	2.07	89.65	40.2	2.23	77.95	40.6	1.92	83.41	40.1	2.08	91.16	42.8	2.13
October.....	89.68	42.5	2.11	85.48	40.9	2.09	92.21	40.8	2.26	79.93	41.2	1.94	84.65	40.5	2.09	89.67	41.9	2.14
November.....	87.78	41.8	2.10	85.06	40.7	2.09	91.13	40.5	2.25	80.70	41.6	1.94	88.60	41.4	2.14	88.54	40.8	2.17
December.....	91.81	42.7	2.15	87.14	41.3	2.11	93.11	41.2	2.26	81.34	41.5	1.96	91.16	42.4	2.15	97.90	43.9	2.23
1956: January.....	87.98	41.5	2.12	86.30	40.9	2.11	92.03	40.9	2.25	79.79	40.5	1.97	89.46	42.0	2.13	90.71	41.8	2.17
February.....	92.02	42.6	2.16	85.88	40.7	2.11	92.21	40.8	2.26	79.79	40.5	1.97	87.77	41.4	2.12	92.84	42.2	2.20
March.....	89.45	41.8	2.14	85.46	40.5	2.11	91.98	40.7	2.26	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.47	40.7	2.10	87.53	40.9	2.14
April.....	90.52	42.3	2.14	87.13	41.1	2.12	93.52	41.2	2.27	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.13	41.1	2.12	87.67	40.4	2.17
May.....	91.38	42.5	2.15	87.12	40.9	2.13	94.81	41.4	2.29	78.60	40.1	1.96	83.13	39.4	2.11	84.38	3.98	2.12
June.....	91.56	42.0	2.18	87.70	40.6	2.16	94.66	40.8	2.32	79.19	40.2	1.97	84.80	40.0	2.12	85.84	40.3	2.13
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts <sup>4</sup>			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			
1954: Average.....	\$74.00	40.0	\$1.85	\$79.60	39.8	\$2.00	\$77.81	39.3	\$1.98	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.95	\$78.60	39.9	\$1.97	\$76.25	39.1	\$1.95
1955: Average.....	79.19	41.9	1.89	82.81	40.2	2.06	84.46	40.8	2.07	85.88	42.1	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	90.92	43.5	2.09
June.....	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.21	40.1	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.42	40.8	2.02	89.40	43.4	2.06
July.....	78.66	41.4	1.90	82.21	40.1	2.05	81.40	39.9	2.04	84.45	41.6	2.03	80.20	39.9	2.01	91.54	43.8	2.09
August.....	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.00	40.0	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	81.81	40.5	2.02	90.94	43.1	2.11
September.....	81.10	43.0	1.90	84.42	40.2	2.10	81.51	39.0	2.09	88.39	42.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	94.57	44.4	2.13
October.....	81.41	42.4	1.92	84.65	40.5	2.09	84.19	39.9	2.11	88.40	42.5	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	92.66	43.5	2.13
November.....	81.45	42.2	1.93	87.77	41.4	2.12	90.06	41.5	2.17	90.51	43.1	2.10	86.53	41.8	2.07	97.20	45.0	2.16
December.....	83.10	42.4	1.96	86.09	40.8	2.11	92.44	42.6	2.17	92.01	43.4	2.12	87.99	42.1	2.09	97.65	45.0	2.17
1956: January.....	83.27	42.7	1.95	86.50	40.8	2.12	91.58	42.4	2.16	90.10	42.5	2.12	87.35	41.4	2.11	92.66	43.3	2.14
February.....	80.70	41.6	1.94	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.34	41.2	2.12	88.41	41.9	2.11	86.31	41.1	2.10	92.02	42.8	2.15
March.....	82.10	42.1	1.95	89.02	41.6	2.14	84.84	40.4	2.10	87.57	41.5	2.11	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.15	41.5	2.10
April.....	81.14	41.4	1.95	89.62	41.3	2.17	88.17	41.2	2.14	89.03	41.8	2.13	89.02	41.6	2.14	88.82	41.7	2.13
May.....	80.18	40.7	1.97	88.78	41.1	2.16	82.04	38.7	2.12	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.12	40.9	2.13	84.85	40.6	2.09
June.....	79.79	40.5	1.97	88.34	40.9	2.16	84.77	39.8	2.13	87.54	41.1	2.13	87.74	41.0	2.14	85.65	40.4	2.12
Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery															
Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus <sup>4</sup>			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			
1954: Average.....	\$79.32	41.1	\$1.93	\$72.44	39.8	\$1.82	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.93	\$67.72	39.6	\$1.71	\$74.61	39.9	\$1.87	\$72.62	39.9	\$1.82
1955: Average.....	85.45	42.3	2.02	76.52	40.7	1.88	80.98	40.9	1.98	71.15	40.2	1.77	79.13	41.0	1.93	74.56	40.3	1.85
June.....	83.60	41.8	2.00	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.98	41.3	1.96	70.93	40.3	1.76	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.52	40.5	1.84
July.....	83.18	41.8	1.99	74.82	39.8	1.88	79.99	40.4	1.98	69.38	39.2	1.77	77.59	40.2	1.93	72.40	40.0	1.83
August.....	84.03	41.6	2.02	76.14	40.5	1.88	79.59	40.4	1.97	70.09	39.6	1.77	79.73	41.1	1.94	74.30	40.6	1.83
September.....	87.54	42.7	2.05	76.55	40.5	1.89	79.80	39.7	2.01	71.38	40.1	1.78	79.90	41.4	1.93	71.78	38.8	1.85
October.....	87.55	42.5	2.06	79.46	41.6	1.91	84.45	41.6	2.03	74.03	40.9	1.81	80.32	41.4	1.94	75.95	40.4	1.88
November.....	89.66	42.9	2.09	79.46	41.6	1.91	83.83	41.5	2.02	74.57	41.2	1.81	83.89	42.8	1.96	76.89	40.9	1.88
December.....	91.35	43.5	2.10	79.68	41.5	1.92	84.85	41.8	2.03	74.98	41.2	1.82	85.80	42.9	2.00	77.68	41.1	1.89
1956: January.....	90.94	43.1	2.11	78.94	40.9	1.93	84.86	41.6	2.04	74.66	40.8	1.83	84.62	42.1	2.01	77.23	41.3	1.87
February.....	88.62	42.2	2.10	78.36	40.6	1.93	84.46	41.4	2.04	75.03	41.0	1.83	82.61	41.1	2.01	77.14	40.6	1.90
March.....	88.41	41.9	2.11	78.96	40.7	1.94	84.05	41.2	2.04	74.52	40.5	1.84	83.82	41.7	2.01	76.55	40.5	1.89
April.....	89.25	42.3	2.11	80.36	41.0	1.96	87.36	41.8	2.09	76.59	41.4	1.85	83.84	41.1	2.04	80.56	41.1	1.96
May.....	89.67	42.1	2.13	80.18	40.7	1.97	86.74	41.5	2.09	76.07	40.9	1.86	83.23	40.8	2.04	79.56	40.8	1.95
June.....	89.25	41.9	2.13	79.98	40.6	1.97	87.78	41.6	2.11	75.52	40.6	1.86	83.84	41.1	2.04	81.95	41.6	1.97

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$82.62	40.3	\$2.05	\$78.39	40.2	\$1.95	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$83.62	41.6	\$2.01	\$75.65	39.4	\$1.92	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74
1955: Average	85.90	41.1	2.09	84.23	41.7	2.02	79.98	40.6	1.97	92.42	43.8	2.11	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.04	42.1	1.83
June	84.67	41.3	2.05	86.23	42.9	2.01	80.56	41.1	1.96	95.97	45.7	2.10	79.37	40.7	1.95	76.44	42.0	1.82
July	84.23	40.3	2.05	84.04	41.4	2.03	80.39	40.6	1.98	93.29	43.8	2.13	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.55	40.8	1.81
August	84.65	40.5	2.06	82.81	41.2	2.01	77.62	39.6	1.96	95.82	45.2	2.12	78.57	40.5	1.94	74.75	41.3	1.81
September	84.93	39.5	2.15	87.56	42.3	2.07	75.06	38.1	1.97	94.80	44.3	2.14	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.75	42.8	1.84
October	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.35	42.2	2.07	86.09	42.2	2.04	96.55	44.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.03	43.1	1.88
November	88.60	41.4	2.14	81.80	40.1	2.04	86.50	42.4	2.04	93.31	43.0	2.17	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.10	44.2	1.88
December	90.30	42.0	2.15	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.09	42.2	2.04	93.53	43.5	2.15	80.16	40.9	1.96	84.42	44.2	1.91
1956: January	90.29	41.8	2.16	84.87	41.4	2.05	85.07	41.7	2.04	98.33	44.9	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.96	82.51	43.2	1.91
February	89.01	41.4	2.15	84.05	41.0	2.05	85.48	41.9	2.04	101.02	44.7	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.97	80.70	42.7	1.89
March	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.94	41.8	2.08	84.86	41.6	2.04	101.24	44.6	2.27	78.01	39.6	1.97	81.18	42.5	1.91
April	80.86	41.6	2.16	92.23	42.7	2.16	90.95	42.3	2.15	103.05	45.0	2.29	81.00	40.1	2.02	84.00	43.3	1.94
May	88.56	41.0	2.16	92.87	42.6	2.18	91.37	42.3	2.16	105.56	45.5	2.32	80.00	39.8	2.01	83.27	42.7	1.95
June	90.45	41.3	2.19	92.42	42.2	2.19	91.15	42.2	2.16	103.27	44.9	2.30	79.59	39.4	2.02	83.69	42.7	1.96
	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment <sup>1</sup>			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph and related equipment		
1954: Average	\$75.84	39.5	\$1.92	\$65.07	39.2	\$1.66	\$68.68	39.7	\$1.73	\$67.49	39.7	\$1.70	\$63.60	39.5	\$1.61	\$80.20	40.3	\$1.99
1955: Average	83.64	41.2	2.03	69.37	40.1	1.73	72.50	40.5	1.79	69.77	40.1	1.74	66.40	40.0	1.66	90.94	43.1	2.11
June	78.01	39.6	1.97	69.26	40.5	1.71	71.56	40.2	1.78	69.43	39.9	1.74	64.02	38.8	1.65	90.30	43.0	2.10
July	82.42	40.4	2.04	66.81	39.3	1.70	69.78	39.2	1.78	68.60	39.2	1.75	62.21	37.7	1.65	84.46	40.2	2.05
August	85.08	41.3	2.06	67.32	39.6	1.70	72.32	40.4	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.76	65.74	39.6	1.66	92.63	42.9	2.11
September	82.42	40.4	2.04	60.19	35.2	1.71	74.34	41.3	1.80	70.30	40.4	1.74	69.89	41.6	1.68	95.21	44.7	2.13
October	85.49	41.3	2.07	72.51	41.2	1.76	75.12	41.5	1.81	71.40	40.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	96.09	44.9	2.14
November	85.07	40.9	2.08	74.40	41.8	1.78	75.53	41.5	1.82	71.81	40.8	1.76	70.47	41.7	1.69	95.47	44.2	2.16
December	85.90	41.3	2.08	74.82	41.8	1.79	75.17	41.3	1.82	71.46	40.6	1.76	68.38	40.7	1.68	96.37	44.5	2.17
1956: January	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.70	40.6	1.84	70.80	40.0	1.77	66.76	39.5	1.69	97.02	43.9	2.21
February	77.93	38.2	2.04	75.06	41.7	1.80	74.93	40.5	1.85	70.84	39.8	1.78	65.91	39.0	1.69	97.90	44.3	2.21
March	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.96	40.3	1.86	71.82	39.9	1.80	65.52	39.0	1.68	95.04	43.2	2.20
April	80.58	39.5	2.04	78.86	42.4	1.86	75.52	40.6	1.86	72.00	40.0	1.80	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.26	43.5	2.20
May	79.58	39.2	2.03	75.26	40.9	1.84	75.55	40.4	1.87	72.22	39.9	1.81	67.83	39.9	1.70	93.94	42.7	2.20
June	80.36	39.2	2.05	73.75	40.3	1.83	74.59	40.1	1.86	72.40	40.0	1.81	65.23	38.6	1.69	92.62	42.1	2.20
	Transportation equipment																	
	Miscellaneous electrical products <sup>1</sup>			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total Transportation equipment			Automobiles <sup>1</sup>		
1954: Average	\$68.95	39.4	\$1.75	\$76.82	39.6	\$1.94	\$58.89	39.0	\$1.51	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$86.27	40.5	\$2.13	\$88.91	40.6	\$2.19
1955: Average	74.48	40.7	1.83	85.07	41.7	2.04	61.07	39.4	1.55	82.62	40.9	2.02	93.44	41.9	2.23	97.78	42.7	2.29
June	72.36	40.2	1.80	81.19	40.8	1.99	60.37	39.2	1.54	80.80	40.4	2.00	88.26	40.3	2.19	88.80	40.0	2.22
July	72.83	39.8	1.83	82.00	40.0	2.05	60.19	39.6	1.52	84.87	41.4	2.05	92.99	41.7	2.23	97.75	42.5	2.30
August	73.75	40.3	1.83	86.31	42.1	2.05	61.62	39.5	1.56	80.80	40.2	2.01	92.06	41.1	2.24	95.45	41.5	2.30
September	77.61	41.5	1.87	92.59	44.3	2.09	61.15	39.2	1.56	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.23	41.3	2.33
October	78.54	42.0	1.87	93.05	44.1	2.11	61.31	39.3	1.56	82.82	40.6	2.04	94.21	41.5	2.27	98.05	41.9	2.34
November	79.48	42.5	1.87	90.93	43.3	2.10	63.52	40.2	1.58	86.11	41.6	2.07	98.21	42.7	2.30	104.96	44.1	2.38
December	79.46	41.6	1.91	90.50	43.3	2.09	64.08	39.8	1.61	86.31	41.1	2.10	95.53	41.9	2.28	98.09	42.1	2.33
1956: January	77.93	40.8	1.91	85.28	41.0	2.08	63.52	39.7	1.60	83.20	40.0	2.08	91.35	40.6	2.25	99.07	39.9	2.28
February	77.55	40.6	1.91	82.58	39.7	2.08	65.77	40.6	1.62	88.18	41.4	2.13	89.38	39.9	2.24	87.55	38.4	2.28
March	76.92	40.7	1.89	82.82	40.3	2.08	64.32	40.2	1.60	88.61	41.6	2.13	90.90	40.4	2.25	89.67	39.5	2.27
April	76.70	40.8	1.88	83.21	40.2	2.07	64.88	40.3	1.61	87.34	41.2	2.12	91.76	40.6	2.26	90.97	39.9	2.28
May	76.36	40.4	1.89	82.99	39.9	2.08	64.40	40.0	1.61	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.89	39.6	2.27	85.73	37.6	2.28
June	76.17	40.3	1.89	83.95	39.6	2.12	64.16	40.1	1.60	86.90	40.8	2.13	91.20	40.0	2.28	88.47	38.3	2.31
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts <sup>1</sup>			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
1954: Average	\$89.73	40.6	\$2.21	\$75.98	40.2	\$1.89	\$75.81	39.9	\$1.90	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$85.06	40.7	\$2.09
1955: Average	98.87	42.8	2.31	81.77	41.3	1.88	84.44	41.8	2.02	89.62	41.3	2.17	89.62	41.3	2.17	88.97	41.0	2.17
June	89.38	39.9	2.24	82.59	41.5	1.99	84.82	42.2	2.01	88.15	41.0	2.15	88.15	41.0	2.15	86.67	40.5	2.14
July	98.83	42.6	2.32	80.77	41.0	1.97	83.01	41.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	89.62	41.3	2.17
August	96.28	41.5	2.32	81.18	41.0	1.98	83.01	41.3	2.01	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	86.37	39.8	2.17
September	97.06	41.3	2.35	79.00	39.7	1.99	86.73	41.9	2.07	90.67	41.4	2.19	90.03	41.3	2.18	89.98	40.9	2.20
October	99.54	42.0	2.37	79.39	40.3	1.97	86.31	41.9	2.06	91.30	41.5	2.20	90.23	41.2	2.19	91.69	41.3	2.22
November	105.88	44.3	2.39	79.40	40.1	1.98	89.25	42.5	2.10	91.52	41.6	2.20	90.45	41.3	2.19	92.57	41.7	2.22
December	99.17	42.2	2.35	76.24	38.9	1.96	86.74	41.5	2.09	93.26	42.2	2.21	91.54	41.8	2.19	96.73	42.8	2.26
1956: January	91.77	39.9	2.30	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.39	39.7	2.05	92.82	42.0	2.21	91.32	41.7	2.19	96.08	42.7	2.25
February	88.09	38.3	2.30	80.78	40.8	1.98	83.03	40.5	2.05	92.82	42.0	2.21	91.74	41.7	2.20	94.55	42.4	2.23
March	90.23	42.4	2.29	80.78	41.8	1.98	84.25	40.0	2.07	92.57	41.7	2.22	91.94	41.6	2.21	92.69	41.7	2.23
April	91.54	39.8	2.30	80.78	40.8	1.98	82.00	40.0	2.05	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.02	41.6	2.26	92.35	41.6	2.22
May	86.02	37.4	2.30	81.20	40.0	2.03	84.65	40.5	2.09	94.47	41.8	2.26	94.43	41.6	2.27	93.18	41.6	2.24
June	88.77	38.1	2.33	82.22	40.5	2.03	81.59	39.8	2.05	94.66	41.7	2.27	93.75	41.3	2.27	94.60	41.9	2.24

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																					
Year and Month	Transportation equipment—Continued																				
	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing <sup>4</sup>			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment <sup>4</sup>					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1954: Average	\$82.76	39.6	\$2.09	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08	\$80.50	38.7	\$2.08	\$82.39	38.5	\$2.14	\$71.15	40.2	\$1.77	\$82.26	38.8	\$2.12			
1955: Average	90.25	41.4	2.18	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.53	39.4	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.21	70.12	40.3	1.74	90.68	40.3	2.25			
June	87.91	40.7	2.16	89.64	41.5	2.16	83.18	39.8	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.04	41.3	1.72	89.95	40.7	2.21			
July	88.70	40.5	2.19	90.06	41.5	2.17	81.72	39.1	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17	68.38	39.3	1.74	90.32	40.5	2.23			
August	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.91	41.7	2.18	83.67	39.1	2.14	87.47	39.4	2.22	66.50	38.0	1.75	93.25	40.9	2.28			
September	96.78	43.4	2.23	93.48	42.3	2.21	84.93	39.5	2.15	88.31	39.6	2.29	69.03	39.0	1.77	94.25	40.8	2.31			
October	98.34	43.9	2.24	94.79	42.7	2.22	84.24	39.0	2.16	87.08	38.7	2.25	71.33	40.3	1.77	91.54	39.8	2.30			
November	101.47	45.5	2.23	95.00	42.6	2.23	82.73	38.3	2.16	85.65	3.9	2.26	70.09	39.6	1.77	93.67	40.2	2.33			
December	95.40	42.4	2.25	96.10	42.9	2.24	86.15	39.7	2.17	89.67	39.5	2.27	71.10	40.4	1.76	96.41	41.2	2.34			
1956: January	92.77	41.6	2.23	95.18	42.3	2.25	84.63	39.0	2.17	87.85	38.7	2.27	71.15	40.2	1.77	94.77	40.5	2.34			
February	92.38	41.8	2.21	95.20	42.5	2.24	85.28	39.3	2.17	89.31	39.0	2.29	71.10	40.4	1.76	94.13	40.4	2.33			
March	91.91	41.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23	86.68	39.4	2.20	90.09	39.8	2.31	73.21	40.9	1.79	95.53	41.0	2.33			
April	93.44	41.9	2.23	95.82	42.4	2.26	87.16	39.8	2.19	90.46	39.5	2.29	74.03	40.9	1.81	95.88	40.8	2.35			
May	95.42	42.6	2.21	97.38	42.9	2.27	88.26	40.3	2.19	92.00	40.0	2.30	74.70	41.5	1.80	94.54	40.4	2.34			
June	94.92	42.0	2.26	98.72	43.3	2.28	89.24	40.2	2.22	92.86	40.2	2.31	73.12	40.4	1.81	94.87	40.2	2.36			
Year and Month	Instruments and related products																				
	Locomotives and parts						Railroad and street-cars						Other transportation equipment		Total: Instruments and related products		Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$84.16	39.7	\$2.12	\$81.20	38.3	\$2.12	\$71.94	39.1	\$1.84	\$73.20	40.0	\$1.83	\$83.20	40.0	\$2.08	\$74.40	40.0	\$1.86			
1955: Average	94.69	41.9	2.26	87.81	39.2	2.24	77.83	41.4	1.88	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	79.15	40.8	1.94			
June	96.53	42.9	2.25	85.87	39.2	2.19	76.30	40.8	1.87	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	78.74	40.8	1.93			
July	95.60	42.3	2.26	86.85	39.3	2.21	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.38	40.2	1.90	88.29	40.5	2.18	77.20	40.0	1.93			
August	98.47	43.0	2.29	89.44	39.4	2.27	79.87	41.6	1.92	77.55	40.6	1.91	89.19	41.1	2.17	78.57	40.5	1.94			
September	100.42	43.1	2.30	89.77	39.2	2.29	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.52	41.2	1.93	91.54	41.8	2.19	81.95	41.6	1.97			
October	94.81	41.4	2.29	89.01	38.7	2.30	83.85	43.0	1.95	80.32	41.4	1.94	89.62	41.3	2.17	81.77	41.3	1.98			
November	97.67	42.1	2.32	91.03	38.9	2.34	81.18	42.5	1.91	80.51	41.5	1.94	90.25	41.4	2.18	81.99	41.2	1.99			
December	98.18	42.5	2.31	95.11	40.3	2.36	76.92	40.7	1.89	80.73	41.4	1.95	91.10	41.6	2.19	83.40	41.7	2.00			
1956: January	99.49	42.7	2.33	91.03	38.9	2.34	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.97	40.8	1.96	91.52	41.6	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00			
February	99.10	42.9	2.31	90.48	38.5	2.35	77.38	40.3	1.92	80.36	41.0	1.96	91.74	41.7	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00			
March	100.28	43.6	2.30	92.28	39.1	2.36	78.53	40.9	1.92	80.38	40.8	1.97	92.80	41.8	2.22	82.82	41.0	2.02			
April	99.96	42.9	2.33	92.75	39.3	2.36	78.55	40.7	1.93	81.38	41.1	1.98	93.91	42.3	2.22	84.45	41.6	2.03			
May	100.66	43.2	2.33	90.24	38.4	2.35	77.59	40.2	1.93	81.19	40.8	1.99	93.91	42.3	2.22	83.84	41.3	2.03			
June	103.05	43.3	2.38	88.69	37.9	2.34	79.80	40.1	1.99	80.79	40.6	1.99	94.53	42.2	2.24	82.62	40.5	2.04			
Year and Month	Instruments and related products—Continued																				
	Optical instruments and lenses						Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1954: Average	\$75.55	40.4	\$1.87	\$66.80	40.0	\$1.67	\$58.95	39.3	\$1.50	\$80.59	40.7	\$1.98	\$64.52	39.1	\$1.65	\$64.24	39.9	\$1.61			
1955: Average	78.36	40.6	1.93	69.02	40.6	1.70	62.52	40.6	1.54	85.49	41.1	2.08	69.20	40.0	1.73	67.40	40.6	1.66			
June	78.36	40.6	1.93	70.04	41.2	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	86.31	41.1	2.10	68.85	39.8	1.73	66.83	40.5	1.65			
July	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	40.0	1.69	60.89	39.8	1.53	85.28	41.0	2.08	66.64	39.2	1.70	65.51	39.7	1.65			
August	76.78	40.2	1.91	69.53	40.9	1.70	62.22	40.4	1.54	85.48	40.9	2.09	68.90	39.6	1.74	66.50	40.3	1.65			
September	77.57	40.4	1.92	69.94	40.9	1.71	64.84	41.3	1.57	87.34	41.2	2.12	71.28	40.5	1.76	69.00	40.9	1.67			
October	79.35	40.9	1.94	71.51	41.1	1.74	66.36	42.0	1.58	88.60	41.4	2.14	73.46	41.5	1.77	69.38	41.3	1.68			
November	81.79	41.1	1.99	70.86	41.2	1.72	66.68	42.2	1.58	89.45	41.8	2.14	73.69	41.4	1.78	69.46	41.1	1.69			
December	81.99	41.2	1.99	70.69	41.1	1.72	66.52	42.1	1.58	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.56	40.2	1.78	70.04	41.2	1.70			
1956: January	81.81	40.7	2.01	70.58	40.8	1.73	62.40	40.9	1.56	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.17	39.2	1.79	69.66	40.5	1.72			
February	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.99	40.8	1.74	64.53	41.1	1.57	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.13	39.4	1.78	69.43	40.6	1.71			
March	80.80	40.2	2.01	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.35	41.1	1.59	88.54	40.8	2.17	69.03	39.0	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73			
April	82.62	40.9	2.02	70.82	40.7	1.74	65.19	41.0	1.59	89.82	41.2	2.18	69.60	39.1	1.78	70.47	40.5	1.74			
May	82.41	40.2	2.05	70.53	40.3	1.75	64.96	40.6	1.60	89.60	41.1	2.18	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.95	40.2	1.74			
June	82.19	39.9	2.06	70.00	40.0	1.75	66.01	41.0	1.61	89.19	41.1	2.17	70.05	38.7	1.81	69.77	40.1	1.74			
Year and Month	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware <sup>4</sup>						Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods <sup>4</sup>			Games, toys, dolls, and children's articles		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$68.15	41.3	\$1.65	\$65.00	41.4	\$1.57	\$73.98	41.1	\$1.80	\$72.14	40.3	\$1.79	\$58.74	38.9	\$1.51	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.52			
1955: Average	71.40	42.0	1.70	67.04	41.9	1.60	79.95	42.3	1.89	75.07	40.8	1.84	60.52	39.3	1.54	60.28	39.4	1.53			
June	70.64	41.8	1.69	66.88	41.8	1.60	77.75	41.8	1.86	73.35	40.3	1.82	58.29	38.6	1.51	56.77	38.1	1.49			
July	67.66	39.8	1.70	66.88	39.3	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.80	72.00	40.0	1.80	59.33	38.7	1.53	56.67	38.6	1.52			
August	70.97	41.7	1.69	67.56	41.6	1.60	79.81	41.8	1.87	73.16	41.2	1.82	59.13	39.0	1.50	59.40	38.6	1.50			
September	73.96	40.1	1.72	68.75	42.7	1.61	85.02	43.6	1.95	77.98	41.7	1.87	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.66	40.3	1.53			
October	76.30	43.6	1.75	71.01	43.3	1.64	87.96	44.2	1.99	79.80	42.0	1.90	62.58	40.9	1.53	64.11	41.9	1.53			
November	75.34	43.3	1.74	69.76	42.8	1.63	87.27	44.3	1.97	78.96	42.0	1.88	62.33	39.7	1.52	62.09	39.8	1.56			
December	74.91	43.3	1.73	71.01	43.3	1.64	84.20	44.3	1.94	79.19	41.9	1.89	61.15	39.2	1.56	59.52	38.4	1.55			
1956: January	71.99	42.1	1.71	68.10	42.3	1.61	80.06	41.7	1.92	77.27	41.1	1.88	61.78	39.1	1.58	60.67	38.8	1.58			
February	72.16	42.2	1.71	68.10	42.3	1.61	81.90	42.0	1.95	77.83	41.4	1.88	62.65	39.4	1.59	62.01	39.0	1.59			
March	72.73	41.8	1.74	68.98	42.7	1.64	80.83	41.8	1.97	79.05	41.2	1.91	63.07	39.0	1.60	62.40	38.6	1.60			
April	72.63	41.5	1.75	69.39	41.8	1.66	79.05	41.0	1.95	78.91	41.1	1.92	61.55	38.9	1.59	61.85	38.9	1.59			
May	72.92	41.2	1.77	70.30	41.6	1.69	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.34	40.8	1.92	60.99	38.6	1.58	61.30	38.8	1.58			
June	71.34																				

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Sporting and athletic goods			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads *		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$59.04	39.1	\$1.51	\$61.05	40.7	\$1.50	\$57.23	39.2	\$1.46	\$67.87	40.4	\$1.68	\$66.47	39.8	\$1.67	\$78.74	40.8	\$1.93
1955: Average.....	60.92	39.3	1.55	62.88	41.1	1.53	60.15	40.1	1.50	72.80	41.6	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	81.71	41.9	1.95
June.....	60.52	39.3	1.54	62.78	41.3	1.52	60.05	40.3	1.49	72.21	41.5	1.74	70.58	40.8	1.73	82.64	42.6	1.94
July.....	60.14	38.8	1.55	61.41	40.4	1.52	56.60	38.5	1.47	72.04	41.4	1.74	69.48	39.7	1.75	81.14	41.4	1.96
August.....	60.52	39.3	1.54	61.66	40.5	1.52	58.56	39.3	1.49	71.75	41.0	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	83.61	43.1	1.94
September.....	61.54	39.2	1.57	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.16	40.5	1.51	74.34	42.0	1.77	70.93	40.3	1.76	83.07	42.6	1.95
October.....	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.81	40.4	1.53	75.23	42.5	1.77	71.05	40.6	1.75	81.58	41.2	1.98
November.....	62.57	39.6	1.58	65.10	41.2	1.58	63.18	40.5	1.56	74.16	41.9	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76	84.35	42.6	1.98
December.....	63.83	40.4	1.58	65.16	41.5	1.57	63.86	41.2	1.55	73.81	41.7	1.77	73.98	41.1	1.80	82.12	41.9	1.96
1956: January.....	63.04	39.9	1.58	62.31	40.2	1.55	63.02	40.4	1.56	72.62	40.8	1.78	73.93	40.4	1.83	86.73	41.3	2.10
February.....	63.44	39.9	1.59	64.68	41.2	1.57	62.71	40.2	1.56	72.39	40.9	1.77	73.89	40.6	1.82	89.89	42.4	2.12
March.....	64.08	39.8	1.61	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.25	39.4	1.58	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.38	40.1	1.83	87.78	41.8	2.10
April.....	62.40	39.0	1.60	65.85	40.9	1.61	63.60	39.5	1.61	74.88	41.6	1.80	75.11	40.6	1.85	86.51	41.0	2.11
May.....	60.90	38.3	1.59	66.17	41.1	1.61	63.67	39.3	1.62	74.16	41.2	1.80	74.56	40.3	1.85	88.41	42.3	2.09
June.....	61.44	38.4	1.60	66.91	40.8	1.64	61.62	39.0	1.58	74.21	41.0	1.81	75.55	40.4	1.87			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Year and month	Communication															Other public utilities		
	Local railways and bus lines			Telephone *			Switchboard operating employees *			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees *			Telegraph					
1954: Average.....	\$78.19	43.2	\$1.81	\$68.46	38.9	\$1.76	\$56.61	37.0	\$1.53	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$83.43	41.3	\$2.02
1955: Average.....	80.60	43.1	1.87	72.07	39.6	1.82	59.72	37.8	1.58	101.85	43.9	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	86.52	41.2	2.10
June.....	82.09	43.9	1.87	70.92	39.4	1.80	59.28	38.0	1.56	99.36	43.2	2.30	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.49	41.1	2.08
July.....	81.22	43.2	1.88	72.00	40.0	1.80	60.06	38.5	1.56	101.87	44.1	2.31	79.34	42.2	1.88	86.94	41.4	2.10
August.....	81.40	43.3	1.88	72.76	40.2	1.81	59.52	38.4	1.55	105.08	45.1	2.33	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.78	41.6	2.11
September.....	81.70	43.0	1.90	72.58	40.1	1.81	60.29	38.4	1.57	102.80	44.5	2.31	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.77	41.4	2.12
October.....	80.56	42.4	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84	60.86	37.8	1.61	103.92	44.6	2.33	79.34	42.2	1.88	89.02	41.6	2.14
November.....	81.51	42.9	1.90	75.58	40.2	1.88	65.18	38.8	1.68	105.23	44.4	2.37	78.35	41.9	1.87	89.23	41.5	2.15
December.....	83.03	43.7	1.90	73.84	39.7	1.86	59.68	37.3	1.60	105.28	44.8	2.35	78.95	42.0	1.88	89.01	41.4	2.15
1956: January.....	81.60	42.5	1.92	73.28	39.4	1.86	59.41	36.9	1.61	102.93	43.8	2.35	78.40	41.7	1.88	89.42	41.4	2.16
February.....	82.60	42.8	1.93	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.20	37.0	1.60	99.33	43.0	2.31	78.21	41.6	1.88	88.37	41.1	2.15
March.....	83.23	42.9	1.94	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.15	37.2	1.59	98.87	42.8	2.31	78.81	41.7	1.89	89.19	41.1	2.17
April.....	83.27	42.7	1.95	72.34	39.1	1.85	59.36	37.1	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	79.38	42.0	1.89	90.45	41.3	2.19
May.....	84.83	43.5	1.95	72.15	39.0	1.85	59.20	37.0	1.60	100.22	43.2	2.32	80.94	42.6	1.90	90.42	41.1	2.20
June.....	86.04	43.9	1.96	73.28	39.4	1.86	60.70	37.7	1.61	100.22	43.2	2.32	85.87	42.3	2.03	91.05	41.2	2.21
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																		
Year and month	Other public utilities—Continued															Retail trade		
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)					
1954: Average.....	\$44.67	41.3	\$2.05	\$79.13	41.0	\$1.93	\$84.25	41.5	\$2.03	\$73.93	40.4	\$1.83	\$56.70	39.1	\$1.45	\$40.71	35.4	\$1.15
1955: Average.....	47.17	41.2	2.14	82.62	40.9	2.02	87.57	41.5	2.12	77.55	40.6	1.91	59.04	39.1	1.51	42.13	35.4	1.18
June.....	47.77	41.4	2.12	80.80	40.4	2.00	86.32	41.3	2.09	77.55	40.6	1.91	59.04	39.1	1.51	42.13	35.4	1.19
July.....	48.60	41.7	2.15	81.81	40.7	2.01	87.78	41.6	2.11	78.12	40.9	1.91	60.34	39.7	1.52	43.08	35.9	1.20
August.....	49.45	41.8	2.14	80.80	40.4	2.00	90.31	42.2	2.14	77.55	40.6	1.91	59.04	39.1	1.51	42.13	35.4	1.19
September.....	49.42	41.4	2.16	83.43	41.1	2.03	89.66	41.7	2.15	78.55	40.7	1.93	59.82	39.1	1.53	42.12	35.1	1.20
October.....	50.06	41.5	2.17	85.49	41.5	2.06	90.19	41.7	2.17	78.96	40.7	1.94	58.98	38.8	1.52	41.76	34.8	1.20
November.....	50.47	41.5	2.18	85.70	41.6	2.06	89.62	41.3	2.17	78.96	40.7	1.94	58.67	38.6	1.52	40.71	34.5	1.18
December.....	50.67	41.4	2.19	85.28	41.4	2.06	89.84	41.4	2.17	79.50	40.8	1.95	58.71	39.4	1.49	43.04	37.1	1.16
1956: January.....	51.08	41.4	2.20	84.05	41.0	2.05	90.69	41.6	2.18	79.58	40.6	1.96	59.44	38.6	1.54	43.05	35.0	1.23
February.....	50.64	41.2	2.20	83.03	40.7	2.04	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.99	40.3	1.96	59.29	38.5	1.54	42.58	34.9	1.22
March.....	52.72	41.5	2.21	83.22	40.4	2.06	90.61	41.0	2.21	80.00	40.2	1.99	59.14	38.4	1.54	42.11	34.8	1.21
April.....	52.57	41.7	2.22	84.03	40.4	2.08	92.96	41.5	2.24	80.80	40.2	1.99	59.90	38.4	1.56	42.90	34.6	1.24
May.....	51.91	41.4	2.22	85.26	40.6	2.10	92.48	41.1	2.25	81.00	40.3	2.01	59.75	38.3	1.56	42.66	34.4	1.24
June.....	53.18	41.6	2.24	85.67	40.6	2.11	92.25	41.0	2.25	81.61	40.4	2.02	61.15	38.7	1.58	44.35	35.2	1.26
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																		
Year and month	Retail trade—Continued																	
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
													Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
1954: Average.....	\$46.46	36.3	\$1.26	\$60.83	38.5	\$1.58	\$74.42	44.3	\$1.68	\$46.51	35.5	\$1.31	\$63.72	42.2	\$1.51	\$67.24	43.1	\$1.56
1955: Average.....	47.52	36.0	1.32	61.72	38.1	1.62	79.64	44.0	1.81	46.82	35.2	1.33	66.94	42.1	1.59	69.82	43.1	1.62
June.....	47.88	36.0	1.33	62.43	38.3	1.63	81.14	44.1	1.84	46.73	35.4	1.32	67.10	42.2	1.59	69.87	43.4	1.61
July.....	48.28	36.3	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.14	44.1	1.84	47.61	35.8	1.33	67.40	41.9	1.61	71.39	43.8	1.63
August.....	47.88	36.0	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	80.59	43.8	1.84	46.77	35.7	1.31	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.50	43.6	1.64
September.....	48.11	35.9	1.34	62.98	38.4	1.64	80.96	44.0	1.84	46.77	34.9	1.34	67.72	41.8	1.62	72.38	43.6	1.66
October.....	47.70	35.6	1.34	62.48	38.1	1.64	79.10	43.7	1.81	46.50	34.7	1.34	68.72	41.9	1.64	71.71	43.2	1.66
November.....	46.24	35.3	1.31	62.37	37.8	1.63	79.53	43.7	1.82	46.50	34.7	1.34	68.72	41.9	1.64	70.29	42.6	1.65
December.....	50.44	38.5	1.31	62.16	37.9	1.64	79.64	44.0	1.81	48.87	36.2	1.35	71.38	43.0	1.66	70.46	42.7	1.65
1956: January.....	48.42	35.4	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66	79.10	43.7	1.81	47.06	34.6	1.36	67.39	41.6	1.62	69.72	42.0	1.66
February.....	48.06	35.6	1.35	61.92	37.3	1.66	78.92	43.6	1.81	46.15	34.7	1.35	66.56	41.6	1.60	69.55	41.9	1.66
March.....	47.57	35.3	1.34	61.92	37.3	1.66	81.15	43.8	1.83	45.99	33.9	1.33	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.39	43.8	1.64
April.....	48.35	35.3	1.37	62.50	37.2	1.68	81.03	43.4	1.85	46.17	34.2	1.35	67.78	42.1	1.61	71.49	42.3	1.69
May.....	48.22	35.2	1.37	62.87	37.2	1.69	81.10	43.6	1.86	46.99	34.3	1.37	69.37	42.3	1.64	72.85	42.6	1.71
June.....	50.12	35.8	1.40	64.05	37.9	1.69	82.53	43.9	1.88	47.54	34.7	1.37	69.72	42.0	1.66	74.39	43.0	1.71



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate *			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round *			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution *
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$57.39	\$95.02	\$70.08	\$40.13	41.8	\$0.96	\$40.10	40.1	\$1.00	\$47.12	39.6	\$1.19	\$88.99
1955: Average.....	59.28	102.13	73.29	41.09	41.5	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.40	39.5	1.20	94.59
June.....	58.50	100.97	73.13	40.47	41.3	.98	40.80	40.4	1.01	48.12	40.1	1.20	93.10
July.....	58.77	101.69	74.13	40.89	41.3	.99	41.01	40.6	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	95.95
August.....	58.67	97.16	74.22	40.77	41.6	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	45.82	38.5	1.19	108.90
September.....	59.09	96.69	74.03	41.20	41.2	1.00	40.70	40.3	1.01	48.36	40.3	1.20	94.85
October.....	60.25	99.60	73.95	41.50	41.5	1.00	41.01	40.6	1.01	48.24	40.2	1.20	93.98
November.....	60.49	96.61	73.84	41.60	41.6	1.00	41.11	40.3	1.02	47.40	39.5	1.20	95.18
December.....	60.83	99.24	74.94	42.02	41.6	1.01	41.31	40.5	1.02	47.92	39.6	1.21	94.61
1956: January.....	61.72	99.09	75.78	41.61	41.2	1.01	41.51	40.3	1.03	47.34	38.8	1.22	93.21
February.....	61.61	97.51	75.62	41.41	41.0	1.01	40.90	40.1	1.02	47.21	38.7	1.22	86.35
March.....	61.75	98.83	76.20	41.20	41.2	1.00	41.70	40.1	1.04	47.97	39.0	1.23	87.49
April.....	61.89	103.78	76.52	41.71	41.3	1.01	42.12	40.5	1.04	49.88	39.9	1.25	92.94
May.....	61.51	100.53	77.08	42.02	40.8	1.03	42.54	40.9	1.04	51.91	41.2	1.26	93.46
June.....	61.21	97.94	76.56	42.54	40.9	1.04	42.43	40.8	1.04	51.28	40.7	1.26	89.40

<sup>1</sup> Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

<sup>4</sup> Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

<sup>6</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as

switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1955 such employees made up 41 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>7</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1955 such employees made up 26 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>8</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>9</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

<sup>10</sup> New series, beginning with January 1956, data are not comparable with those for earlier years.

See footnote 1, p. 1086.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars <sup>1</sup>

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1955: June	\$76.11	\$66.53	\$98.28	\$85.91	\$40.80	\$35.66
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	July	76.36	66.57	95.50	83.26	41.01	35.75
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	August	76.33	66.66	94.50	82.53	40.40	35.28
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	September	77.71	67.63	96.73	84.19	40.70	35.42
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	October	78.50	68.32	99.86	86.91	41.01	35.69
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	November	79.52	69.15	96.03	83.50	41.11	35.75
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	December	79.71	69.49	105.73	92.18	41.31	36.02
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	1956: January	78.55	68.54	104.22	90.94	41.51	36.22
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	February	78.17	68.21	103.18	90.03	40.90	35.69
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	March	78.78	68.68	102.38	89.26	41.70	36.36
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	April	78.99	68.75	105.46	91.78	42.12	36.66
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	May	79.00	68.46	106.02	91.87	42.54	36.86
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	June	79.00	67.99	109.52	94.25	42.43	36.51
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04							
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69							
1954: Average	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93							
1955: Average	76.52	66.83	96.00	83.84	40.70	35.56							

<sup>1</sup> These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
See footnote 1, p. 1086.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars <sup>1</sup>

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1955: June	\$76.11	143.7	\$62.83	\$54.92	\$70.12	\$61.29
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	July	76.36	144.2	63.02	54.94	70.32	61.31
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	August	76.33	144.2	63.00	55.02	70.29	61.39
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	September	77.71	146.8	64.08	55.77	71.40	62.14
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	October	78.50	148.3	64.70	56.31	72.03	62.69
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	November	79.52	150.2	65.49	56.95	72.85	63.35
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	December	79.71	150.5	65.64	57.23	73.00	63.64
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	1956: January	78.55	148.3	64.74	56.49	72.07	62.89
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	February	78.17	147.6	64.44	56.23	71.77	62.63
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	March	78.78	148.8	64.92	56.60	72.25	62.99
1949: Average	54.92	105.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	April	78.99	149.2	65.08	56.64	72.42	63.03
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	May	79.00	149.2	65.09	56.40	72.43	62.76
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	June	79.00	149.2	65.09	56.02	72.43	62.33
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average	76.52	144.5	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							

<sup>1</sup> Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C-2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
See footnote 1, p. 1086.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

Year	Manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Year and month	Manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods			
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-clu-ding over-time	Gross		Ex-clu-ding over-time	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Ex-clu-ding over-time		
		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)							Amount	Index (1947-49=100)				
1941: Average	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1955: June	\$1.87	\$1.80	139.8	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$1.70	\$1.65
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	July	1.89	1.83	142.1	2.01	1.94	1.71	1.96
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	August	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.94	1.70	1.65
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.8	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	September	1.90	1.83	142.1	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67
1945: Average	1.023	.963	74.8	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	October	1.91	1.84	142.9	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	November	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.05	1.97	1.74	1.68
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	December	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.68
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	January	1.93	1.87	145.2	2.06	1.98	1.75	1.70
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	February	1.93	1.86	144.4	2.05	1.98	1.75	1.70
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	March	1.95	1.88	146.0	2.06	1.99	1.78	1.73
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	April	1.96	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.00	1.79	1.74
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	May	1.97	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.01	1.80	1.73
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	June	1.97	1.91	148.3	2.09	2.02	1.81	1.76
1954: Average	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61								
1955: Average	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.93	1.71	1.66								

<sup>1</sup> Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From

Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

<sup>2</sup> 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

See footnote 1, p. 1086.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1954						1955						Annual average		
	June <sup>2</sup>	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1955	1954
Total <sup>1</sup>	110.9	108.5	108.2	106.6	107.4	108.1	112.3	112.6	113.7	113.6	111.8	109.1	109.8	108.4	101.9
Mining division	85.1	81.7	81.8	80.4	80.9	82.0	82.9	80.3	81.6	81.5	81.3	81.1	82.8	80.3	77.4
Contract construction division	154.9	140.0	128.1	114.0	113.0	112.0	124.3	128.2	140.8	148.5	145.1	144.1	136.5	126.7	118.9
Manufacturing division	106.3	105.8	107.1	107.3	108.4	109.3	112.6	112.5	111.9	110.7	109.1	105.9	107.7	107.7	101.1
Durable goods	115.5	115.6	117.5	116.2	117.4	119.0	122.5	122.0	120.0	117.6	115.7	114.1	117.1	116.2	107.5
Ordinance and accessories	373.7	377.3	381.0	374.1	385.8	389.3	389.3	396.4	393.2	405.1	405.3	407.8	417.0	413.2	409.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	91.6	87.6	83.9	80.1	83.3	83.6	87.9	90.7	94.9	96.0	97.8	94.2	98.1	90.5	84.7
Furniture and fixtures	103.7	102.6	104.9	108.0	109.5	108.8	113.8	113.7	114.7	113.0	109.7	101.0	104.2	106.2	96.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	112.9	112.8	111.4	109.6	108.1	108.2	112.4	112.9	114.3	114.2	112.8	108.2	111.2	108.6	99.2
Primary metal industries	112.6	112.8	115.2	114.3	115.4	117.8	117.9	116.0	114.5	115.1	109.4	108.3	112.5	110.0	94.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	113.6	114.1	117.0	116.3	117.4	118.8	123.7	124.1	123.6	121.0	118.2	115.3	118.2	118.0	108.8
Machinery (except electrical)	115.9	116.5	118.6	117.3	117.2	116.3	116.4	112.0	110.0	105.6	104.7	104.7	108.3	106.4	100.9
Electrical machinery	137.1	138.5	139.8	133.4	134.5	136.3	140.6	140.3	142.7	133.6	129.7	123.6	128.3	130.8	123.1
Transportation equipment	126.6	128.1	135.1	136.6	138.7	146.9	154.0	154.3	139.3	136.3	138.3	144.5	142.7	146.3	134.3
Instruments and related products	120.9	121.5	122.6	121.2	121.6	121.2	123.1	122.7	122.3	120.8	117.3	115.5	118.0	117.9	115.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	102.9	102.9	103.4	104.2	105.3	108.0	109.0	111.5	112.5	109.2	104.4	98.4	103.9	104.1	98.8
Nondurable goods	95.2	94.1	94.7	96.7	97.6	97.6	100.8	101.2	102.3	102.5	101.2	96.2	96.6	97.5	93.5
Food and kindred products	90.2	85.4	82.3	82.9	82.6	84.9	90.3	94.6	99.9	104.6	103.5	97.0	90.9	91.0	90.5
Tobacco manufactures	77.9	76.6	74.6	76.5	81.6	89.9	97.8	99.0	120.7	119.2	106.3	76.1	80.6	91.5	88.5
Textile-mill products	78.3	79.0	80.3	82.5	84.3	84.3	86.8	86.7	85.2	84.3	83.6	79.6	81.7	83.0	78.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	99.0	99.5	102.9	109.1	112.4	107.4	110.6	110.3	109.8	107.7	106.7	97.0	101.8	104.9	98.8
Paper and allied products	117.0	115.1	115.6	115.5	114.1	115.8	119.0	119.2	118.9	118.5	116.7	113.8	114.1	114.4	109.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	112.1	111.7	112.2	112.2	110.3	109.9	114.0	113.0	112.2	111.7	108.1	107.2	108.2	108.6	104.7
Chemicals and allied products	108.0	109.3	111.0	110.4	109.0	109.1	110.1	109.4	108.9	108.0	105.6	105.4	106.6	107.0	103.5
Products of petroleum and coal	95.0	92.5	93.5	93.7	91.5	93.3	93.0	93.1	95.2	96.2	96.4	97.6	96.7	94.5	95.8
Rubber products	103.9	108.3	109.7	109.6	113.1	117.5	119.9	121.7	118.2	115.1	111.5	110.9	115.4	113.3	96.4
Leather and leather products	91.9	87.5	89.4	97.0	101.7	99.1	99.5	92.0	94.6	94.3	98.6	94.4	95.2	95.0	89.0

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Includes only the divisions shown.

See footnote 1, p. 1086.

TABLE C-6: Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Total: Manufac- turing			Durable goods														
				Total: Durable goods						Ordnance and acces- sories			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Furniture and fixtures		
	Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours		Gross average wkly. hours	Overtime hours	
		Average	Per- cent of total		Average	Per- cent of total		Average	Per- cent of total		Average	Per- cent of total		Average	Per- cent of total		Average	Per- cent of total
1956: January.....	40.7	3.0	7.4	41.2	3.1	7.5	41.3	2.6	6.3	40.2	3.5	8.7	40.8	3.0	7.4	40.9	3.5	8.6
February.....	40.5	2.8	6.9	41.0	3.0	7.3	41.6	2.5	6.0	40.0	3.5	8.8	41.1	3.0	7.3	41.0	3.6	8.8
March.....	40.4	2.7	6.7	40.9	2.9	7.1	41.3	2.8	6.8	39.6	3.1	7.8	41.0	2.9	7.1	41.0	3.5	8.5
April.....	40.3	2.7	6.7	41.1	2.9	7.1	41.8	2.8	6.7	39.9	3.1	7.8	40.2	2.5	6.2	41.1	3.6	8.8
May.....	40.1	2.6	6.5	40.8	2.8	6.9	41.8	2.8	6.7	40.1	3.0	7.5	39.9	2.4	6.0	41.5	3.7	8.9
June.....	40.1	2.7	6.7	40.8	2.9	7.1	41.3	2.5	6.1	40.5	3.3	8.1	40.2	2.4	6.0	41.3	3.7	9.0
Durable goods—Continued																		
1956: January.....	Primary metal industries			Fabricated metal products			Machinery (except electrical)			Electrical machinery			Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products		
	41.9	3.5	8.4	40.9	2.9	7.1	42.7	4.0	9.4	40.9	2.9	7.1	40.6	2.4	5.9	40.8	2.3	5.6
	41.1	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1	42.6	3.9	9.2	40.6	2.5	6.2	39.9	2.3	5.8	41.0	2.3	5.6
	41.0	2.8	6.8	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.4	3.8	9.0	40.7	2.4	5.9	40.4	2.3	5.7	40.8	2.4	5.9
	41.2	2.8	6.8	41.1	2.9	7.1	42.5	3.8	8.9	41.9	2.7	6.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	41.1	2.5	6.1
	41.0	2.8	6.8	40.8	2.7	6.6	42.2	3.6	8.5	40.7	2.5	6.1	39.6	2.1	5.3	40.8	2.4	5.9
	40.8	2.9	7.1	41.0	2.9	7.1	42.0	3.6	8.6	40.6	2.4	5.9	40.0	2.3	5.8	40.6	2.2	5.4
Durable goods—Con.																		
1956: January.....	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Total: Nondurable goods			Food and kindred products			Tobacco manufactures			Textile-mill products			Apparel and other finished textile products		
	40.5	2.7	6.7	39.9	2.7	6.8	41.5	3.5	8.4	38.1	1.2	3.1	40.4	3.0	7.4	36.5	1.3	3.6
	40.6	2.7	6.7	39.8	2.5	6.3	40.7	3.0	7.4	36.6	.7	1.9	40.5	2.9	7.2	37.4	1.5	4.0
	40.4	2.5	6.2	39.6	2.5	6.3	40.6	2.9	7.1	37.8	.8	2.1	39.9	2.7	6.8	36.7	1.3	3.5
	40.5	2.5	6.2	39.2	2.4	6.1	40.2	2.8	7.0	37.9	.9	2.4	39.3	2.4	6.1	36.2	1.1	3.0
	40.2	2.5	6.2	39.1	2.3	5.9	40.6	3.1	7.6	38.8	1.1	2.8	38.9	2.3	5.9	35.7	1.0	2.8
	40.1	2.5	6.2	39.2	2.3	5.9	41.0	3.4	8.3	39.2	1.3	3.3	38.8	2.1	5.4	35.4	.9	2.5
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
1956: January.....	Paper and allied products			Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Chemicals and allied products			Products of petroleum and coal			Rubber products			Leather and leather products		
	43.1	4.7	10.9	38.7	2.8	7.2	41.4	2.3	5.6	41.3	2.0	4.8	40.7	3.5	8.6	39.0	2.0	5.1
	42.7	4.4	10.3	38.6	2.8	7.3	41.3	2.2	5.3	40.7	1.7	4.2	40.1	2.7	6.7	39.5	2.2	5.6
	43.0	4.8	11.2	39.0	3.1	7.9	41.2	2.2	5.3	41.2	2.2	5.3	39.5	2.3	5.8	38.2	1.8	4.7
	42.8	4.5	10.5	38.8	3.1	8.0	41.2	2.3	5.6	41.2	2.0	4.9	39.9	2.5	6.3	36.6	1.3	3.6
	42.4	4.3	10.1	38.7	3.0	7.8	41.3	2.2	5.3	40.7	1.8	4.4	39.9	2.4	6.0	36.5	1.1	3.0
June.....	42.7	4.5	10.5	38.6	2.9	7.5	41.2	2.2	5.3	41.1	2.2	5.4	39.5	2.2	5.6	37.2	1.0	2.7

<sup>1</sup> Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1956.



TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Alabama									Arizona					Arkansas			
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State			Phoenix		State			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$55.91	39.1	\$1.43	\$71.68	39.6	\$1.81	\$66.90	40.3	\$1.66	\$80.93	41.5	\$1.95	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$51.00	40.8	\$1.25
1955: Average	60.34	40.5	1.49	78.34	40.8	1.92	70.18	40.1	1.75	83.62	41.6	2.01	80.60	40.5	1.99	53.41	41.4	1.29
1955: June	60.49	40.6	1.49	78.88	41.3	1.91	70.93	40.3	1.76	82.76	41.8	1.98	78.57	40.5	1.94	53.66	41.6	1.29
July	60.50	39.8	1.52	81.60	40.8	2.00	69.30	39.6	1.75	80.39	40.6	1.98	78.20	40.1	1.95	52.74	41.2	1.28
August	58.63	41.0	1.43	73.87	41.5	1.78	70.00	40.0	1.75	84.65	41.7	2.03	81.41	40.3	2.02	53.63	41.9	1.28
September	63.29	41.1	1.54	85.02	41.1	2.02	73.03	40.8	1.79	86.92	42.4	2.05	84.04	40.6	2.07	54.99	42.3	1.30
October	62.88	41.1	1.53	81.56	41.4	1.97	70.18	40.1	1.75	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.28	41.0	2.08	54.60	42.0	1.30
November	63.14	41.0	1.54	81.79	41.1	1.99	71.96	40.2	1.79	86.74	41.7	2.08	83.21	40.2	2.07	54.23	41.4	1.31
December	63.29	41.1	1.54	82.00	41.0	2.00	71.63	40.7	1.76	88.18	42.6	2.07	85.49	41.1	2.04	54.23	41.4	1.31
1956: January	63.49	40.7	1.56	85.08	41.1	2.07	70.30	40.4	1.74	87.99	42.1	2.09	85.90	41.1	2.09	53.97	41.2	1.31
February	61.84	39.9	1.55	82.42	40.6	2.03	69.70	39.6	1.76	87.15	41.9	2.08	84.87	41.2	2.06	54.00	40.6	1.33
March	63.99	39.5	1.62	82.41	40.2	2.05	75.40	41.2	1.83	87.15	41.9	2.08	83.64	40.8	2.05	56.30	40.5	1.39
April	64.55	39.6	1.63	84.67	41.3	2.05	73.75	40.3	1.83	89.04	42.0	2.12	83.84	40.5	2.07	56.02	40.3	1.39
May	60.53	38.8	1.56	74.26	39.5	1.88	73.97	40.2	1.84	90.31	42.6	2.12	85.70	41.4	2.07	56.43	40.6	1.39
June	61.46	38.9	1.58	76.76	40.4	1.90	77.59	40.2	1.93	92.01	42.4	2.17	91.57	42.2	2.17	56.84	40.6	1.40
California—Continued																		
Arkansas—Continued																		
California																		
Little Rock-North Little Rock																		
State																		
Fresno																		
Los Angeles-Long Beach																		
Sacramento																		
San Bernardino-Riverside-Orange																		
1954: Average	\$49.13	40.6	\$1.21	\$81.05	39.9	\$2.03	\$70.37	37.8	\$1.86	\$81.03	40.3	\$2.01	\$77.07	38.5	\$2.00	\$78.52	40.0	\$1.96
1955: Average	52.20	41.1	1.27	85.24	40.5	2.11	73.45	38.1	1.93	85.60	40.9	2.09	80.88	39.2	2.06	81.09	40.0	2.03
1955: June	51.82	40.8	1.27	85.30	40.5	2.11	73.91	38.2	1.94	84.48	40.7	2.08	81.34	40.3	2.02	82.34	40.5	2.03
July	52.07	41.0	1.27	84.93	40.1	2.12	74.51	38.4	1.94	85.44	40.9	2.09	80.01	38.2	2.09	80.98	40.3	2.01
August	52.89	41.0	1.29	85.00	40.5	2.10	75.52	39.6	1.91	85.47	40.8	2.09	72.37	35.4	2.04	80.67	40.2	2.01
September	53.12	41.5	1.28	86.25	40.9	2.11	73.50	38.0	1.94	86.49	40.9	2.11	96.67	45.9	2.10	84.00	40.7	2.06
October	52.83	41.6	1.27	86.50	40.8	2.12	76.56	39.8	1.92	87.37	41.3	2.12	85.71	41.5	2.07	72.24	36.2	1.99
November	52.96	41.7	1.27	86.40	40.4	2.14	73.70	38.0	1.94	87.25	41.1	2.12	79.63	37.8	2.11	83.77	40.1	2.09
December	52.48	41.0	1.28	87.32	40.7	2.15	77.63	39.9	1.95	87.81	41.3	2.13	79.38	37.4	2.12	84.76	40.4	2.10
1956: January	50.96	39.5	1.29	86.47	40.1	2.16	76.57	38.6	1.98	86.80	40.7	2.13	82.51	38.3	2.16	84.43	40.1	2.11
February	51.99	40.3	1.29	86.77	40.3	2.16	77.03	38.9	1.98	87.05	40.8	2.13	83.82	38.4	2.18	85.58	40.5	2.11
March	53.60	40.9	1.34	86.93	40.1	2.17	76.09	39.1	1.95	86.93	40.5	2.15	85.56	39.1	2.19	84.94	40.0	2.12
April	54.81	40.3	1.36	88.16	40.1	2.20	73.67	37.2	1.98	88.47	40.6	2.18	82.21	38.8	2.12	85.45	40.1	2.13
May	55.08	40.5	1.36	88.67	40.1	2.21	74.98	38.1	1.97	88.90	40.6	2.19	85.63	40.5	2.12	87.39	40.5	2.16
June	55.49	40.8	1.36	90.26	40.6	2.23	80.25	39.3	2.04	89.64	40.8	2.20	87.45	39.0	2.24	87.25	40.1	2.17
California—Continued																		
Colorado																		
San Diego																		
San Francisco-Oakland																		
San Jose																		
Stockton																		
State																		
Denver																		
1954: Average	\$81.31	39.8	\$2.04	\$82.90	39.1	\$2.12	\$76.85	40.1	\$1.92	\$75.48	39.1	\$1.93	\$72.94	40.3	\$1.81	\$73.16	40.2	\$1.82
1955: Average	86.72	40.7	2.13	86.98	39.6	2.20	82.19	40.7	2.02	77.75	39.4	1.97	76.92	40.7	1.89	77.74	40.7	1.91
1955: June	88.12	41.5	2.12	87.29	39.8	2.20	86.10	41.3	2.08	79.76	40.1	1.99	77.61	41.5	1.87	77.11	40.8	1.89
July	86.59	40.5	2.14	88.13	39.6	2.23	76.89	37.4	2.06	79.90	40.2	1.99	78.44	41.5	1.89	79.49	41.4	1.92
August	85.43	40.1	2.13	88.05	40.4	2.18	78.89	41.3	1.91	71.43	37.7	1.90	76.48	40.9	1.87	76.38	40.2	1.90
September	85.68	40.0	2.14	89.71	40.7	2.20	81.99	42.9	1.91	78.32	41.3	1.90	77.74	40.7	1.91	79.54	41.0	1.94
October	87.49	40.9	2.14	88.19	39.9	2.21	82.48	41.9	1.97	81.97	42.2	1.94	75.46	39.1	1.93	79.18	40.4	1.96
November	87.05	40.5	2.15	87.11	38.9	2.24	80.42	38.8	2.07	77.11	37.8	2.04	79.90	41.4	1.93	81.16	41.2	1.97
December	90.28	42.1	2.15	88.75	39.4	2.25	85.68	40.3	2.12	79.76	38.9	2.05	79.32	41.1	1.93	80.97	41.1	1.97
1956: January	86.69	40.5	2.14	88.25	39.2	2.25	86.50	39.9	2.17	82.66	39.3	2.10	79.60	40.0	1.99	80.20	40.3	1.99
February	85.51	40.2	2.13	87.79	39.0	2.25	83.99	39.4	2.13	80.79	38.5	2.10	79.60	40.2	1.98	78.21	39.7	1.97
March	87.73	40.9	2.15	90.12	39.5	2.28	81.49	38.4	2.12	82.11	39.1	2.10	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99
April	88.07	40.8	2.16	90.37	39.5	2.29	83.03	39.0	2.13	81.31	38.9	2.09	81.40	40.7	2.00	81.00	40.5	2.00
May	91.11	41.0	2.22	91.04	39.5	2.30	86.47	40.1	2.16	76.82	37.0	2.08	82.61	41.1	2.01	83.43	41.1	2.03
June	95.05	42.3	2.25	92.99	40.0	2.32	88.52	40.3	2.19	81.37	38.8	2.10	83.64	41.0	2.04	82.82	40.6	2.04
Connecticut																		
State																		
Bridgeport																		
Hartford																		
New Britain																		
New Haven																		
Stamford																		
1954: Average	\$72.76	40.2	\$1.81	\$75.17	40.2	\$1.87	\$77.23	41.3	\$1.87	\$70.84	39.8	\$1.78	\$69.03	39.9	\$1.73	\$79.98	40.6	\$1.97
1955: Average	78.21	41.6	1.88	81.51	41.8	1.95	81.90	42.0	1.95	77.56	41.7	1.86	72.50	40.5	1.79	81.40	40.1	2.03
1955: June	77.19	41.5	1.86	81.90	42.0	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	78.68	42.3	1.86	71.73	40.3	1.78	79.19	39.4	2.01
July	76.26	41.0	1.86	81.29	41.9	1.94	79.54	41.0	1.94	79.10	42.3	1.87	70.40	40.0	1.76	78.79	39.2	2.01
August	76.48	40.9	1.87	80.70	41.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	77.30	40.9	1.89	70.98	40.1	1.77	81.80	40.1	2.04
September	79.00	41.8	1.89	82.52	42.0	1.98	81.99	41.9	1.95	80.51	42.6	1.89	72.85	40.7	1.79	82.01	40.2	2.04
October	81.37	42.6	1.91	82.94	42.1	1.97	84.55	42.7	1.98	80.31	42.6	1.89	76.18	41.4	1.84	84.25	40.9	2.06
November	82.56	43.0	1.92	85.17	42.8	1.99	85.93	43.4	1.98	81.13	42.7	1.90	76.31	41.7	1.83	86.36	41.7	2.07
December	83.42	43.0	1.94	86.43	43.0	2.01	88.31	43.5	2.03	82.21	43.0	1.91	77.70	42.0	1.85	86.53	41.6	2.08
1956: January	82.49	42.3	1.95	86.66	42.9	2.02	87.90	43.3	2.03	82.60	42.8	1.93	75.26	40.9	1.84	85.49	41.3	2.07
February	82.29	42.2	1.95	86.03	42.8	2.01	86.68	42.7	2.03	82.29	42.2	1.95	75.11	40.6	1.85	84.87	41.2	2.06
March	81.32	41.7	1.95	86.29	42.3	2.04	85.67	42.2	2.03	81.54	41.6	1.96	76.31	40.6	1.89	85.28	41.1	2.09
April	81.93	41.5	1.96	85.48	41.9	2.04	87.72	43.0	2.04	82.15	41.7	1.97	77.46	41.2	1.88	85.69	41.0	2.09
May	81.54	41.6	1.96	85.49	41.7	2.05	87.95	42.9	2.05	80.95	41.3	1.96	78.85	41.5	1.90	83.79	39.9	2.10
June	80.56	41.1	1.96	84.46	41.4	2.04	86.29	42.3	2.04	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.34	40.8	1.92	83.16	39.6	2.10

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Connecticut—Con.			Delaware			District of Columbia			Florida		
	Waterbury			State			Washington			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$72.36	40.2	\$1.80	\$70.90	39.9	\$1.78	\$84.23	40.3	\$2.09	\$56.44	41.5	\$1.36
1955: Average	80.37	42.3	1.90	77.23	40.8	1.89	90.64	41.2	2.20	58.10	41.5	1.40
1955: June	79.90	42.5	1.88	76.53	41.3	1.85	91.53	41.7	2.20	58.10	41.5	1.40
July	80.32	42.5	1.89	76.53	39.9	1.92	91.48	41.3	2.22	57.25	40.6	1.41
August	75.55	40.4	1.87	72.44	39.2	1.85	86.24	40.0	2.16	57.39	40.7	1.41
September	81.89	43.1	1.90	77.42	40.9	1.89	90.34	40.6	2.23	57.92	40.5	1.43
October	83.95	43.5	1.93	75.97	40.8	1.86	90.39	40.7	2.22	58.04	41.1	1.44
November	85.70	44.3	1.97	83.21	41.9	1.99	96.24	42.1	2.29	58.52	41.5	1.41
December	87.71	44.3	1.98	81.72	41.4	1.97	94.48	41.9	2.26	59.92	42.2	1.42
1956: January	85.73	43.3	1.98	78.65	39.7	1.98	91.91	40.1	2.29	59.92	41.9	1.43
February	84.08	42.9	1.96	80.15	40.4	1.98	91.37	40.5	2.26	59.76	41.5	1.44
March	82.80	42.9	1.93	81.04	40.6	2.00	91.55	40.7	2.25	62.28	41.8	1.49
April	84.15	42.5	1.98	81.39	41.0	1.99	92.08	40.6	2.27	61.31	40.6	1.51
May	81.58	41.2	1.98	81.39	40.9	1.99	94.19	40.6	2.32	62.32	41.0	1.52
June	80.18	40.7	1.97	81.99	41.2	1.99	94.89	40.9	2.32	62.88	41.1	1.53
Florida—Continued												
Georgia												
Idaho												
Illinois												
Indiana												
Iowa												
Kansas												
Kentucky												
Louisiana												
Maine												
Maryland												
Massachusetts												
Michigan												
Minnesota												
Mississippi												
Missouri												
Montana												
Nebraska												
Nevada												
New Hampshire												
New Jersey												
New Mexico												
New York												
North Carolina												
North Dakota												
Ohio												
Oklahoma												
Oregon												
Pennsylvania												
Rhode Island												
South Carolina												
South Dakota												
Tennessee												
Texas												
Utah												
Vermont												
Virginia												
Washington												
West Virginia												
Wisconsin												
Wyoming												

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Louisiana—Continued						Maine						Maryland										
	Baton Rouge			New Orleans			State			Lewiston			Portland			State							
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
1954: Average	\$91.84	41.0	\$2.24	\$65.60	40.0	\$1.64	\$56.52	39.9	\$1.42				\$61.11	40.7	\$1.50	\$68.58	39.8	\$1.72					
1955: Average	95.47	41.8	2.34	68.40	40.0	1.71	58.98	40.6	1.45	\$52.25	38.0	\$1.37	63.19	41.2	1.53	74.52	40.9	1.82					
1955: June	93.38	40.6	2.30	70.18	40.8	1.72	58.71	41.0	1.43	51.99	38.0	1.37	59.38	40.1	1.48	73.70	41.1	1.79					
July	97.34	40.9	2.38	69.95	40.2	1.74	57.67	40.2	1.44	51.54	37.9	1.36	64.21	42.1	1.53	75.37	41.1	1.84					
August	95.63	41.4	2.31	68.23	39.9	1.71	58.29	40.3	1.45	53.36	38.8	1.38	64.00	41.8	1.53	74.25	40.6	1.83					
September	97.92	40.8	2.40	68.80	40.0	1.72	59.18	40.6	1.46	52.72	38.1	1.38	65.13	42.2	1.54	76.91	41.6	1.85					
October	96.64	41.3	2.34	69.14	40.2	1.72	59.42	40.5	1.47	52.86	38.3	1.38	65.72	42.2	1.56	76.17	41.3	1.84					
November	100.36	41.3	2.43	68.40	40.0	1.71	59.41	39.9	1.49	52.92	38.2	1.39	63.52	40.9	1.55	77.04	41.1	1.87					
December	98.36	41.5	2.37	69.43	40.6	1.71	63.28	42.2	1.50	54.19	39.4	1.38	67.20	42.5	1.58	77.88	41.2	1.89					
1956: January	99.31	40.7	2.44	69.95	40.2	1.74	61.49	41.0	1.50	54.76	39.7	1.38	65.67	41.2	1.59	77.48	40.7	1.91					
February	99.96	40.8	2.45	68.71	38.6	1.78	62.86	41.8	1.50	56.44	39.7	1.42	67.15	41.7	1.61	77.61	40.7	1.91					
March	102.66	40.9	2.51	74.21	41.0	1.81	62.07	40.8	1.52	55.43	38.8	1.43	67.50	41.3	1.63	77.49	40.4	1.92					
April	102.25	40.9	2.50	71.60	40.0	1.79	61.87	40.1	1.54	51.06	35.8	1.43	67.83	41.3	1.64	78.37	40.7	1.93					
May	101.84	40.9	2.49	74.15	40.3	1.84	62.20	40.1	1.55	52.60	35.9	1.47	68.75	41.9	1.64	78.59	40.7	1.93					
June	103.00	41.2	2.50	73.57	40.2	1.83	62.25	40.1	1.55	54.29	37.2	1.46	67.01	41.7	1.61	79.34	41.0	1.94					
Maryland—Con.						Massachusetts																	
						Baltimore			State			Boston			Fall River			New Bedford			Springfield-Holyoke		
1954: Average	\$72.71	40.1	\$1.82	\$65.55	39.4	\$1.67	\$68.54	39.3	\$1.74	\$52.06	37.7	\$1.38	\$55.01	38.3	\$1.44	\$71.33	40.2	\$1.77					
1955: Average	78.89	41.1	1.92	69.09	40.4	1.71	71.48	40.0	1.79	54.96	38.8	1.42	58.53	39.5	1.48	75.31	41.1	1.83					
1955: June	77.48	41.2	1.88	69.43	40.6	1.71	71.73	40.3	1.78	54.99	39.0	1.41	58.61	39.6	1.48	75.03	41.0	1.83					
July	80.80	41.5	1.95	68.23	39.9	1.71	70.13	39.4	1.78	53.68	37.8	1.42	58.46	39.5	1.48	73.93	40.4	1.83					
August	80.55	41.3	1.95	68.91	40.3	1.71	71.20	40.0	1.78	55.55	39.4	1.41	59.64	40.3	1.48	74.52	41.0	1.84					
September	81.73	41.6	1.97	70.52	41.0	1.72	73.08	40.6	1.80	55.94	39.4	1.42	59.75	40.1	1.49	77.70	42.0	1.85					
October	81.02	41.4	1.96	70.82	40.7	1.74	72.98	40.1	1.82	56.12	38.7	1.45	59.74	39.3	1.52	77.79	41.6	1.87					
November	81.88	41.5	1.98	71.05	40.6	1.75	73.20	40.0	1.83	55.68	38.4	1.45	59.74	39.3	1.52	77.56	41.7	1.86					
December	82.66	41.6	1.99	72.10	41.2	1.75	74.44	40.9	1.82	53.72	38.1	1.41	58.46	39.5	1.48	77.98	41.7	1.87					
1956: January	81.71	41.0	1.99	71.63	40.7	1.76	74.34	40.4	1.84	54.81	38.6	1.42	56.06	38.4	1.46	78.21	41.6	1.88					
February	82.06	41.1	2.00	71.40	40.8	1.75	73.93	40.4	1.83	54.57	38.7	1.41	58.95	39.3	1.50	77.00	41.4	1.86					
March	81.54	40.8	2.00	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.86	39.6	1.84	53.36	36.8	1.45	58.05	38.7	1.50	77.08	41.0	1.88					
April	82.43	41.0	2.01	71.56	40.2	1.78	74.59	40.1	1.86	53.71	37.3	1.44	57.38	38.0	1.51	77.08	41.0	1.88					
May	82.54	40.9	2.02	71.42	39.9	1.79	74.99	40.1	1.87	51.50	34.8	1.48	56.46	36.9	1.53	77.71	40.9	1.90					
June	83.68	41.1	2.03	70.71	39.5	1.79	74.05	39.6	1.87	49.98	34.0	1.47	55.33	36.4	1.52	76.57	40.3	1.90					
Massachusetts—Con.						Michigan																	
						Worcester			State			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing		
1954: Average	\$70.65	39.4	\$1.79	\$87.84	40.8	\$2.15	\$91.85	40.5	\$2.27	\$94.79	42.6	\$2.23	\$81.37	41.2	\$1.98	\$92.85	41.9	\$2.23					
1955: Average	78.45	41.3	1.90	94.84	42.3	2.24	97.64	41.8	2.34	105.94	44.7	2.37	84.82	41.6	2.04	106.76	45.2	2.36					
1955: June	78.62	41.6	1.89	91.07	41.3	2.21	93.68	40.8	2.30	95.84	42.0	2.28	82.66	40.9	2.02	103.36	44.9	2.30					
July	77.87	41.2	1.89	93.72	41.8	2.24	95.62	40.9	2.34	111.97	46.5	2.41	82.95	40.7	2.04	107.96	45.4	2.38					
August	79.30	41.3	1.92	94.05	41.8	2.25	97.31	41.2	2.36	109.25	45.2	2.42	83.63	41.4	2.02	106.30	44.7	2.38					
September	81.18	42.5	1.91	94.10	41.4	2.27	97.31	40.7	2.39	104.74	43.3	2.42	86.02	41.8	2.06	99.83	42.3	2.36					
October	83.89	42.8	1.96	95.30	41.8	2.28	100.09	42.0	2.38	95.67	39.0	2.45	86.40	41.8	2.07	102.92	42.3	2.43					
November	81.93	41.8	1.96	98.78	42.8	2.31	102.34	42.5	2.41	107.16	44.3	2.42	86.07	41.6	2.07	119.87	48.1	2.49					
December	84.77	42.6	1.99	96.05	42.0	2.29	98.53	41.4	2.38	107.74	44.3	2.43	87.14	42.2	2.07	111.89	45.8	2.44					
1956: January	83.58	42.0	1.99	92.29	40.8	2.26	96.93	40.9	2.37	91.93	39.9	2.30	83.84	40.7	2.06	93.47	40.2	2.33					
February	82.69	41.5	1.99	89.65	39.6	2.26	93.53	39.2	2.39	90.35	39.3	2.30	85.20	41.0	2.08	95.98	41.0	2.34					
March	81.99	41.2	1.99	92.41	40.8	2.27	97.23	40.8	2.38	92.36	40.0	2.31	87.27	41.5	2.10	94.98	41.1	2.31					
April	82.19	41.3	1.99	92.59	40.7	2.28	98.36	40.9	2.41	91.38	39.8	2.30	85.03	40.9	2.08	92.69	40.6	2.28					
May	82.20	41.1	2.00	89.79	39.4	2.28	95.51	39.5	2.42	81.01	35.5	2.28	82.99	39.5	2.10	85.23	37.4	2.28					
June	82.41	41.0	2.01	89.34	39.2	2.28	95.10	39.2	2.43	80.22	34.7	2.31	83.94	40.2	2.09	84.05	36.8	2.28					
Michigan—Con.						Minnesota																	
						Muskegon			Saginaw			State			Duluth			Minneapolis-St. Paul			State		
1954: Average	\$81.15	38.9	\$2.09	\$83.23	40.7	\$2.05	\$74.03	40.6	\$1.82	\$74.62	39.2	\$1.90	\$76.14	40.2	\$1.89	\$48.14	40.8	\$1.18					
1955: Average	88.11	41.0	2.15	92.09	42.4	2.17	78.30	41.3	1.90	79.00	39.3	2.01	80.59	40.9	1.97	49.80	41.5	1.20					
1955: June	88.50	41.2	2.15	84.44	40.0	2.11	76.59	40.9	1.87	78.19	39.3	1.99	79.57	40.9	1.95	50.58	42.5	1.19					
July	84.73	39.8	2.13	93.81	42.7	2.20	77.26	41.2	1.87	78.38	39.3	1.99	80.11	40.9	1.96	49.92	41.6	1.20					
August	84.73	39.5	2.15	91.04	41.8	2.18	78.37	41.6	1.88	81.18	39.5	2.06	81.13	41.1	1.98	50.58	41.8	1.21					
September	87.33	40.6	2.15	90.62	41.4	2.19	80.13	41.8	1.92	82.68	40.1	2.06	83.89	41.8	2.01	51.06	42.2	1.21					
October	88.13	40.5	2.18	93.24	42.2	2.22	80.50	41.9	1.94	85.10	39.7	2.14	83.56	41.4	2.02	50.58	41.8	1.21					
November	90.38	41.4	2.18	98.56	43.9	2.25	81.70	41.9	1.95	81.23	39.5	2.06	84.13	41.5	2.03	50.58	41.8	1.21					
December	93.23	42.3	2.20	89.42	41.0	2.18	81.91	42.0	1.95	80.77	39.0	2.07	84.24	41.5	2.03	51.24	42.0	1.22					
1956: January	89.64	40.8	2.20	86.73	40.3	2.15	81.73	41.6	1.97	84.14	39.2	2.15	83.58	41.2	2.03	49.65	40.7	1.22					
February	88.26	40.1	2.20	85.79	39.7	2.16	80.27	40.7	1.97	83.50	39.6	2.11	81.74	40.4	2.02	52.84	39.8	1.32					
March	87.58	40.1	2.18	86.40	40.0	2.16	80.27	40.6	1.98	84.19	39.8	2.11	81.87	40.5	2.02	52.80	39.7	1.33					
April	88.38	40.1	2.20	86.51	40.2	2.15	80.27	40.6	1.98	82.42	39.2	2.10	82.09	40.3	2.04	53.33	40.1	1.33					
May	87.28	39.6	2.20	80.53	37.7	2.14	80.06	40.5	1.98	82.42	39.2	2.10	81.94	40.2	2.04	53.20	39.7	1.33					
June	86.29	39.4	2.19	82.41	38.6	2.14	79.79	40.5	1.97	83.94	39.9	2.10	81.94	40.2	2.04	53.20	39.7	1.33					

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Mississippi—Con.						Missouri						Montana			Nebraska		
	Jackson			State			Kansas City			St. Louis			State			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$50.90	40.4	\$1.26	\$67.63	39.0	\$1.73	\$75.02	39.8	\$1.88	\$73.13	39.3	\$1.86	\$79.20	39.9	\$1.99	\$67.64	41.8	\$1.62
1955: Average.....	54.25	41.1	1.32	71.24	39.9	1.79	80.71	40.9	1.97	78.20	40.1	1.95	85.66	41.3	2.08	71.83	42.2	1.70
1955: June.....	52.67	39.9	1.32	69.20	39.2	1.76	77.76	39.8	1.94	77.07	39.7	1.94	82.95	40.2	2.07	71.23	42.6	1.67
July.....	54.26	40.8	1.33	70.93	40.0	1.77	81.28	41.0	1.97	78.43	40.3	1.95	86.57	41.5	2.09	71.31	43.0	1.66
August.....	54.94	40.4	1.36	71.75	40.2	1.78	81.14	40.9	1.97	78.92	40.3	1.96	86.62	41.1	2.11	72.67	42.9	1.69
September.....	57.68	41.8	1.38	71.90	39.9	1.80	81.46	40.7	1.98	79.76	40.3	1.98	90.35	42.3	2.13	73.71	42.8	1.72
October.....	56.50	42.8	1.32	73.07	40.3	1.81	81.34	40.5	1.99	79.96	40.2	1.99	88.86	42.7	2.08	74.50	43.0	1.73
November.....	59.45	44.7	1.33	74.75	40.2	1.86	85.12	42.3	2.01	80.69	40.2	2.01	85.51	40.7	2.10	78.23	43.7	1.79
December.....	58.92	44.3	1.33	74.22	40.5	1.83	83.83	41.8	2.00	81.54	40.8	2.00	89.50	41.9	2.14	76.84	42.8	1.79
1956: January.....	57.11	42.3	1.35	73.78	40.0	1.84	80.75	40.5	1.99	81.63	40.6	2.01	91.79	42.0	2.19	77.27	42.5	1.82
February.....	54.00	40.6	1.33	72.63	39.9	1.82	81.36	40.7	1.99	79.93	40.0	2.00	90.22	41.0	2.20	72.50	41.0	1.77
March.....	56.72	41.4	1.37	73.69	39.8	1.85	79.88	39.8	1.99	80.77	40.0	2.02	89.96	41.2	2.18	72.42	40.8	1.77
April.....	59.20	42.9	1.38	73.68	39.4	1.87	80.08	39.8	2.00	81.30	40.0	2.04	91.49	41.3	2.22	70.92	40.1	1.77
May.....	59.78	42.7	1.40	73.69	39.2	1.88	79.97	39.7	2.00	81.36	39.8	2.05	90.74	41.0	2.21	73.07	41.2	1.77
June.....	61.19	42.2	1.45	74.59	39.5	1.89	80.17	39.6	2.01	81.98	39.9	2.06	90.04	40.8	2.21	74.95	42.2	1.78
Nebraska—Con.						Nevada		New Hampshire						New Jersey				
Omaha			State			State			Manchester			State			Newark-Jersey City <sup>1</sup>			
1954: Average.....	\$70.64	41.4	\$1.71	\$86.43	40.2	\$2.15	\$57.46	39.9	\$1.44	\$53.68	37.8	\$1.42	\$74.43	39.8	\$1.87	\$75.55	39.7	\$1.90
1955: Average.....	76.68	42.8	1.79	86.97	39.0	2.23	60.12	40.9	1.47	55.87	38.8	1.44	79.16	40.7	1.94	80.02	40.6	1.97
1955: June.....	74.83	42.6	1.76	84.37	38.7	2.18	60.71	41.3	1.47	56.70	39.1	1.45	78.68	40.6	1.94	79.42	40.5	1.96
July.....	74.22	42.2	1.76	91.20	40.0	2.28	58.29	40.2	1.45	53.96	38.0	1.42	79.14	40.5	1.95	79.83	40.3	1.98
August.....	76.26	42.3	1.80	91.03	40.1	2.27	59.28	40.6	1.46	55.48	38.8	1.43	78.58	40.4	1.94	79.75	40.3	1.98
September.....	80.15	44.0	1.82	91.87	39.3	2.33	60.09	40.6	1.48	55.30	38.4	1.44	79.93	40.8	1.96	80.86	40.9	1.98
October.....	81.22	44.0	1.85	87.66	37.3	2.35	60.35	40.5	1.49	54.67	37.7	1.45	81.65	41.3	1.98	82.24	41.2	2.00
November.....	85.84	45.4	1.89	88.01	38.6	2.28	61.50	41.0	1.50	56.36	38.6	1.46	82.07	41.2	2.00	83.14	41.2	2.02
December.....	85.29	44.8	1.90	89.38	39.2	2.28	62.85	41.9	1.50	58.84	40.3	1.46	82.32	41.2	2.00	84.45	41.5	2.03
1956: January.....	84.64	43.9	1.93	86.79	37.9	2.29	62.97	41.7	1.51	58.84	40.3	1.46	81.32	40.5	2.01	83.44	40.7	2.05
February.....	77.50	41.5	1.87	83.98	36.2	2.32	63.69	41.9	1.52	59.09	40.2	1.47	81.56	40.7	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04
March.....	77.37	41.4	1.87	87.78	38.0	2.31	62.27	40.7	1.53	57.13	38.6	1.48	81.45	40.5	2.01	82.54	40.4	2.04
April.....	76.83	41.4	1.86	91.26	37.4	2.44	62.37	40.5	1.54	56.62	38.0	1.49	82.70	40.8	2.03	83.84	40.8	2.05
May.....	77.72	41.6	1.87	91.72	37.9	2.42	62.78	40.5	1.55	57.15	38.1	1.50	82.30	40.5	2.03	83.47	40.5	2.06
June.....	79.41	42.0	1.89	91.72	37.9	2.42	62.62	40.4	1.55	56.10	37.4	1.50	82.66	40.4	2.05	83.63	40.4	2.07
New Jersey—Continued						New Mexico						New York						
Paterson <sup>1</sup>			Perth Amboy <sup>1</sup>			Trenton			State			Albuquerque			State			
1954: Average.....	\$75.05	40.5	\$1.85	\$75.44	40.0	\$1.89	\$72.03	39.6	\$1.82	\$78.28	41.2	\$1.90	\$74.39	41.1	\$1.81	\$71.50	38.8	\$1.84
1955: Average.....	79.07	41.4	1.91	81.22	41.0	1.98	78.32	40.9	1.91	80.78	40.8	1.98	76.36	40.4	1.89	75.17	39.5	1.90
1955: June.....	79.67	41.8	1.91	81.45	41.3	1.97	73.52	39.4	1.87	79.13	41.0	1.93	74.15	40.3	1.84	74.60	39.5	1.89
July.....	77.91	40.9	1.91	82.43	41.3	2.00	78.98	40.9	1.93	80.40	40.0	2.01	75.95	40.4	1.88	74.87	39.1	1.91
August.....	78.57	41.2	1.91	82.43	41.3	2.00	76.87	40.1	1.92	81.56	41.4	1.97	77.08	41.0	1.88	74.79	39.3	1.90
September.....	79.89	41.5	1.92	83.22	41.2	2.02	79.57	41.1	1.94	83.23	40.8	2.04	78.36	40.6	1.93	76.05	39.7	1.92
October.....	81.47	41.8	1.95	84.60	41.8	2.02	82.02	41.7	1.97	82.94	42.1	1.97	80.67	41.8	1.93	76.85	40.0	1.92
November.....	82.46	41.9	1.97	83.23	41.1	2.02	82.27	41.7	1.97	78.60	39.3	2.00	78.41	39.8	1.97	77.52	40.0	1.94
December.....	81.79	41.6	1.97	83.11	40.9	2.03	81.89	41.4	1.98	82.62	40.7	2.03	82.82	41.0	2.02	78.08	40.1	1.95
1956: January.....	80.23	40.6	1.98	82.53	40.3	2.05	78.88	39.9	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	83.98	42.2	1.99	77.12	39.5	1.95
February.....	81.53	41.2	1.98	81.80	40.1	2.04	80.75	40.7	1.98	86.09	40.8	2.11	81.40	40.5	2.01	77.39	39.6	1.96
March.....	82.34	41.4	1.99	82.69	40.1	2.06	80.52	40.3	2.00	87.15	41.9	2.08	84.65	41.7	2.03	77.30	39.4	1.96
April.....	82.69	41.1	2.01	85.16	41.1	2.07	82.24	41.1	2.00	86.53	41.6	2.08	84.42	42.0	2.01	77.73	39.6	1.96
May.....	82.01	40.8	2.01	84.70	40.9	2.07	80.84	40.5	2.00	87.56	41.3	2.12	83.64	41.2	2.03	77.41	39.3	1.97
June.....	81.89	40.6	2.02	84.70	40.8	2.08	79.08	39.4	2.01	85.49	41.5	2.06	81.56	41.4	1.97	77.91	39.3	1.98
New York—Continued																		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk Counties <sup>1</sup>			New York-North-eastern New Jersey			
1954: Average.....	\$76.08	39.6	\$1.92	\$65.62	37.7	\$1.74	\$82.96	40.3	\$2.06	\$73.67	40.4	\$1.82	\$83.21	41.0	\$2.03	\$72.18	38.6	\$1.87
1955: Average.....	81.66	40.5	2.02	70.02	39.2	1.79	89.39	41.2	2.17	76.10	40.5	1.88	83.56	40.6	2.06	75.26	39.2	1.92
1955: June.....	81.46	40.7	2.00	70.49	39.5	1.79	87.60	40.9	2.14	76.37	40.8	1.87	82.84	40.5	2.04	75.05	39.3	1.91
July.....	80.57	40.2	2.01	69.71	39.2	1.78	89.40	41.0	2.18	76.54	40.6	1.88	81.55	39.9	2.04	75.08	39.9	1.93
August.....	82.37	40.8	2.02	70.93	39.8	1.78	89.45	40.9	2.19	75.39	40.5	1.86	79.76	39.0	2.05	74.69	38.9	1.92
September.....	84.93	41.2	2.06	70.73	39.4	1.79	90.07	41.0	2.20	77.41	41.0	1.89	84.74	40.5	2.09	76.04	39.4	1.93
October.....	84.55	41.2	2.05	70.94	39.5	1.79	91.78	41.5	2.21	77.87	40.9	1.90	84.83	40.6	2.09	77.21	39.8	1.94
November.....	87.45	41.7	2.10	73.32	40.2	1.82	93.50	41.8	2.24	80.13	41.6	1.93	84.37	40.7	2.07	77.42	39.7	1.95
December.....	86.46	41.1	2.08	72.69	40.0	1.82	94.00	41.9	2.24	78.74	41.0	1.92	86.60	41.6	2.08	77.81	39.7	1.96
1956: January.....	83.25	40.2	2.07	71.60	39.8	1.80	91.59	41.0	2.23	76.45	39.8	1.92	87.18	41.5	2.10	77.22	39.0	1.98
February.....	83.29	39.9	2.09	73.66	40.1	1.82	90.82	40.8	2.23	77.56	40.8	1.90	87.09	41.4	2.10	77.62	39.2	1.98
March.....	83.72	40.0	2.09	72.86	39.8	1.83	91.43	40.8	2.24	76.39	39.9	1.91	85.91	41.0	2.11	77.81	39.1	1.99
April.....	85.57	40.5	2.11	71.64	39.0	1.84	91.41	40.8	2.24	77.71	40.4	1.93	89.35	42.1	2.12	78.61	39.5	1.99
May.....	85.57	40.5	2.11	71.00	39.6	1.85	91.32	40.5	2.25	76.27	39.8	1.92	89.54	42.3	2.11	77.81	39.1	1.99
June.....	86.94	40.6	2.14	72.87	39.3	1.87	93.13	41.0	2.27	76.55	40.0	1.91	87.09	40.2	2.17	77.41	38.9	1.99



TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	New York—Continued																		North Carolina				
	New York City *			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County *			State							
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings					
1954: Average	\$68.66	37.4	\$1.84	\$76.51	40.0	\$1.91	\$74.43	40.3	\$1.85	\$69.03	39.5	\$1.75	\$71.58	39.2	\$1.82	\$47.88	38.3	\$1.25					
1955: Average	71.65	38.0	1.89	81.00	40.6	1.99	80.08	41.3	1.94	73.44	40.7	1.80	74.24	40.0	1.85	51.46	40.2	1.29					
1955: June	71.10	38.0	1.87	81.10	40.6	2.00	78.86	41.1	1.92	72.94	40.6	1.79	72.29	39.4	1.84	51.20	40.0	1.28					
July	71.47	37.7	1.80	81.25	40.4	2.01	79.26	41.0	1.93	73.34	40.7	1.80	76.04	40.2	1.89	50.82	39.7	1.28					
August	71.22	37.7	1.89	81.73	40.6	2.01	79.75	41.2	1.94	71.09	39.9	1.78	73.47	39.7	1.85	50.93	40.1	1.27					
September	72.06	38.1	1.89	82.44	41.0	2.02	82.76	42.2	1.96	74.54	41.2	1.81	76.13	40.7	1.87	52.35	40.9	1.28					
October	73.36	38.7	1.90	82.53	40.9	2.02	83.40	42.2	1.98	76.56	41.8	1.83	72.61	40.1	1.81	53.54	41.5	1.29					
November	73.19	38.4	1.91	84.33	41.2	2.05	83.41	41.9	1.99	78.67	42.3	1.86	77.89	41.1	1.89	53.97	41.2	1.31					
December	73.63	38.4	1.92	85.28	41.4	2.06	84.61	42.2	2.00	79.37	42.1	1.89	75.74	40.1	1.89	54.65	41.4	1.32					
1956: January	72.97	37.7	1.93	84.30	41.0	2.06	83.28	41.6	2.00	78.77	41.6	1.89	73.61	38.7	1.90	53.73	40.4	1.33					
February	74.06	38.1	1.94	83.90	40.9	2.05	81.25	41.0	1.98	78.33	41.4	1.89	76.58	40.0	1.91	53.87	40.5	1.33					
March	74.09	37.9	1.95	83.62	40.5	2.06	81.79	41.2	1.98	78.68	41.6	1.89	76.67	39.9	1.92	55.07	40.2	1.37					
April	73.93	38.2	1.94	84.11	40.7	2.07	83.00	41.4	2.01	77.52	41.0	1.89	78.91	40.4	1.95	53.70	39.2	1.37					
May	73.37	37.8	1.94	83.89	40.6	2.07	81.19	40.6	2.00	77.18	41.0	1.88	78.43	40.3	1.95	53.64	39.3	1.37					
June	73.53	37.7	1.95	84.64	40.7	2.08	81.83	41.0	2.00	77.27	41.0	1.89	78.62	40.2	1.95	53.84	39.3	1.37					
North Carolina—Continued																		North Dakota			Ohio		
Charlotte			Greensboro-High Point			State			Fargo			State			Akron								
1954: Average	\$52.66	40.2	\$1.31	\$47.73	37.0	\$1.29	\$67.55	44.3	\$1.52	\$69.70	41.9	\$1.66	\$78.85	39.6	\$1.99	—	—	—					
1955: Average	55.89	41.4	1.35	50.42	38.2	1.32	68.45	44.3	1.52	77.65	44.9	1.71	86.74	41.1	2.11	\$58.98	39.2	\$2.27					
1955: June	56.57	41.9	1.35	49.27	37.9	1.30	71.96	46.2	1.56	77.65	46.3	1.68	85.02	40.8	2.08	88.81	39.4	2.25					
July	54.08	40.5	1.35	49.26	37.6	1.31	71.42	45.7	1.56	75.35	44.3	1.70	86.40	40.6	2.13	85.44	37.7	2.27					
August	55.08	40.8	1.35	50.67	38.1	1.33	69.29	43.2	1.60	75.60	43.2	1.75	87.18	41.2	2.12	89.89	39.6	2.29					
September	57.40	41.9	1.37	51.99	38.8	1.34	72.32	44.6	1.62	79.93	46.1	1.73	88.61	41.3	2.15	90.63	39.5	2.29					
October	57.54	42.0	1.37	52.53	39.2	1.34	77.03	46.2	1.65	81.14	46.0	1.76	89.51	41.5	2.16	90.65	39.6	2.30					
November	57.27	41.8	1.37	52.80	39.4	1.34	74.63	43.8	1.71	89.96	46.3	1.94	90.75	41.8	2.17	93.53	39.9	2.34					
December	58.51	42.4	1.38	53.33	39.5	1.35	70.91	43.0	1.65	78.21	43.1	1.81	91.33	41.9	2.18	91.96	39.4	2.33					
1956: January	57.82	41.6	1.39	52.50	38.6	1.36	75.52	44.7	1.69	88.38	46.1	1.92	90.74	41.5	2.19	91.03	39.0	2.33					
February	57.82	41.3	1.40	53.31	39.2	1.36	71.33	43.1	1.66	76.25	41.3	1.85	89.16	41.1	2.17	90.84	39.1	2.32					
March	58.77	41.1	1.43	52.72	38.2	1.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.65	40.8	2.18	88.19	37.9	2.33					
April	58.34	40.8	1.43	50.87	36.6	1.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	89.31	40.9	2.18	90.57	38.8	2.33					
May	56.77	39.7	1.43	51.99	37.4	1.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.08	40.3	2.19	89.96	38.6	2.33					
June	57.20	40.0	1.43	52.72	38.2	1.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.53	40.9	2.21	91.73	39.4	2.33					
Ohio—Continued																		Toledo					
Canton			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus			Dayton			Toledo								
1954: Average	—	—	—	\$74.89	40.5	\$1.85	\$81.70	39.8	\$2.05	—	—	—	\$91.26	42.1	\$2.24	—	—	—					
1955: Average	—	—	—	80.60	41.2	1.96	90.37	41.7	2.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
1955: June	—	—	—	79.89	40.9	1.95	86.66	40.8	2.12	—	—	—	91.31	41.8	2.18	—	—	—					
July	—	—	—	78.91	40.6	1.94	90.41	41.6	2.17	—	—	—	95.11	41.8	2.28	—	—	—					
August	—	—	—	81.02	41.4	1.96	90.67	41.6	2.18	—	—	—	93.49	41.5	2.25	—	—	—					
September	—	—	—	83.68	42.1	1.99	92.23	41.7	2.21	—	—	—	94.99	41.6	2.28	—	—	—					
October	—	—	—	83.60	42.3	1.98	95.32	42.8	2.23	—	—	—	95.70	41.7	2.29	—	—	—					
November	—	—	—	84.33	42.3	1.99	95.47	42.7	2.24	—	—	—	96.03	42.8	2.31	—	—	—					
December	—	—	—	83.90	42.2	1.99	96.45	42.8	2.25	—	—	—	100.07	43.0	2.33	—	—	—					
1956: January	\$73.36	41.8	\$2.23	82.06	41.2	1.99	95.08	42.1	2.26	\$83.63	41.1	\$2.03	99.13	42.6	2.33	\$90.47	40.1	\$2.26					
February	88.07	40.0	2.20	81.31	41.1	1.98	94.56	42.0	2.25	83.08	40.8	2.04	95.93	41.7	2.30	89.25	39.7	2.25					
March	88.67	40.1	2.21	82.53	41.4	1.99	93.50	41.7	2.24	83.22	40.9	2.03	93.01	40.7	2.29	90.57	40.1	2.26					
April	88.73	40.0	2.22	83.48	41.6	2.01	93.42	41.6	2.25	83.44	40.4	2.07	94.94	41.2	2.30	90.84	40.2	2.26					
May	88.12	39.8	2.21	83.10	41.3	2.01	92.02	40.9	2.25	83.86	40.5	2.07	90.20	39.3	2.30	91.50	40.2	2.28					
June	90.89	40.7	2.23	84.32	41.3	2.04	92.76	40.9	2.27	85.21	40.8	2.09	96.41	41.0	2.35	90.35	39.8	2.27					
Ohio—Continued																		Oklahoma			Oregon		
Youngstown			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			Portland								
1954: Average	—	—	—	\$72.04	41.4	\$1.78	\$69.76	42.8	\$1.63	\$78.12	40.9	\$1.91	\$83.81	38.8	\$2.16	\$77.44	38.3	\$2.02					
1955: Average	—	—	—	73.87	41.5	1.74	70.47	42.2	1.67	81.54	41.6	1.96	88.25	39.1	2.26	82.00	38.9	2.11					
1955: June	—	—	—	72.92	41.2	1.77	69.70	42.5	1.64	81.54	41.6	1.96	90.96	39.6	2.30	81.37	38.4	2.12					
July	—	—	—	73.93	41.3	1.79	69.63	42.2	1.65	81.12	41.6	1.95	88.23	38.8	2.27	80.31	38.5	2.09					
August	—	—	—	73.93	41.3	1.79	70.22	41.9	1.68	82.94	42.1	1.97	90.82	40.8	2.33	83.74	38.8	2.10					
September	—	—	—	75.89	41.7	1.82	72.16	42.7	1.69	83.58	42.0	1.99	86.30	38.1	2.27	83.09	38.4	2.10					
October	—	—	—	75.24	41.8	1.80	71.57	42.1	1.70	82.54	41.9	1.97	87.54	38.6	2.27	83.28	39.3	2.12					
November	—	—	—	75.24	41.8	1.80	74.04	42.8	1.73	82.37	41.6	1.98	86.79	38.2	2.27	81.76	38.1	2.15					
December	—	—	—	76.26	41.9	1.82	75.50	42.9	1.76	84.00	42.0	2.00	89.73	39.2	2.29	83.46	38.8	2.15					
1956: January	\$102.76	42.0	\$2.45	77.15	41.7	1.85	75.08	43.4	1.73	84.03	41.6	2.02	90.63	39.3	2.31	83.63	38.7	2.16					
February	98.14	40.5	2.42	76.18	41.4	1.84	72.32	42.3	1.71	84.04	41.4	2.03	89.81	39.1	2.30	84.75	39.0	2.17					
March	97.28	40.3	2.41	76.07	40.9	1.86	73.25	42.1	1.74	81.20	40.4	2.01	89.24	38.9	2.29	85.11	38.9	2.17					
April	98.58	40.6	2.43	78.09	41.1	1.90	72.76	42.3	1.72	83.84	40.7	2.06	92.98	39.5	2.35	86.80	39.4	2.20					
May	96.59	39.7	2.43	77.90	41.0	1.90	73.85	42.2	1.75	83.64	40.5	2.06	92.04	39.0	2.36	87.32	39.3	2.22					
June	103.40	40.9	2.53	79.61	41.9	1.90	74.38	42.5	1.75	83.43	40.6	2.06	92.94	39.3	2.38	86.14	38.8	2.22					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Pennsylvania																	
	State			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$70.10	38.4	\$1.82	\$64.11	36.8	\$1.74	\$74.49	39.9	\$1.87	\$59.45	37.2	\$1.60	\$63.07	40.2	\$1.57	\$74.12	39.3	\$1.89
1955: Average	76.17	39.7	1.92	71.59	38.8	1.85	80.62	41.6	1.94	65.93	39.2	1.68	66.91	41.2	1.62	78.15	40.2	1.94
1955: June	76.16	40.1	1.90	70.19	38.5	1.82	82.15	42.3	1.94	64.67	39.1	1.65	66.76	41.7	1.60	78.25	40.4	1.94
July	75.32	39.4	1.94	71.52	38.0	1.88	79.23	41.7	1.90	64.50	38.3	1.68	66.22	41.0	1.62	77.57	39.8	1.95
August	76.21	39.5	1.93	70.61	37.8	1.87	79.10	41.2	1.92	66.59	39.4	1.69	67.03	41.4	1.62	79.02	40.4	1.96
September	78.73	40.0	1.97	75.82	39.8	1.91	83.06	42.4	1.96	68.55	39.9	1.72	68.27	41.4	1.65	80.46	40.8	1.97
October	79.02	40.3	1.96	76.13	40.3	1.89	82.49	42.3	1.95	69.57	40.4	1.72	68.48	41.5	1.65	80.70	40.8	1.98
November	79.08	40.3	1.96	76.14	39.8	1.90	81.80	41.8	1.96	70.59	40.5	1.74	70.10	41.7	1.68	80.81	41.0	1.97
December	79.81	40.3	1.98	76.14	39.8	1.91	82.05	42.4	1.99	68.87	39.2	1.76	70.47	41.8	1.69	81.46	41.1	1.98
1956: January	80.30	40.1	2.00	76.90	39.6	1.94	84.25	42.4	1.99	72.45	40.5	1.75	70.47	41.8	1.70	80.80	40.4	2.00
February	79.29	39.9	1.99	75.21	39.5	1.90	84.44	42.2	2.00	68.87	39.2	1.78	70.21	41.4	1.70	80.80	40.4	2.00
March	79.65	39.8	2.00	74.96	39.0	1.92	84.71	42.2	2.01	70.30	39.1	1.80	70.23	41.4	1.70	80.80	40.4	2.00
April	80.27	39.7	2.00	75.82	38.9	1.95	85.08	42.1	2.03	69.67	38.6	1.81	70.11	41.0	1.71	81.97	40.4	2.01
May	80.80	39.7	2.03	77.81	39.2	1.99	85.01	42.0	2.02	72.67	39.6	1.84	68.94	40.6	1.70	81.76	40.1	2.04
June	80.91	39.6	2.05	76.81	38.5	2.00	85.83	42.3	2.03	71.27	39.2	1.82	68.15	40.4	1.69	83.43	40.4	2.07
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
	Pittsburgh			Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York			State		
1954: Average	\$80.37	38.6	\$2.08	\$63.31	38.0	\$1.67	\$54.13	37.8	\$1.43	\$50.44	36.9	\$1.37	\$62.11	40.1	\$1.55	\$60.44	39.5	\$1.53
1955: Average	89.99	40.5	2.22	68.36	39.7	1.72	55.57	38.3	1.45	52.03	37.7	1.38	65.15	40.9	1.59	62.47	40.3	1.55
1955: June	90.22	41.5	2.17	68.10	39.5	1.72	55.39	38.2	1.45	53.05	38.5	1.38	66.05	41.7	1.58	63.48	40.8	1.56
July	91.85	40.5	2.27	68.50	39.8	1.72	54.00	37.5	1.44	51.15	37.2	1.38	63.39	40.4	1.57	62.01	39.8	1.56
August	89.30	39.6	2.26	69.35	40.2	1.73	55.79	38.5	1.45	52.60	37.8	1.39	65.38	41.3	1.58	60.65	39.4	1.54
September	94.07	40.6	2.32	67.76	39.1	1.73	57.01	38.6	1.48	52.01	37.2	1.40	64.32	39.9	1.61	63.54	40.7	1.56
October	93.69	41.0	2.29	71.74	40.9	1.75	57.51	39.2	1.47	52.25	38.0	1.38	67.44	41.3	1.63	63.30	39.9	1.59
November	93.87	40.9	2.30	72.35	41.2	1.76	58.71	39.8	1.48	52.76	38.4	1.37	67.65	41.2	1.64	64.17	39.9	1.59
December	94.88	41.2	2.30	71.77	40.5	1.77	57.99	39.5	1.47	53.52	37.8	1.42	68.89	41.5	1.66	65.64	41.0	1.60
1956: January	97.00	41.4	2.34	72.34	40.3	1.80	57.26	38.9	1.47	54.05	38.2	1.42	66.50	40.9	1.63	64.93	40.7	1.59
February	97.00	41.4	2.34	72.34	40.3	1.80	57.26	38.9	1.47	54.05	38.2	1.42	66.50	40.9	1.63	64.93	40.7	1.59
March	94.38	40.7	2.32	71.45	40.3	1.77	59.25	39.5	1.50	54.29	37.7	1.44	68.18	41.5	1.64	65.37	40.8	1.60
April	95.86	41.0	2.34	71.96	40.0	1.80	58.41	38.2	1.53	54.72	37.3	1.48	68.64	41.1	1.67	65.00	40.2	1.62
May	95.67	40.9	2.34	71.98	40.1	1.80	59.28	38.0	1.56	54.65	36.9	1.48	68.55	41.0	1.67	65.49	39.8	1.65
June	97.82	41.1	2.38	72.48	39.9	1.82	60.33	38.4	1.57	55.35	36.8	1.50	69.51	41.3	1.68	65.31	39.6	1.65
Rhode Island—Con.																		
	Providence			State			Charleston			State			Sioux Falls			State		
1954: Average	\$61.10	40.2	\$1.52	\$49.64	39.4	\$1.26	\$52.00	39.1	\$1.33	\$67.39	43.8	\$1.54	\$73.84	45.3	\$1.63	\$57.71	39.8	\$1.45
1955: Average	63.33	40.6	1.56	53.30	41.0	1.30	56.56	40.4	1.40	72.49	45.3	1.60	80.55	47.9	1.68	60.64	40.7	1.49
1955: June	63.24	40.8	1.55	52.22	40.8	1.28	57.41	41.6	1.38	68.69	43.7	1.57	75.60	45.6	1.66	60.42	41.1	1.47
July	62.31	40.2	1.55	52.37	40.6	1.29	56.30	40.5	1.39	70.09	44.7	1.57	75.34	45.9	1.64	60.94	40.9	1.49
August	62.00	40.0	1.53	52.22	40.8	1.28	57.10	40.5	1.41	72.63	45.8	1.59	80.63	47.1	1.71	60.86	41.4	1.47
September	64.37	41.0	1.57	55.06	41.4	1.33	60.88	41.7	1.42	78.15	47.7	1.64	90.15	51.2	1.76	60.53	40.9	1.48
October	64.64	40.4	1.60	54.65	41.4	1.32	56.66	39.9	1.43	77.82	47.1	1.65	86.94	50.7	1.76	61.65	41.1	1.50
November	65.45	40.4	1.62	55.33	41.6	1.33	57.06	39.9	1.43	77.82	47.1	1.65	86.94	50.7	1.76	61.65	41.1	1.50
December	66.40	41.5	1.60	55.59	41.8	1.33	55.98	39.7	1.41	77.88	46.3	1.68	90.55	51.4	1.76	62.06	41.1	1.51
1956: January	66.01	41.0	1.61	55.21	41.2	1.34	56.80	40.0	1.42	79.91	47.4	1.69	90.61	51.4	1.76	62.42	40.8	1.53
February	65.85	40.9	1.61	54.53	41.0	1.33	56.26	39.9	1.41	78.05	46.0	1.70	87.40	49.2	1.78	62.42	40.8	1.53
March	64.49	40.0	1.61	55.21	40.3	1.37	60.38	39.9	1.48	75.86	44.6	1.70	83.43	47.3	1.76	62.96	40.1	1.57
April	66.02	40.5	1.63	55.07	40.2	1.37	58.65	40.8	1.48	72.36	43.0	1.67	77.25	43.3	1.78	62.88	39.8	1.58
May	66.00	40.0	1.65	54.12	39.5	1.37	61.80	40.7	1.52	73.00	43.6	1.67	78.38	44.3	1.77	62.73	39.7	1.58
June	64.71	39.7	1.64	54.25	39.6	1.37	60.05	40.3	1.49	75.49	45.3	1.67	83.26	46.9	1.78	63.12	39.7	1.59
Tennessee—Continued																		
	Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			State			State		
1954: Average	\$57.48	39.1	\$1.47	\$66.47	39.1	\$1.70	\$64.06	41.6	\$1.54	\$59.20	40.0	\$1.48	\$72.04	41.4	\$1.74	\$73.42	39.9	\$1.84
1955: Average	62.37	40.5	1.54	69.20	40.0	1.73	69.01	42.6	1.62	62.02	40.8	1.52	75.78	42.1	1.80	77.60	40.0	1.94
1955: June	61.71	40.6	1.52	69.14	40.2	1.72	70.42	43.2	1.63	61.80	41.2	1.50	74.87	42.3	1.77	78.18	40.3	1.94
July	61.41	40.4	1.52	68.74	40.2	1.71	69.76	42.8	1.63	61.46	40.7	1.51	75.36	42.2	1.81	73.33	38.8	1.89
August	62.42	40.8	1.53	69.08	40.4	1.71	68.16	42.6	1.60	62.32	41.0	1.52	75.84	41.9	1.81	75.26	39.2	1.92
September	62.93	40.6	1.55	70.41	40.7	1.73	63.86	41.2	1.55	63.19	41.3	1.53	78.20	42.5	1.84	79.36	40.7	1.95
October	64.27	41.2	1.56	69.55	40.2	1.73	64.44	42.6	1.63	63.70	41.1	1.55	78.20	42.5	1.84	77.01	38.7	1.95
November	65.41	41.4	1.58	72.39	40.9	1.77	70.22	42.3	1.68	64.17	41.4	1.55	78.07	42.2	1.85	81.01	38.7	1.99
December	65.83	41.4	1.59	71.68	40.5	1.77	72.33	42.8	1.69	64.17	41.4	1.55	77.19	41.5	1.86	83.82	40.3	2.00
1956: January	65.03	40.9	1.59	71.68	40.5	1.77	69.89	41.6	1.68	64.32	41.3	1.55	77.07	41.5	1.86	80.99	39.7	2.04
February	64.55	40.6	1.59	72.39	40.9	1.77	69.46	41.1	1.69	64.43	41.3	1.56	77.19	41.4	1.86	80.99	39.7	2.04
March	64.40	40.0	1.61	73.49	40.6	1.81	68.71	40.9	1.68	64.64	40.4	1.60	78.28	41.2	1.90	83.21	40.7	2.07
April	64.96	40.1	1.62	72.98	40.1	1.82	68.54	40.8	1.68	65.85	40.4	1.63	79.10	41.2	1.92	85.47	40.7	2.10
May	64.24	39.9	1.63	72.98	40.1	1.82	69.19	40.7	1.70	65.69	40.8	1.61	78.74	40.8	1.93	84.46	40.8	2.07
June	64.38	39.5	1.63	71.89	39.5	1.82	69.02	40.6	1.70	65.44	40.9	1.60	79.93	41.2	1.94	84.66	40.7	2.08

TABLE C-7: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Utah—Continued						Vermont						Virginia								
	Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield			State			Norfolk-Portsmouth					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1954: Average	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$59.83	40.7	\$1.47	\$59.25	39.5	\$1.50	\$71.63	40.7	\$1.76	\$56.66	39.9	\$1.42	\$62.12	40.6	\$1.53			
1955: Average	77.52	40.8	1.90	63.57	42.1	1.51	58.95	40.1	1.47	78.91	43.1	1.81	59.30	40.9	1.45	66.56	41.6	1.60			
1955: June	77.08	41.0	1.88	63.97	42.3	1.51	59.87	40.7	1.47	79.18	43.6	1.82	59.45	41.0	1.45	66.36	42.0	1.58			
July	77.49	41.0	1.89	64.06	42.2	1.52	57.34	39.6	1.45	79.55	44.1	1.81	60.01	41.1	1.46	67.84	42.4	1.60			
August	77.42	41.4	1.87	63.88	42.4	1.51	58.95	41.1	1.44	77.89	43.1	1.81	58.58	40.4	1.45	62.56	39.1	1.60			
September	80.34	41.2	1.95	65.83	43.1	1.53	59.24	41.1	1.44	81.58	44.5	1.83	59.71	40.9	1.46	66.74	41.2	1.62			
October	78.76	40.6	1.94	65.13	42.9	1.52	58.87	41.0	1.44	80.86	44.1	1.83	60.18	41.5	1.45	67.97	41.7	1.63			
November	78.72	41.0	1.92	63.88	41.9	1.53	58.61	40.4	1.45	81.18	44.1	1.84	60.86	41.4	1.47	67.24	41.0	1.64			
December	79.90	41.4	1.93	66.15	42.7	1.55	58.21	40.2	1.45	85.62	45.0	1.90	61.57	41.6	1.48	68.30	41.9	1.63			
1956: January	80.77	41.0	1.97	65.97	42.4	1.56	57.80	40.0	1.45	83.73	44.2	1.89	60.49	40.6	1.49	64.15	39.6	1.62			
February	78.61	39.7	1.98	66.42	42.6	1.56	54.46	39.6	1.43	83.16	44.3	1.88	60.64	40.7	1.49	64.31	39.7	1.62			
March	80.60	40.3	2.00	67.20	42.4	1.59	56.60	39.5	1.43	83.41	43.8	1.90	61.81	40.4	1.53	64.80	40.0	1.62			
April	83.01	41.3	2.01	67.53	42.3	1.60	56.22	39.5	1.42	85.87	44.1	1.95	61.51	40.2	1.53	65.04	39.9	1.63			
May	82.01	40.8	2.01	67.67	42.2	1.60	56.55	39.4	1.44	84.56	43.6	1.94	61.91	40.2	1.54	66.75	40.7	1.64			
June	83.42	41.5	2.01	68.09	42.4	1.61	59.54	40.1	1.49	84.16	43.3	1.94	61.75	40.1	1.54	66.00	40.0	1.65			
Virginia—Continued																					
Richmond						State			Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma			State			
1954: Average	\$60.25	39.9	\$1.51	\$81.31	39.0	\$2.09	\$78.53	38.4	\$2.04	\$81.28	39.9	\$2.04	\$80.08	39.1	\$2.05	\$70.64	38.6	\$1.83			
1955: Average	65.19	41.0	1.59	84.68	39.1	2.17	82.20	38.6	2.13	87.62	40.7	2.16	82.23	38.9	2.12	75.45	39.5	1.91			
1955: June	66.30	41.7	1.59	84.87	39.2	2.16	80.81	38.4	2.11	86.89	40.9	2.13	83.62	39.1	2.14	74.86	39.4	1.90			
July	66.30	41.7	1.59	84.71	38.9	2.18	82.51	38.8	2.13	89.36	41.0	2.18	84.03	39.1	2.15	75.85	38.5	1.97			
August	63.58	40.5	1.57	84.81	39.0	2.17	82.01	38.5	2.13	86.86	40.4	2.15	78.15	36.9	2.12	75.45	39.5	1.91			
September	65.44	40.9	1.60	85.41	39.2	2.18	83.00	38.4	2.16	88.28	39.6	2.23	83.44	39.8	2.10	77.61	39.8	1.95			
October	65.60	41.0	1.60	85.01	39.3	2.16	83.83	38.8	2.16	88.80	40.1	2.21	83.78	39.8	2.11	77.57	40.4	1.92			
November	67.48	41.4	1.63	83.53	38.2	2.19	83.75	38.5	2.18	88.25	40.0	2.20	81.35	38.5	2.11	77.78	40.3	1.93			
December	68.62	42.1	1.63	87.09	39.3	2.22	84.73	39.1	2.17	91.56	40.8	2.24	82.04	38.2	2.15	79.39	40.3	1.97			
1956: January	66.74	41.2	1.62	87.46	39.1	2.23	84.88	38.9	2.18	88.60	40.1	2.21	83.15	38.5	2.16	79.19	39.4	2.01			
February	64.48	39.8	1.62	85.49	38.4	2.23	83.22	38.3	2.17	89.68	40.1	2.24	82.81	38.0	2.18	78.61	39.7	1.98			
March	67.32	40.8	1.65	86.26	38.7	2.23	84.98	39.0	2.18	88.70	39.9	2.22	84.69	38.5	2.20	79.40	39.9	1.99			
April	67.89	40.9	1.66	88.02	39.0	2.26	85.12	38.8	2.19	89.34	40.1	2.23	83.58	37.7	2.22	79.60	39.8	2.00			
May	67.56	40.7	1.66	88.47	39.1	2.26	85.74	38.8	2.21	89.31	39.3	2.27	86.53	39.1	2.22	79.20	39.6	2.00			
June	68.88	41.0	1.68	89.90	39.5	2.28	86.24	38.9	2.22	92.15	39.9	2.31	87.84	39.1	2.25	79.78	39.3	2.03			
West Virginia—Con.																					
Charleston						State			Kenosha			La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			
1954: Average	\$87.91	39.6	\$2.22	\$74.79	40.8	\$1.83	\$77.98	39.1	\$1.99	\$75.58	40.0	\$1.89	\$78.61	40.1	\$1.96	\$81.22	40.0	\$2.03			
1955: Average	93.09	40.3	2.31	80.61	42.0	1.92	87.90	41.2	2.13	78.92	40.0	1.97	83.66	40.3	2.07	87.42	41.2	2.12			
1955: June	93.26	40.2	2.32	80.35	41.9	1.92	78.55	38.2	2.05	76.69	39.6	1.94	84.18	41.0	2.05	87.80	41.4	2.12			
July	95.06	40.8	2.32	79.48	42.8	1.86	81.67	39.6	2.06	78.83	40.4	1.95	82.29	40.2	2.05	87.77	41.2	2.13			
August	93.33	40.4	2.31	78.14	41.4	1.89	77.85	36.9	2.11	76.61	39.4	1.94	84.64	40.4	2.10	86.69	40.9	2.12			
September	93.60	40.0	2.34	81.42	42.0	1.94	94.20	43.4	2.17	80.77	40.1	2.01	84.43	39.9	2.12	90.12	41.7	2.16			
October	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.81	42.3	1.96	83.87	40.0	2.10	80.65	40.1	2.01	88.74	41.1	2.16	90.82	41.9	2.17			
November	94.71	40.3	2.35	84.71	42.6	1.99	97.61	43.7	2.23	81.97	40.8	2.01	94.26	43.0	2.19	91.36	42.0	2.18			
December	97.10	40.8	2.38	85.06	42.6	2.00	101.58	44.6	2.28	82.95	41.2	2.02	96.01	43.1	2.23	90.81	41.7	2.18			
1956: January	96.96	40.4	2.40	83.75	41.7	2.01	77.80	35.7	2.18	74.82	37.6	1.99	93.18	41.9	2.22	91.60	41.6	2.20			
February	95.91	40.3	2.38	84.21	42.0	2.01	84.90	39.4	2.16	79.84	40.0	2.00	89.60	41.3	2.17	92.38	41.8	2.21			
March	95.11	40.3	2.36	84.82	42.1	2.02	84.71	39.5	2.15	78.19	39.6	1.98	88.99	41.0	2.17	93.12	41.9	2.22			
April	97.44	40.6	2.40	84.12	41.7	2.02	78.76	37.1	2.12	80.50	40.6	1.98	88.67	40.5	2.19	92.75	41.5	2.23			
May	98.77	41.5	2.38	83.59	41.5	2.02	78.05	36.6	2.14	79.32	40.2	1.97	87.68	40.7	2.16	92.50	41.4	2.24			
June	98.70	41.3	2.39	83.64	41.6	2.01	84.40	39.3	2.15	81.46	41.0	1.99	88.39	41.0	2.16	91.97	41.1	2.24			
Wisconsin—Con.																					
Racine						State			Casper												
1954: Average	\$78.64	39.9	\$1.97	\$84.03	40.4	\$2.08	\$95.30	38.9	\$2.45												
1955: Average	84.55	41.2	2.05	83.23	41.0	2.03	99.80	40.9	2.44												
1955: June	83.72	41.1	2.04	80.95	41.3	1.96	103.17	41.6	2.48												
July	80.12	39.7	2.02	84.67	41.3	2.05	103.49	41.9	2.47												
August	82.26	40.3	2.03	84.45	41.6	2.03	100.45	41.0	2.45												
September	84.46	41.0	2.06	85.49	41.3	2.07	103.49	41.9	2.47												
October	86.35	41.6	2.08	83.13	42.2	1.97	98.41	41.7	2.36												
November	87.30	41.8	2.09	85.06	41.9	2.03	99.70	40.2	2.48												
December	86.91	41.5	2.10	84.25	40.7	2.07	97.66	39.7	2.46												
1956: January	87.94	41.5	2.12	90.72	42.0	2.16	108.54	42.9	2.53												
February	87.91	41.0	2.14	87.84	39.7	2.20	106.13	40.2	2.64												
March	87.23	40.9	2.13	89.72	39.7	2.26	105.06	40.1	2.63												
April	86.02	40.2	2.12	89.10	39.6	2.25	106.25	40.4	2.63												
May	84.42	40.0	2.11	90.94	40.6	2.24	105.59	40.3	2.62												
June	82.14	39.2	2.10	88.36	39.8	2.22	103.98	38.8	2.68												

## D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States city average: All items and major groups of items  
[1947=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Housing	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	103.7	120.0	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.0	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April.....	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	113.8	103.8	118.4	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	130.7	123.2	113.2	108.6	119.7
November.....	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	104.3	118.0	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.8	111.8	104.6	119.5	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	104.1	120.6	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	104.6	120.7	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	104.8	120.7	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	104.8	120.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	104.8	120.9	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	104.8	121.4	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	105.3	121.8	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2

<sup>1</sup> The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a description of the index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 9.  
Historical tabulations of indexes for the city average and for 20 individual large cities are available upon request.



TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Food, apparel, housing, and their subgroups

[1947=100]

Year and month	Food							Apparel					Housing					
	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Food at home						Total	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel <sup>4</sup>	Total <sup>5</sup>	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods at home <sup>3</sup>											
1947: Average	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	95.7	97.6	100.1	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(9)	95.0	94.4	97.5	88.8	97.2	97.2
1948: Average	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6
1949: Average	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1
1950: Average	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	97.6	101.2	101.2	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2
1951: Average	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0
1952: Average	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	104.2	107.3	100.9	115.3	92.1	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8
1953: Average	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	106.6	113.5	112.2	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3
1954: Average	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4
1955: Average	110.9	109.7	123.9	101.6	105.9	113.8	111.5	103.7	105.7	98.0	117.7	90.6	120.0	130.3	110.7	125.2	104.1	119.1
1953: January	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4
February	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5
March	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0
April	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	109.7	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7
August	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8
September	113.8	113.8	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0
October	113.6	113.5	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6
November	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	118.9	127.3	107.3	123.9	108.3	116.9
December	112.9	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	118.9	127.6	107.2	123.3	108.1	117.0
1954: January	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2
February	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3
March	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5
April	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9
May	113.5	112.8	121.3	111.0	105.5	114.6	114.5	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2
June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2
July	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2
August	113.0	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3
September	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4
October	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.6
November	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8
December	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1	119.7	129.4	108.1	125.5	105.4	117.7
1955: January	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7
February	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7
March	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9
April	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1
May	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0
June	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2
July	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4
August	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5
September	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	110.2	114.1	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8
October	110.8	109.4	123.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9	104.6	106.0	99.5	118.4	91.0	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1
November	109.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1	104.7	106.0	99.3	119.2	91.0	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5
December	109.5	107.9	123.9	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7	104.7	106.1	99.1	119.8	91.1	120.8	131.1	111.5	128.0	103.4	120.7
1956: January	109.2	107.5	123.9	93.3	107.3	112.6	112.8	104.1	106.0	97.9	120.4	90.7	120.6	131.4	111.7	129.5	102.0	121.2
February	108.8	107.1	124.3	93.6	107.3	113.3	109.6	104.6	106.5	98.3	121.3	91.0	120.7	131.5	111.7	130.0	102.5	121.4
March	109.0	107.3	124.4	92.8	106.9	114.8	110.7	104.8	106.6	98.3	121.9	91.1	120.7	131.6	111.7	130.6	103.1	121.6
April	109.6	107.9	124.5	94.0	106.4	116.7	110.8	104.8	106.5	98.1	123.0	91.1	120.8	131.7	111.8	129.7	102.7	122.1
May	111.0	109.5	124.7	95.5	107.5	121.5	110.9	104.8	107.0	97.9	122.8	91.1	120.9	132.2	111.8	127.9	102.6	122.4
June	113.2	112.1	125.2	98.0	107.7	131.4	111.1	104.8	107.5	97.5	123.1	91.1	121.4	132.5	111.7	128.4	102.8	122.6
July	114.8	113.8	125.8	99.3	108.7	135.2	112.8	105.3	107.7	98.0	124.2	91.4	121.8	133.2	111.7	128.7	102.8	123.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home. Before 1953 food away from home was represented in the index by food bought to be consumed at home.<sup>3</sup> Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.<sup>4</sup> Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.<sup>5</sup> In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.<sup>6</sup> Not available.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955
United States average <sup>2</sup>	117.0	116.2	115.4	114.9	114.7	114.6	114.6	114.7	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.5	114.7	101.8
Atlanta, Ga.	(7)	118.0	(7)	(7)	116.8	(7)	(7)	117.1	(7)	(7)	117.2	(7)	(7)	(7)
Baltimore, Md.	(7)	116.6	(7)	(7)	115.2	(7)	(7)	115.8	(7)	(7)	115.5	(7)	(7)	101.6
Boston, Mass.	117.8	(7)	(7)	115.2	(7)	(7)	114.6	(7)	(7)	114.5	(7)	(7)	113.8	102.8
Chicago, Ill.	120.5	119.5	118.6	118.1	117.7	118.3	118.1	118.5	119.1	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.2	102.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	(7)	116.3	(7)	(7)	114.3	(7)	(7)	114.2	(7)	(7)	113.7	(7)	(7)	101.2
Cleveland, Ohio	(7)	(7)	117.3	(7)	(7)	115.7	(7)	(7)	116.2	(7)	(7)	116.0	(7)	(7)
Detroit, Mich.	120.2	118.7	118.0	117.4	116.9	116.4	116.3	116.7	116.8	116.5	116.9	116.5	116.8	102.8
Houston, Tex.	(7)	(7)	116.8	(7)	(7)	116.6	(7)	(7)	116.7	(7)	(7)	115.5	(7)	103.8
Kansas City, Mo.	117.6	(7)	(7)	116.4	(7)	(7)	115.5	(7)	(7)	116.2	(7)	(7)	115.9	(7)
Los Angeles, Calif.	118.1	117.4	116.9	116.3	116.1	115.8	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.1	115.5	115.9	101.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	117.7	(7)	(7)	115.6	(7)	(7)	116.1	(7)	(7)	116.4	(7)	(7)	117.5	102.1
New York, N. Y.	114.6	113.8	113.0	112.3	112.2	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.5	112.4	112.6	111.9	111.9	100.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	117.9	116.8	116.2	116.0	115.8	114.7	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.3	115.2	115.8	115.8	101.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	117.3	(7)	(7)	115.2	(7)	(7)	113.6	(7)	(7)	113.8	(7)	(7)	114.0	101.1
Portland, Oreg.	118.6	(7)	(7)	115.4	(7)	(7)	116.3	(7)	(7)	116.2	(7)	(7)	114.7	(7)
St. Louis, Mo.	(7)	117.0	(7)	(7)	115.7	(7)	(7)	116.1	(7)	(7)	116.5	(7)	(7)	101.1
San Francisco, Calif.	(7)	117.0	(7)	(7)	116.8	(7)	(7)	115.9	(7)	(7)	115.6	(7)	(7)	100.9
Scranton, Pa.	(7)	(7)	112.1	(7)	(7)	111.1	(7)	(7)	110.9	(7)	(7)	111.5	(7)	(7)
Seattle, Wash.	(7)	(7)	117.1	(7)	(7)	116.2	(7)	(7)	117.4	(7)	(7)	116.6	(7)	(7)
Washington, D. C.	(7)	(7)	114.4	(7)	(7)	113.4	(7)	(7)	113.7	(7)	(7)	113.8	(7)	(7)

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

<sup>2</sup> A average of 46 cities.

<sup>3</sup> Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food <sup>2</sup>			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	July 1956	June 1956	July 1955	July 1956	June 1956	July 1955	July 1956	June 1956	July 1955	July 1956	June 1956	July 1955
United States average <sup>1</sup>	114.8	113.2	112.1	113.8	112.1	111.1	125.8	125.2	124.2	99.3	98.0	103.7
Atlanta, Ga.	113.5	111.3	110.8	112.6	110.0	109.3	117.7	118.3	117.9	102.5	100.0	107.5
Baltimore, Md.	115.1	114.2	112.1	113.1	112.0	110.6	121.9	121.8	121.9	100.1	98.4	104.6
Boston, Mass.	114.2	112.1	110.8	112.7	110.2	109.6	122.9	122.3	119.1	98.3	97.3	101.4
Chicago, Ill.	112.8	110.6	110.5	111.4	109.1	109.0	120.3	120.1	119.3	93.0	91.3	98.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	117.2	115.3	113.8	116.5	114.3	113.0	124.9	124.9	124.6	101.5	99.6	105.4
Cleveland, Ohio	113.1	111.9	109.7	111.9	110.4	108.8	122.2	121.5	119.8	96.3	95.3	101.1
Detroit, Mich.	119.0	116.5	114.4	118.3	115.4	113.3	119.9	119.6	119.7	99.1	97.1	101.6
Houston, Tex.	110.4	108.7	110.7	108.8	107.4	109.5	117.5	117.4	118.2	93.3	92.6	102.2
Kansas City, Mo.	111.0	110.1	107.7	109.6	108.7	106.2	121.2	120.7	120.8	94.2	93.5	98.9
Los Angeles, Calif.	114.8	114.2	112.2	111.6	111.0	109.7	131.1	130.9	127.9	99.0	97.7	103.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	115.3	114.1	112.1	115.3	113.9	111.3	126.3	126.3	126.2	94.8	95.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.	114.0	112.7	111.6	112.9	111.6	110.6	129.8	129.4	128.9	100.9	99.6	104.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	117.5	114.6	114.2	116.2	113.2	113.3	124.7	124.7	122.9	102.6	99.4	106.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	115.8	115.2	112.3	114.7	114.4	111.7	125.6	125.5	124.5	98.2	97.3	100.8
Portland, Oreg.	116.7	116.1	111.7	116.0	115.3	111.1	130.1	130.2	124.8	101.2	100.0	105.0
St. Louis, Mo.	115.4	113.8	113.4	113.9	111.9	111.4	120.1	119.4	118.7	96.7	96.2	103.7
San Francisco, Calif.	115.3	114.5	113.6	114.2	113.2	113.1	131.1	130.8	130.9	104.9	103.7	107.7
Scranton, Pa.	113.1	112.0	110.2	112.9	111.6	110.3	124.3	123.8	119.5	99.3	98.5	103.5
Seattle, Wash.	115.0	113.6	113.4	115.0	113.2	112.5	136.8	132.0	127.8	99.0	98.0	103.9
Washington, D. C.	115.9	114.2	112.0	114.7	112.7	110.5	123.0	122.3	121.9	97.0	95.3	101.2

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home <sup>4</sup>		
	July 1956	June 1956	July 1955	July 1956	June 1956	July 1955	July 1956	June 1956	July 1955
United States average <sup>1</sup>	108.7	107.7	104.7	135.2	131.4	121.9	112.8	111.1	109.2
Atlanta, Ga.	112.2	109.5	108.0	137.8	130.1	115.7	105.0	104.0	102.4
Baltimore, Md.	109.2	109.1	108.3	130.3	129.9	115.8	113.3	111.4	108.5
Boston, Mass.	110.0	105.0	106.4	134.2	130.6	120.7	107.5	105.9	105.8
Chicago, Ill.	109.5	110.7	106.4	133.7	124.4	120.0	119.6	118.3	113.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	113.6	113.6	106.4	137.8	131.6	123.5	119.1	116.8	114.4
Cleveland, Ohio	104.1	104.3	96.1	131.5	127.9	119.1	117.1	115.4	113.1
Detroit, Mich.	109.3	109.1	105.3	159.6	148.7	135.3	115.2	113.4	110.4
Houston, Tex.	109.0	108.8	108.6	125.5	120.2	118.5	110.9	109.7	107.0
Kansas City, Mo.	110.8	110.6	103.8	127.5	124.2	114.3	107.3	107.1	101.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	103.6	103.3	103.0	125.1	126.3	114.5	110.9	109.3	107.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	110.9	111.0	104.2	144.1	136.3	123.1	120.7	120.0	116.7
New York, N. Y.	106.0	103.3	102.7	128.5	128.7	115.3	113.6	111.5	111.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	111.4	107.7	108.8	140.0	135.0	123.6	113.2	110.8	110.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	107.7	107.3	106.5	134.9	130.0	120.0	122.4	119.9	117.8
Portland, Oreg.	113.6	113.4	103.2	131.9	132.2	118.7	115.8	114.3	110.9
St. Louis, Mo.	104.5	101.7	95.1	140.7	135.1	128.6	121.8	120.1	116.8
San Francisco, Calif.	105.9	105.8	105.0	130.0	130.5	122.7	110.3	107.5	108.3
Scranton, Pa.	105.4	105.3	105.0	137.4	134.3	120.2	110.4	108.6	108.5
Seattle, Wash.	113.0	112.9	108.6	135.3	130.4	123.4	111.0	109.4	109.0
Washington, D. C.	115.5	112.3	109.3	136.6	133.0	117.5	113.7	112.5	109.3

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-2.<sup>3</sup> Average of 46 cities.<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3 to table D-2.

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, July 1956	Indexes (1947-49=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
		July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955
Other foods at home:															
Partially prepared foods:	Unit														
Vegetable soup <sup>1</sup> .....11-ounce can..	14.1	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.9	98.7	98.6	99.1	99.0	98.5	( <sup>2</sup> )
Beans with pork <sup>1</sup> .....16-ounce can..	14.6	103.4	103.3	102.5	102.2	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.2	103.1	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	( <sup>2</sup> )
Condiments and sauces:															
Pickles, sweet <sup>1</sup> .....7½ ounces..	26.9	98.5	98.4	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.7	99.1	99.3	98.9	98.7	98.9	99.0	99.3	( <sup>2</sup> )
Catsup, tomato <sup>1</sup> .....14 ounces..	23.1	102.0	101.9	101.5	101.4	101.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	99.6	98.9	98.4	98.4	97.9	( <sup>2</sup> )
Beverages:															
Coffee.....1-pound can..	106.0	195.8	189.1	185.9	185.4	184.6	178.1	176.9	178.1	180.7	179.4	175.8	173.0	173.0	145.2
Tea bags <sup>1</sup> .....package of 16..	23.2	120.8	120.7	120.8	121.1	120.7	120.6	123.4	123.4	123.5	123.4	123.5	123.3	123.3	144.6
Cola drink <sup>1</sup> .....carton, 36 ounces..	32.9	113.6	112.7	112.4	112.3	111.6	111.4	111.4	111.7	111.8	111.7	111.6	112.1	112.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Fats and oils:															
Shortening, hydrogenated, 3-pound can..	98.6	93.6	94.2	92.4	89.5	86.0	84.1	84.0	84.0	84.1	84.1	85.3	85.1	84.3	78.5
Margarine, colored.....pound..	29.1	76.2	76.2	76.5	75.6	73.7	73.1	72.8	74.0	74.4	74.5	74.5	75.1	74.7	77.9
Lard.....do.....	19.7	72.9	73.5	73.2	69.8	69.1	69.2	69.8	72.0	73.3	73.6	75.5	74.4	75.4	64.8
Salad dressing.....pint..	35.7	95.5	94.9	94.1	93.1	92.5	92.2	92.2	92.4	92.4	92.7	92.7	93.2	92.7	91.1
Peanut butter <sup>1</sup> .....pound..	53.7	110.1	109.8	109.7	109.7	110.1	110.0	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.9	113.5	112.9	111.8	( <sup>2</sup> )
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar.....5 pounds..	52.9	109.6	109.3	109.0	109.0	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.1	110.2	113.0	113.0	113.0	98.6
Corn syrup <sup>1</sup> .....24 ounces..	23.6	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.7	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.0	98.6
Grape jelly <sup>1</sup> .....12 ounces..	26.6	111.6	110.7	110.8	110.5	110.0	109.5	109.2	109.0	108.7	108.9	109.0	108.2	107.5	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chocolate bar <sup>1</sup> .....1 ounce..	4.5	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.9	102.0	106.2	114.9	115.4	115.6	( <sup>2</sup> )
Eggs, grade A, large.....dozen..	58.2	83.4	80.8	82.2	83.5	85.1	84.9	96.8	98.7	94.9	97.6	97.9	93.4	81.9	72.9
Miscellaneous foods:															
Gelatin, flavored <sup>1</sup> .....3-4 ounces..	8.5	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.1	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.3	99.0	98.9	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> December 1952=100.<sup>2</sup> Not available.<sup>3</sup> May 1953=100.<sup>4</sup> January 1953=100.<sup>5</sup> July 1953=100.<sup>6</sup> April 1953=100.<sup>7</sup> June 1953=100.<sup>8</sup> Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices and indexes appearing in Table D-5 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published

monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis. Item indexes for the period December 1952 through April 1955, which were not published in the Monthly Labor Review, are available upon request.

TABLE D-6: Indexes of wholesale prices,<sup>1</sup> by major groups

[1947-19=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals-structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947.....	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948.....	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	102.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949.....	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950.....	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951.....	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	106.4	104.9
1952.....	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953.....	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954.....	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955.....	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	110.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1953:																	
January.....	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.5	111.9	103.0
February.....	109.6	97.9	105.2	113.1	98.5	98.0	108.1	103.6	126.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March.....	110.0	99.8	104.1	113.4	97.5	98.1	108.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	125.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April.....	109.4	97.3	103.2	113.2	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.9	116.9	114.8	98.5
May.....	109.8	97.5	104.3	113.6	97.6	100.4	107.1	105.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June.....	109.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	105.6	125.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July.....	110.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	128.3	125.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August.....	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	96.4
September.....	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	106.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	116.2	94.7
October.....	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	96.5	97.1	111.2	106.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November.....	109.8	93.7	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	124.2	117.3	117.3	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	92.3
December.....	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1954:																	
January.....	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February.....	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March.....	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April.....	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May.....	110.9	97.9	106.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June.....	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	128.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July.....	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	106.2	106.7	128.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.9
August.....	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	128.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September.....	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October.....	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November.....	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December.....	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January.....	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February.....	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March.....	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April.....	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May.....	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June.....	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July.....	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	123.3	121.6	90.8
August.....	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September.....	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October.....	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November.....	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December.....	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January.....	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February.....	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March.....	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April.....	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	92.1
May.....	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June.....	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July.....	114.0	90.1	102.2	121.3	94.9	100.2	110.9	107.3	143.3	126.5	127.7	144.8	136.9	118.1	130.6	121.7	91.3

<sup>1</sup> For a description of the Wholesale Price Index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Chap. 10. Historical tabulations of indexes of wholesale prices are available upon request.

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	July 1956	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955
All commodities.....	114.0	114.2	114.4	113.6	112.8	112.4	111.9	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	109.2
Farm products.....	90.1	91.2	90.9	88.0	86.6	85.0	84.1	82.9	84.1	86.8	89.3	88.1	89.5	94.5
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	111.8	120.2	111.8	101.8	106.5	98.2	105.0	95.6	102.6	92.9	102.1	99.5	98.7	89.8
Grains.....	88.4	86.9	90.5	89.5	84.5	82.9	81.5	82.7	79.8	82.4	81.4	78.6	86.7	89.6
Livestock and live poultry.....	72.9	74.8	74.4	70.8	67.5	67.7	63.0	59.3	62.2	71.8	75.5	75.4	79.4	89.8
Plant and animal fibers.....	94.4	106.1	105.9	105.8	105.5	105.7	101.9	100.8	100.9	99.1	100.8	102.9	103.8	107.3
Fluid milk.....	94.4	92.7	92.7	89.9	90.5	94.0	93.9	94.4	95.0	95.1	93.6	91.8	90.0	81.6
Eggs.....	84.3	78.7	80.2	79.9	85.0	81.3	85.9	90.2	98.9	92.6	103.0	95.4	78.7	70.6
Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds.....	80.6	87.5	90.1	86.7	82.5	80.4	78.9	77.6	75.8	75.9	75.1	81.6	85.6	87.6
Other farm products.....	149.2	147.1	144.4	143.4	143.7	145.8	139.7	139.1	140.1	145.4	146.2	138.6	137.6	122.4
Processed foods.....	102.2	102.3	102.4	100.4	99.2	99.0	98.3	98.2	98.8	100.2	101.5	101.9	103.1	96.8
Cereal and bakery products.....	114.9	115.3	115.5	115.6	115.4	115.4	115.1	115.2	115.1	114.8	114.4	115.1	117.0	90.5
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	83.7	82.1	82.1	73.2	74.6	76.1	75.7	75.3	77.8	81.6	87.5	86.3	88.5	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream.....	107.9	108.0	107.9	105.0	106.1	106.1	106.1	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.3	107.8	106.0	98.0
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	109.3	109.7	109.3	109.0	108.6	108.9	108.1	107.9	107.7	107.4	106.8	105.0	104.6	98.0
Sugar and confectionery.....	110.0	109.5	109.6	105.3	109.6	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.7	110.0	109.6	110.1	110.7	94.7
Packaged beverage materials.....	196.1	191.0	187.4	187.4	192.8	183.8	176.6	176.6	176.6	183.8	173.7	171.9	139.9	98.0
Animal fats and oils.....	65.5	66.2	71.9	67.9	63.1	64.2	59.1	58.7	65.6	69.7	63.7	61.6	69.8	63.9
Crude vegetable oils.....	65.1	70.8	78.6	77.2	74.1	67.0	61.3	57.2	57.2	57.5	56.8	60.7	64.4	67.9
Refined vegetable oils.....	67.5	75.5	81.9	80.6	80.4	73.9	69.4	67.2	67.4	68.0	66.7	70.9	74.9	67.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	85.7	88.4	92.2	92.2	94.3	88.8	78.8	78.8	80.7	80.7	88.1	81.3	82.8	79.2
Other processed foods.....	97.1	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.4	97.7	98.1	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	99.5	100.5	104.6
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	121.3	121.5	121.7	121.6	121.0	120.6	120.4	119.8	119.4	119.0	118.5	117.5	116.5	102.2
Textile products and apparel.....	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.1	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.3	93.3
Cotton products.....	92.3	92.3	93.1	93.7	94.1	94.3	93.8	93.7	93.2	92.8	92.5	91.7	91.0	90.0
Wool products.....	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.5	102.1	102.7	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	103.0	103.9	105.0	105.3
Manmade fiber textile products.....	80.2	80.2	80.3	80.6	84.5	84.8	84.2	84.8	85.8	86.1	86.7	86.7	86.8	91.3
Silk products.....	122.0	124.7	125.0	121.0	119.5	119.5	120.5	120.6	120.8	123.7	126.8	128.7	126.8	88.8
Apparel.....	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	92.7
Other textile products.....	70.5	70.0	70.3	71.1	72.0	71.6	71.4	71.3	72.5	71.6	72.1	72.9	74.3	96.3
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.6	97.7	97.1	96.7	96.7	96.4	95.3	94.0	93.8	93.7	99.1
Hides and skins.....	61.1	61.2	59.0	61.9	58.3	58.2	56.6	61.1	60.2	62.3	60.9	58.9	58.2	94.3
Leather.....	91.6	91.7	92.3	94.6	90.9	89.9	89.5	88.4	87.7	86.1	85.1	85.0	85.1	98.2
Footwear.....	120.5	120.5	120.0	119.9	116.5	115.8	115.7	115.4	115.4	113.5	111.4	111.4	111.4	102.7
Other leather products.....	99.1	*99.1	99.2	98.9	98.3	98.1	97.7	96.7	96.2	96.0	96.0	96.3	96.5	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	110.9	*110.5	110.8	110.6	110.9	111.2	111.0	109.3	108.6	108.0	108.0	107.2	106.4	102.4
Coal.....	112.9	*112.3	111.9	111.7	110.1	109.9	109.9	109.4	109.0	108.7	108.1	102.2	101.5	104.8
Coke.....	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	138.8	138.8	138.8	137.2	137.4	133.4	115.6
Gas.....	111.3	*111.3	115.4	117.5	122.7	122.0	121.1	115.5	110.8	106.1	107.3	106.8	108.9	93.8
Electricity.....	93.8	*93.8	96.2	98.2	94.3	94.3	94.3	93.8	94.3	94.3	95.5	96.6	96.1	101.3
Petroleum and products.....	118.8	118.3	118.3	117.5	116.8	117.5	117.2	115.6	115.0	114.2	114.0	113.0	111.6	103.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	107.3	107.1	106.9	106.9	106.5	106.4	106.3	106.6	106.6	106.5	106.0	105.9	106.0	92.1
Industrial chemicals.....	122.0	121.1	120.8	120.9	120.0	119.9	120.0	119.4	119.3	118.9	118.2	118.1	118.2	96.3
Prepared paint.....	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	117.0	115.8	115.0	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.8	98.0
Paint materials.....	98.6	99.4	101.2	101.6	101.4	100.4	98.6	97.4	97.1	97.4	97.6	97.6	97.1	96.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	92.2	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.6	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.4	92.4	92.8	61.3
Fats and oils, inedible.....	53.7	*55.1	60.3	58.1	55.0	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.6	58.2	55.8	54.6	55.9	48.8
Mixed fertilizer.....	108.5	107.9	107.9	108.1	107.9	108.2	108.2	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	108.9	101.2
Fertilizer materials.....	105.7	108.7	109.1	112.4	112.8	113.0	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.0	112.1	111.7	98.5
Other chemicals and allied products.....	103.8	103.8	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.3	102.3	104.5	104.6	104.5	104.0	104.0	103.9	91.1
Rubber and rubber products.....	143.3	142.8	143.5	145.0	146.2	147.1	148.4	151.0	150.6	147.8	151.7	148.7	143.4	109.5
Crude rubber.....	142.0	137.5	139.5	144.2	149.4	153.5	160.0	168.3	166.8	165.0	176.4	170.3	159.2	123.0
Tires and tubes.....	150.5	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	105.1
Other rubber products.....	136.0	136.0	136.7	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.8	139.6	139.4	137.9	141.4	137.1	134.7	103.6
Lumber and wood products.....	126.5	*127.3	128.0	128.5	128.0	126.7	126.3	125.1	125.0	125.4	125.7	125.1	124.1	112.4
Lumber.....	128.4	*129.6	130.4	130.6	129.9	128.2	127.6	126.4	126.4	126.8	127.1	126.4	125.1	113.5
Millwork.....	102.7	129.5	129.2	128.9	128.9	129.1	129.2	128.8	127.9	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	110.9
Plywood.....	102.3	101.0	102.7	106.9	107.5	107.5	105.7	105.7	105.9	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.7	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	127.7	127.4	127.3	127.4	126.8	125.4	124.8	123.6	123.2	122.8	120.5	119.7	119.0	95.9
Woodpulp.....	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	116.8	116.8	116.8	114.2	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	113.8	90.6
Wastepaper.....	112.4	114.3	116.4	127.4	142.6	142.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	130.3	129.1	129.1	125.9	79.0
Paper.....	138.4	*137.0	136.2	136.2	135.0	134.6	132.6	131.7	131.2	131.0	130.5	130.5	130.7	103.0
Paperboard.....	136.5	136.5	136.4	134.5	136.0	136.7	130.7	130.3	130.1	129.7	129.5	128.0	126.1	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.3	122.7	120.6	119.9	119.2	119.0	118.9	114.3	113.2	112.3	93.2
Building paper and board.....	138.1	138.1	138.1	138.1	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	132.7	132.7	129.7	106.9
Metals and metal products.....	144.8	145.8	146.8	147.7	146.5	145.1	145.1	143.9	142.9	142.4	141.9	139.5	136.7	108.8
Iron and steel.....	149.8	149.5	150.8	151.0	149.4	149.1	149.4	147.2	146.0	145.7	145.0	144.9	143.1	113.1
Nonferrous metals.....	152.4	158.0	160.0	163.2	162.0	157.1	156.6	155.8	153.9	153.9	154.2	145.0	139.5	101.8
Metal containers.....	140.3	141.2	141.2	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	138.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	131.4	109.0
Hardware.....	155.1	*154.7	154.0	153.9	152.8	151.6	151.5	151.6	151.6	151.6	147.8	146.1	144.9	111.1
Plumbing equipment.....	134.1	134.1	135.0	133.9	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	129.4	128.1	128.1	123.2	103.2
Heating equipment.....	118.0	117.4	117.3	117.3	117.1	117.1	117.3	117.1	117.4	117.4	117.2	116.0	113.6	112.0
Fabricated structural metal products.....	129.7	129.4	129.4	131.6	129.8	128.8	128.7	128.0	127.6	127.4	127.0	126.5	123.8	110.1
Fabricated nonstructural metal products.....	132.5	132.5	132.6	132.6	132.7	132.5	132.2	132.2	132.1	131.3	130.8	129.3	127.0	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	July 1956 <sup>2</sup>	June 1956	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955
Machinery and motive products.....	136.9	*136.8	136.5	135.7	134.7	133.9	133.3	133.0	132.5	131.4	130.0	128.5	127.5	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	126.8	126.6	126.5	126.1	126.1	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.1	126.7	126.3	122.4	121.5	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	147.9	*146.8	146.6	144.8	143.5	143.5	143.2	143.1	142.4	142.1	140.5	138.2	134.7	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	155.2	*155.2	154.5	153.8	151.9	151.2	150.7	148.5	148.0	147.2	146.9	146.7	145.5	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	145.7	145.6	146.0	144.0	142.6	141.7	141.4	141.5	140.4	138.6	136.7	134.8	132.7	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	136.5	135.5	135.2	134.3	134.0	133.7	133.6	133.3	133.5	133.1	132.0	130.2	127.4	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	137.6	*137.6	137.0	135.6	133.6	133.2	132.4	132.1	131.4	130.7	130.6	127.7	126.7	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.0	127.5	126.7	126.7	126.8	124.7	122.0	122.0	122.0	106.7
Furniture and other household durables.....	118.1	118.1	118.0	118.0	118.1	118.2	118.0	117.3	117.2	116.9	116.4	116.0	115.5	103.1
Household furniture.....	119.0	*118.1	118.0	117.8	117.5	117.3	117.4	116.5	116.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	113.1	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	138.8	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.3	138.3	137.3	137.1	137.1	137.1	136.2	134.3	130.0	106.2
Floor covering.....	131.3	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	129.3	128.7	128.7	128.0	126.8	126.7	109.1
Household appliances.....	104.2	105.1	105.0	105.2	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.1	106.2	106.6	106.5	100.1
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	92.4	*92.4	92.6	92.8	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.1	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.1	93.1	(P)
Other household durable goods.....	139.3	139.3	139.2	139.1	139.2	139.2	138.6	138.7	136.0	135.5	134.1	134.1	133.1	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	130.6	128.9	128.6	128.6	127.9	127.1	127.0	125.4	125.2	126.8	126.4	126.1	125.3	105.4
Flat glass.....	133.7	131.8	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	133.0	131.1	131.1	131.1	105.6
Concrete ingredients.....	130.9	130.4	130.1	130.0	130.0	129.9	129.7	129.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	105.7
Concrete products.....	122.8	121.9	121.7	121.7	121.1	121.1	121.1	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	118.6	118.3	104.5
Structural clay products.....	149.2	146.5	146.1	146.0	145.9	145.8	145.3	144.6	144.5	144.3	143.9	142.9	141.3	110.5
Gypsum products.....	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	118.3	111.9	111.9	111.9	106.5	99.6	99.6	101.0	101.0	114.4	114.6	114.5	110.8	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	123.8	123.1	122.8	123.4	122.3	123.0	122.1	122.1	122.0	122.8	122.8	122.5	122.5	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	101.4
Cigarettes.....	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars.....	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9	103.9	103.7	100.6
Other tobacco manufactures.....	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	121.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	148.4	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous products.....	91.3	92.9	96.1	92.1	88.2	88.7	89.6	88.8	88.0	91.5	90.3	89.8	90.8	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.0	114.3	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.1	104.9
Manufactured animal feeds.....	72.8	75.9	81.8	74.4	67.2	68.2	69.9	68.8	67.8	74.7	72.5	71.7	73.9	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	95.7	95.7	*95.7	95.4	93.9	92.5	92.5	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	88.7
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	104.5	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.8	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.7	96.6
Other miscellaneous products.....	124.0	*123.2	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.3	123.9	124.0	122.9	122.3	122.2	121.5	105.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-5.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

\* Not available.

\* Revised.



TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956							1955							1950
	July <sup>1</sup>	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	
All commodities.....	114.0	114.2	114.4	113.6	112.8	112.4	111.9	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	100.2	
Crude materials for further processing.....	95.0	95.7	96.6	95.4	93.4	93.3	91.5	89.9	89.9	93.2	94.9	93.8	95.1	99.5	
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	85.4	86.2	86.4	83.4	80.8	80.7	77.8	75.8	77.2	82.7	84.9	83.4	86.5	95.8	
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	111.4	111.9	114.3	116.6	115.5	115.2	115.8	114.9	112.5	111.8	112.9	112.8	110.6	106.2	
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	110.7	111.2	113.8	116.3	115.2	114.8	115.5	114.8	112.2	111.5	112.6	112.5	110.2	106.3	
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	130.9	130.4	130.1	130.0	130.0	129.9	129.7	126.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	105.7	
Crude fuel.....	111.0	*110.6	111.9	112.6	113.1	112.7	112.4	110.1	108.2	107.4	106.6	102.5	102.8	102.8	
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	110.8	*110.5	111.7	112.3	112.6	112.2	111.9	109.7	107.8	107.1	106.4	102.1	102.4	102.8	
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	111.3	*110.9	112.3	112.9	113.9	113.5	113.2	110.7	108.7	107.9	107.1	103.0	103.4	102.9	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	121.3	121.7	122.2	121.7	121.0	120.3	120.0	119.4	119.1	119.1	118.6	117.6	116.8	101.1	
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	122.5	123.1	123.4	123.1	122.6	121.9	121.3	120.9	120.7	120.5	120.1	119.0	118.2	100.3	
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	97.3	*98.7	100.5	98.1	98.1	96.7	95.3	94.8	94.0	95.6	95.5	97.1	99.2	90.4	
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.1	*104.0	104.2	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.1	102.8	102.8	94.2	
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	146.0	147.1	147.3	147.4	146.8	145.7	145.0	144.7	144.2	143.7	143.7	141.9	140.1	110.2	
Components for manufacturing.....	141.6	*142.3	142.3	141.1	139.3	138.4	137.9	137.5	137.1	135.9	135.0	131.3	129.1	104.0	
Materials and components for construction.....	131.3	131.5	131.8	132.3	131.3	130.3	129.9	129.0	128.7	128.9	128.7	127.7	125.9	106.7	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	106.6	106.2	106.1	105.8	106.0	106.2	105.8	104.6	104.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.4	99.5	
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	105.0	*104.6	104.5	104.4	104.8	104.9	104.5	103.1	102.7	102.0	102.2	102.2	101.0	98.4	
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	109.4	*108.9	108.8	108.3	108.1	108.5	108.2	107.2	107.0	106.5	106.6	106.3	104.7	101.5	
Containers, nonreturnable.....	127.7	127.9	127.9	127.1	126.8	125.5	125.1	124.1	124.1	122.5	119.9	119.2	118.3	99.6	
Supplies.....	111.1	*112.0	113.6	111.8	109.4	109.1	109.3	108.9	108.4	109.8	108.7	107.9	108.3	99.1	
Supplies for manufacturing.....	132.3	*132.1	132.0	132.4	132.1	131.3	131.1	131.4	131.2	130.8	131.4	129.9	129.4	105.4	
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	101.6	*103.0	105.5	102.5	99.2	99.1	99.5	98.7	98.0	100.3	98.5	97.9	98.8	96.4	
Manufactured animal feeds.....	73.3	77.0	83.3	75.7	68.2	69.3	71.2	69.7	68.4	75.1	73.1	72.2	74.3	83.4	
Other supplies.....	118.0	*118.0	118.1	118.0	117.3	116.4	115.9	115.5	115.2	114.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	98.0	
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	114.1	114.0	113.6	112.7	112.3	112.0	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.3	111.5	110.9	110.5	99.7	
Consumer finished goods.....	108.3	*108.2	108.0	107.0	106.8	106.5	106.4	106.1	106.4	106.2	106.8	106.4	106.2	98.0	
Consumer foods.....	102.2	102.2	101.5	99.1	98.4	98.0	98.0	98.3	99.4	99.9	102.1	101.6	101.5	95.7	
Consumer crude foods.....	100.0	100.3	97.6	92.1	96.8	93.6	98.6	98.8	101.8	95.8	102.6	98.8	90.7	81.9	
Consumer processed foods.....	102.9	102.7	102.4	100.5	99.9	99.0	98.1	98.4	99.2	100.8	102.3	102.4	103.6	98.3	
Consumer other nondurable.....	109.8	*109.7	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.7	109.5	108.7	108.4	107.9	107.8	107.5	107.3	98.0	
Consumer durable goods.....	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.0	118.5	118.3	118.1	117.9	116.9	115.7	115.5	115.3	103.5	
Producer finished goods.....	137.4	*137.1	136.6	135.8	134.7	134.1	133.3	132.9	132.4	131.7	130.3	128.7	127.4	106.2	
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	141.4	*141.2	140.5	139.6	138.1	137.2	136.3	135.6	135.1	134.0	132.3	131.5	130.3	106.3	
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	134.0	*133.7	133.3	132.6	132.0	131.6	130.8	130.7	130.1	129.8	128.7	126.5	125.1	106.1	

<sup>1</sup> For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).\* Preliminary.  
\* Revised.TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices<sup>1</sup> for special commodity groupings

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956							1955							1950
	July <sup>1</sup>	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	
All foods.....	101.9	102.3	101.9	99.4	99.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.0	99.3	101.5	101.4	101.5	95.0	
All fish.....	114.6	109.7	111.7	108.6	113.1	113.7	122.3	112.6	112.0	107.4	109.2	111.7	103.8	92.4	
Special metals and metal products.....	140.5	141.2	141.9	142.5	141.6	140.3	140.1	139.3	138.5	137.7	136.7	134.8	132.7	108.3	
Metalworking machinery.....	163.9	*163.7	162.6	161.1	158.8	158.0	157.3	152.6	151.6	150.1	149.4	149.1	148.0	109.8	
Machinery and equipment.....	141.1	*140.9	140.6	139.3	137.8	137.4	136.8	136.4	135.7	135.0	134.3	132.0	130.5	106.1	
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	120.7	126.4	126.3	125.8	125.8	126.7	126.7	126.3	126.0	126.6	126.2	122.0	121.2	108.4	
Total tractors.....	132.2	*131.1	131.0	130.0	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.3	128.9	129.1	127.7	123.9	122.6	107.5	
Steel mill products.....	150.5	150.2	150.1	158.2	158.2	158.2	157.0	156.0	155.8	155.7	155.2	155.2	155.0	114.9	
Building materials.....	130.6	130.6	130.8	131.3	130.5	129.6	129.4	128.3	128.1	128.7	128.5	127.4	125.7	107.5	
Soaps.....	106.6	106.6	98.9	98.7	98.7	99.0	98.0	98.8	99.1	98.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	80.9	
Synthetic detergents.....	97.9	97.9	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.5	91.5	91.5	82.9	
Refined petroleum products.....	118.3	117.7	117.7	116.9	115.9	116.6	116.2	114.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	111.5	109.9	102.1	
East Coast petroleum.....	115.2	113.9	113.0	112.9	112.2	114.1	113.8	113.0	110.9	110.1	109.2	108.3	105.7	98.1	
Mid-continent petroleum.....	119.9	119.9	120.2	117.0	116.2	116.0	114.8	111.9	111.2	110.4	110.4	110.4	109.3	101.8	
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	119.4	119.4	119.3	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	115.5	109.7	
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	118.9	116.2	116.8	119.5	114.0	117.1	117.8	117.8	117.8	115.1	115.1	107.7	106.3	94.1	
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	127.5	*127.2	127.0	127.1	126.6	125.2	124.6	123.3	123.0	122.5	122.0	119.4	118.8	95.6	
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	111.9	*109.8	107.9	107.1	114.0	116.6	116.7	116.3	116.0	115.7	114.6	108.7	106.3	106.8	
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	126.1	*127.0	127.9	128.6	128.0	126.4	126.0	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.4	124.7	123.5	112.6	
All commodities except farm products.....	118.0	118.1	118.3	117.9	117.2	116.8	116.8	116.0	115.8	115.7	115.5	114.7	114.1	101.2	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-6.

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

# E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes <sup>1</sup>

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	-----	2,380,000	-----	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,410	-----	1,960,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	-----	3,030,000	-----	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	-----	2,230,000	-----	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	-----	3,540,000	-----	59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091	-----	2,400,000	-----	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468	-----	1,530,000	-----	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	-----	2,650,000	-----	28,200,000	.26
1955: July.....	464	718	637,000	776,000	3,320,000	.39
August.....	496	740	236,000	384,000	3,090,000	.31
September.....	453	717	234,000	381,000	2,770,000	.30
October.....	431	654	214,000	292,000	2,470,000	.27
November.....	242	451	84,000	201,000	2,630,000	.29
December.....	190	303	61,000	178,000	2,340,000	.25
1956: January <sup>2</sup> .....	230	350	85,000	190,000	2,000,000	.22
February <sup>2</sup> .....	250	350	70,000	190,000	2,200,000	.25
March <sup>2</sup> .....	250	350	50,000	175,000	2,000,000	.21
April <sup>2</sup> .....	350	490	140,000	210,000	1,500,000	.17
May <sup>2</sup> .....	450	550	190,000	280,000	2,800,000	.29
June <sup>2</sup> .....	350	500	115,000	235,000	2,100,000	.23
July <sup>2</sup> .....	400	550	620,000	710,000	13,600,000	1.47

<sup>1</sup> All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one

shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

## F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction <sup>1</sup>

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)														
	1956								1955					1955	1954
	Aug. <sup>2</sup>	July <sup>3</sup>	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
Total new construction <sup>4</sup>	4,261	4,194	4,008	3,714	3,389	3,072	2,811	2,938	3,258	3,702	4,037	4,148	4,205	42,991	37,782
Private construction	2,842	2,829	2,730	2,550	2,403	2,201	2,087	2,176	2,435	2,663	2,810	2,879	2,893	30,572	25,853
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,402	1,410	1,362	1,270	1,212	1,116	998	1,060	1,279	1,419	1,509	1,561	1,587	16,595	13,496
New dwelling units	1,220	1,225	1,180	1,105	1,070	1,000	895	980	1,160	1,280	1,360	1,410	1,435	14,990	12,070
Additions and alterations	140	142	142	128	109	86	73	70	88	107	116	119	119	1,266	1,130
Nonhousekeeping <sup>5</sup>	42	43	40	37	33	30	30	30	31	32	33	32	33	339	296
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>6</sup>	786	786	759	704	664	656	647	650	679	715	721	714	686	7,612	6,250
Industrial	273	268	261	251	237	226	224	223	226	224	219	213	205	2,399	2,030
Commercial	294	301	290	266	253	258	252	251	270	297	306	303	286	3,043	2,212
Office buildings and warehouses	123	115	106	102	98	97	101	105	109	112	106	102	99	1,136	958
Stores, restaurants, and garages	171	186	184	164	155	161	151	146	161	185	200	201	187	1,907	1,254
Other nonresidential building	219	217	208	187	174	172	171	176	186	194	196	198	195	2,170	2,008
Religious	70	66	62	56	53	53	55	58	62	66	68	69	68	734	593
Educational	49	48	46	42	40	39	40	41	44	45	45	45	43	492	379
Hospital and institutional <sup>7</sup>	28	26	25	24	24	25	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	351	337
Social and recreational	27	26	23	21	19	18	17	18	20	21	21	22	23	239	228
Miscellaneous	45	51	52	44	38	37	34	33	33	33	32	31	30	354	321
Farm construction	161	159	150	139	121	109	101	97	98	111	132	159	172	1,600	1,645
Public utilities	481	462	448	427	398	373	334	341	369	407	437	433	434	4,604	4,341
Railroad	39	39	38	36	35	33	29	30	30	35	39	36	35	374	353
Telephone and telegraph	90	85	85	80	80	75	70	72	74	75	76	76	76	805	685
Other public utilities	352	338	325	311	283	265	235	241	267	298	323	321	323	3,425	3,333
All other private <sup>8</sup>	12	12	11	10	8	7	8	10	11	11	11	12	14	161	121
Public construction	1,419	1,365	1,278	1,164	966	811	724	762	823	1,039	1,227	1,269	1,312	12,419	12,929
Residential building <sup>9</sup>	23	23	23	19	19	18	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	263	336
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities)	386	381	357	337	318	303	285	292	286	321	350	374	380	4,227	4,641
Industrial	39	39	37	32	31	33	34	35	30	38	40	45	51	721	1,506
Educational	234	230	220	216	206	195	187	190	186	200	212	221	223	2,442	2,134
Hospital and institutional	32	30	27	27	24	23	19	20	20	25	28	32	32	331	365
Other nonresidential	81	82	73	62	57	52	45	47	50	58	70	76	74	733	636
Military facilities <sup>10</sup>	134	134	127	113	98	84	78	84	97	116	136	136	131	1,297	1,030
Highways	615	575	535	470	350	230	195	210	263	405	524	533	569	4,520	3,870
Sewer and water	127	123	115	109	102	92	77	82	80	89	97	100	105	1,085	982
Miscellaneous public service enterprises <sup>11</sup>	51	48	44	42	38	30	23	25	22	25	31	35	35	279	218
Conservation and development	65	64	61	58	47	42	36	39	44	49	52	53	54	593	704
All other public <sup>12</sup>	18	17	16	16	14	12	10	10	10	13	15	16	15	155	148

<sup>1</sup> Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>5</sup> Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

<sup>6</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities".

<sup>7</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private non-profit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

<sup>8</sup> Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

<sup>9</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

<sup>10</sup> Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

<sup>11</sup> Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

<sup>12</sup> Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction <sup>1</sup>

	Value (In millions of dollars)															
Ownership and type of construction <sup>1</sup>	1956								1955				1955		1954	
	June	May <sup>2</sup>	Apr. <sup>2</sup>	Mar. <sup>2</sup>	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Jan. <sup>2</sup>	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total	
All public construction.....	1,086.6	852.7	920.1	878.4	648.1	807.8	931.5	660.4	677.4	740.4	723.5	709.5	1,103.0	8,953.8	8,269.2	
Federally owned.....	327.8	163.0	208.2	178.8	119.6	114.6	140.0	107.2	98.7	129.1	60.6	47.8	327.2	1,499.9	1,371.1	
Residential building.....	12.0	9.3	7.1	7.6	12.7	3.0	33.5	2.6	.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	12.7	60.7	3.9	
Nonresidential building.....	163.6	77.7	112.7	88.3	39.8	48.3	76.6	39.5	36.4	65.6	36.6	28.3	240.3	845.2	811.4	
Educational.....	4.3	5	2.9	3.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	2	10.9	1.4	1	4.6	.2	.8	9	20.9	14.9	
Hospital and institutional.....	5.2	10.9	3.5	4.5	.3	5.5	.7	.3	1.1	3.3	4.0	1.2	44.2	77.5	72.9	
Administrative and general.....	20.5	17.0	6.5	8.4	4.2	2.8	6.1	4.1	3.6	20.9	2.4	1.4	9.1	66.1	38.8	
Other nonresidential building.....	133.6	49.3	99.8	72.4	35.3	39.8	58.9	33.7	31.6	36.8	30.0	24.9	186.1	650.7	684.8	
Airfield building.....	8.8	6.6	4.2	8.4	7.2	11.9	4.9	4.3	3.4	1.8	.4	1.5	28.7	102.8	90.9	
Industrial.....	44.5	21.0	38.4	41.9	7.0	9.9	28.0	15.0	18.7	16.6	10.3	10.4	90.6	297.3	334.8	
Troop housing.....	40.1	1.2	8.1	1.6	9.0	10.9	6.3	3.5	2.8	1.5	3.1	.6	8.6	53.8	68.7	
Warehouses.....	4.0	4.9	32.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	4.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	9.6	7.8	25.8	83.9	82.3	
All other.....	36.2	15.6	16.5	18.0	10.8	5.9	15.0	8.6	3.9	14.0	6.6	4.6	32.4	142.9	108.1	
Airfields.....	17.7	7.5	17.2	7.5	17.1	15.4	24.6	15.3	9.2	4.8	3.6	3.1	18.4	156.4	153.1	
Conservation and development.....	41.6	28.6	51.1	66.9	29.2	41.1	23.9	24.6	42.5	49.1	8.9	9.4	29.6	268.7	207.4	
Highway.....	17.3	6.6	4.8	2.9	8.4	2.2	3.8	2.4	4.2	6.3	4.8	4.5	10.4	58.5	62.2	
Electric power.....	64.3	28.2	5.0	2.1	5.5	2.0	8.9	3.5	2.6	.7	1.8	.5	3.3	38.8	66.8	
All other federally owned.....	11.3	5.1	10.3	3.5	6.9	2.6	8.7	19.3	3.7	2.5	3.6	.8	12.5	71.6	66.3	
State and locally owned.....	758.8	689.7	711.9	699.6	528.5	693.2	751.5	553.2	578.7	611.3	662.9	661.7	775.8	7,453.9	6,888.1	
Residential building.....	22.7	21.1	18.3	38.8	22.0	10.5	11.7	14.3	18.7	17.7	27.5	18.1	19.4	210.1	254.6	
Nonresidential building.....	287.5	295.1	296.8	279.4	186.0	254.9	286.7	192.7	230.6	208.2	219.0	284.9	262.1	2,851.4	2,870.7	
Educational.....	184.1	205.9	204.1	215.4	145.1	192.8	236.1	139.3	165.8	159.7	146.2	215.7	182.8	2,107.2	2,077.9	
Hospital and institutional.....	28.0	34.3	25.0	12.4	9.4	35.5	13.4	10.5	19.9	16.9	14.0	15.5	19.4	195.3	246.4	
Administrative and general.....	40.1	21.8	30.6	32.6	17.4	10.3	23.2	13.8	27.3	13.2	35.5	22.5	27.7	263.0	253.5	
Other nonresidential building.....	35.3	33.1	37.1	19.0	14.1	16.3	14.0	29.1	17.6	18.4	23.3	31.2	32.2	285.9	292.9	
Highway.....	305.1	249.1	265.3	279.0	234.3	246.3	320.7	229.9	215.1	242.1	282.0	255.8	349.7	2,933.5	2,684.7	
Sewerage systems.....	60.1	45.0	51.3	42.9	30.5	114.6	53.2	24.7	35.6	65.8	43.2	38.7	49.1	501.9	472.7	
Water supply facilities.....	44.0	33.3	38.3	30.6	26.7	29.1	35.2	58.8	35.7	37.0	39.4	26.5	27.3	393.6	292.7	
Utilities.....	27.7	31.6	23.1	11.2	20.0	29.1	32.4	26.2	29.2	24.2	40.3	28.0	57.5	433.8	197.4	
Electric power.....	8.6	7.9	12.4	2.6	5.7	15.4	11.9	18.5	15.4	9.7	21.1	4.7	36.7	247.4	105.3	
Other utilities.....	19.1	23.7	10.7	8.6	14.3	13.7	20.5	7.7	13.8	14.5	19.2	23.3	20.8	186.4	92.1	
All other State and locally owned.....	11.7	14.5	18.8	17.7	9.0	8.7	11.6	6.6	13.8	16.3	11.5	9.7	10.7	129.6	115.3	

<sup>1</sup> Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

<sup>2</sup> Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$50,000.



TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building<sup>1</sup>

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1956						1955		1955	1954
	June	May	Apr. <sup>2</sup>	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	June <sup>2</sup>	Total	Total
All building construction.....	1,827.6	1,889.8	1,863.0	1,677.1	1,299.2	1,179.1	1,087.1	1,968.2	18,918.4	16,485.8
Private.....	1,588.5	1,724.4	1,706.4	1,528.3	1,175.5	1,055.7	952.2	1,766.4	17,250.8	14,905.4
Public.....	239.2	165.4	156.6	148.8	123.7	123.3	134.9	201.8	1,667.6	1,680.4
New residential building.....	972.7	1,049.9	1,074.4	1,018.0	751.0	642.2	604.4	1,190.4	11,685.6	9,991.8
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	963.2	1,036.3	1,059.6	1,004.9	741.0	634.6	595.0	1,169.3	11,525.3	9,855.6
Privately owned.....	937.1	1,023.4	1,050.3	977.7	733.3	624.9	583.2	1,151.1	11,376.6	9,896.3
1-family.....	878.2	956.0	984.4	907.4	673.0	561.3	544.4	1,082.9	10,636.1	8,917.0
2-family.....	18.7	22.4	21.8	22.2	16.4	13.8	11.6	20.0	208.0	211.1
3- and 4-family.....	6.5	8.4	8.0	8.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	8.2	84.0	87.6
5-or-more family.....	33.7	36.6	36.1	39.4	38.2	24.7	22.9	40.0	448.6	480.7
Publicly owned.....	26.1	12.9	9.3	27.2	7.7	9.7	11.8	18.2	148.7	159.3
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	9.5	13.6	14.8	13.1	10.1	7.6	9.5	21.1	160.4	136.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	681.9	658.1	612.2	508.7	430.5	423.2	387.1	597.2	5,585.1	5,024.1
Commercial buildings.....	211.9	204.6	206.0	167.8	145.4	136.4	118.5	197.2	1,854.1	1,591.4
Amusement buildings.....	10.7	14.4	13.8	6.9	5.7	6.7	4.7	10.3	96.4	97.6
Commercial garages.....	6.8	5.9	6.3	3.9	4.1	2.8	4.1	8.7	60.7	60.1
Gasoline and service stations.....	15.2	16.2	14.2	12.7	11.1	9.8	9.5	13.4	140.0	119.9
Office buildings.....	94.1	66.2	62.8	42.5	51.2	53.2	33.4	67.7	553.0	454.1
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	85.1	102.1	109.0	91.8	73.2	64.0	66.8	100.2	994.9	859.6
Community buildings.....	149.7	207.9	222.0	187.9	153.9	131.3	131.0	212.5	1,941.1	1,875.3
Educational buildings.....	149.7	125.0	139.7	108.0	110.9	107.9	94.3	113.4	1,239.1	1,177.7
Institutional buildings.....	26.5	37.8	35.0	14.8	14.0	17.5	13.1	49.3	396.5	336.2
Religious buildings.....	39.3	45.1	47.2	34.8	29.0	24.9	23.6	49.8	395.5	361.5
Garages, private residential.....	20.6	22.3	21.8	13.0	6.5	6.0	6.2	20.8	187.6	166.4
Industrial buildings.....	113.3	139.1	101.5	115.7	77.2	79.9	59.5	85.5	833.4	682.3
Public buildings.....	65.1	28.9	16.5	20.0	10.8	19.3	26.2	39.0	304.9	318.1
Public utilities buildings.....	34.0	30.0	24.6	26.6	14.3	18.4	31.5	22.5	273.1	299.4
All other nonresidential buildings.....	21.4	25.1	19.8	17.9	22.3	12.9	14.1	19.7	190.9	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	173.0	181.8	176.4	150.4	117.6	113.6	95.6	180.6	1,647.6	1,469.9

<sup>1</sup> These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 90 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects;

construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for license permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region<sup>1</sup>

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)									
	1956						1955		1955	1954
	June	May	Apr. <sup>2</sup>	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	June <sup>2</sup>	Total	Total
All building construction <sup>3</sup> .....	1,827.6	1,889.8	1,863.0	1,677.1	1,299.2	1,179.1	1,087.1	1,968.2	18,918.4	16,485.8
Northeast.....	427.5	400.5	453.3	315.3	296.9	214.0	236.7	459.3	4,125.0	3,663.9
North Central.....	563.1	622.6	617.2	500.6	331.7	283.8	283.2	628.0	5,707.2	4,838.1
South.....	401.5	444.2	396.3	410.7	353.1	328.8	293.6	464.3	4,660.1	4,144.7
West.....	435.6	422.4	396.1	450.5	347.7	352.4	273.6	416.6	4,426.1	3,599.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	963.2	1,036.3	1,059.6	1,004.9	741.0	634.6	595.0	1,169.3	11,525.3	9,855.6
Northeast.....	224.5	237.3	235.1	201.0	145.0	114.8	131.6	277.1	2,496.9	2,159.1
North Central.....	318.6	333.9	365.7	312.6	191.6	157.7	145.7	380.8	3,486.6	2,905.8
South.....	198.6	236.4	231.1	235.3	197.5	174.2	160.2	256.5	2,096.1	2,339.5
West.....	221.6	228.6	227.7	256.0	206.8	187.9	157.4	254.9	2,845.7	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	681.9	658.1	612.2	508.7	430.5	423.2	387.1	597.2	5,585.1	5,024.1
Northeast.....	163.0	121.0	174.9	81.1	96.2	77.4	81.2	133.0	1,232.3	1,149.6
North Central.....	194.5	232.3	196.0	147.1	108.3	97.2	112.1	193.5	1,744.4	1,493.0
South.....	155.6	135.8	118.0	130.6	121.6	116.7	103.7	152.0	1,452.6	1,374.9
West.....	168.8	149.1	123.2	149.9	104.4	131.9	90.1	118.7	1,155.7	1,006.6
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	173.0	181.8	176.4	150.4	117.6	113.6	95.6	180.6	1,647.7	1,469.9
Northeast.....	38.1	39.2	39.5	30.9	23.8	20.5	21.8	41.2	364.8	336.6
North Central.....	47.5	53.4	51.1	38.7	29.2	27.8	23.8	51.2	447.9	404.1
South.....	44.5	47.6	43.3	39.7	32.8	36.1	26.1	49.3	451.1	391.9
West.....	42.8	41.6	42.5	41.1	31.9	29.2	23.9	38.9	383.9	337.3

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1. <sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State<sup>1</sup>

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)											
	1956					1955					1955	1954
	May	Apr. <sup>2</sup>	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	May <sup>2</sup>	Total	Total
All States.....	1,889.8	1,863.0	1,677.1	1,299.2	1,179.1	1,087.1	1,322.8	1,543.0	1,633.5	1,870.2	18,918.4	16,485.8
Metropolitan areas <sup>3</sup> .....	1,492.0	1,441.7	1,302.8	1,040.6	930.5	869.9	1,027.5	1,210.2	1,275.4	1,484.4	15,090.5	13,180.7
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	397.8	421.3	374.3	258.6	248.6	217.2	295.3	332.8	358.1	385.8	3,827.9	3,305.1
Alabama.....	17.0	13.9	15.1	14.0	13.8	10.0	12.1	14.1	17.8	15.1	166.2	135.8
Arizona.....	19.5	12.2	15.7	18.4	11.0	15.7	12.8	12.0	11.1	14.2	165.8	145.1
Arkansas.....	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.1	3.4	2.9	4.1	4.9	3.7	4.0	54.3	77.4
California.....	256.6	269.8	314.9	254.7	241.7	192.5	217.9	249.6	237.5	289.7	3,065.0	2,569.5
Colorado.....	20.7	25.5	22.8	22.6	19.1	15.9	20.7	26.0	22.7	25.8	290.6	245.3
Connecticut.....	37.9	37.6	22.0	32.0	16.6	22.1	29.0	23.9	34.1	38.3	359.1	320.4
Delaware.....	5.0	5.2	3.7	2.8	5.9	2.2	3.5	6.3	7.5	5.3	62.0	49.5
District of Columbia.....	5.5	3.1	5.4	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.4	6.2	7.8	5.4	87.5	76.0
Florida.....	73.8	69.1	70.1	70.1	61.9	51.6	57.0	67.6	57.4	59.5	746.9	650.9
Georgia.....	26.7	20.0	24.6	19.8	18.5	12.5	30.3	16.2	21.9	22.6	275.5	267.8
Idaho.....	6.3	4.4	3.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.0	36.5	30.5
Illinois.....	138.6	138.5	137.4	86.2	77.5	59.5	81.2	99.7	135.3	148.0	1,251.6	986.7
Indiana.....	45.2	39.9	30.8	27.0	19.9	19.0	32.8	30.2	40.9	40.4	380.4	340.6
Iowa.....	21.4	21.1	16.2	9.0	5.8	7.3	12.2	17.4	15.3	18.9	150.1	140.4
Kansas.....	13.2	14.6	20.4	12.1	9.8	7.7	10.9	30.0	12.1	14.7	195.4	168.8
Kentucky.....	20.0	19.4	13.0	10.6	6.4	24.9	10.8	13.0	17.4	17.0	189.2	170.8
Louisiana.....	30.5	27.6	27.5	22.0	23.9	16.0	19.4	21.2	24.5	25.7	292.6	218.6
Maine.....	4.6	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.4	29.8	30.2
Maryland.....	37.2	39.5	41.6	33.5	23.5	32.1	30.6	30.8	37.4	32.3	494.4	406.4
Massachusetts.....	45.1	50.2	36.9	25.6	24.7	24.3	29.1	43.2	40.8	45.3	445.1	393.0
Michigan.....	124.5	119.4	89.3	67.2	52.1	59.4	71.8	109.1	109.9	111.3	1,128.0	1,010.2
Minnesota.....	51.9	46.0	26.2	17.1	11.2	14.3	25.9	32.0	43.5	44.3	402.8	358.1
Mississippi.....	5.0	6.2	4.9	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	50.2	62.4
Missouri.....	26.6	37.4	31.5	20.2	17.4	19.9	22.6	26.5	33.9	23.4	336.4	304.6
Montana.....	5.0	3.4	5.6	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.1	3.8	5.3	6.3	41.7	39.7
Nebraska.....	7.2	8.9	7.8	4.9	3.1	7.0	5.2	8.5	8.3	11.5	100.7	78.0
Nevada.....	3.9	5.1	6.1	3.1	3.7	7.4	6.3	5.1	4.6	8.3	75.3	82.0
New Hampshire.....	6.2	4.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.6	41.2	27.6
New Jersey.....	83.8	90.9	70.1	65.1	48.7	48.7	63.7	76.1	77.0	79.6	832.3	687.7
New Mexico.....	6.8	6.1	5.7	5.6	7.2	5.5	4.7	5.9	7.1	8.6	85.7	72.3
New York.....	132.6	167.3	111.5	92.2	77.7	92.9	113.0	115.3	113.1	155.4	1,485.1	1,416.2
North Carolina.....	29.5	19.1	21.3	21.1	15.1	13.5	13.0	15.1	16.5	21.2	216.0	152.2
North Dakota.....	5.0	7.1	.9	.4	.4	.5	2.2	2.8	5.0	4.8	35.6	29.8
Ohio.....	132.0	119.8	101.1	63.7	65.6	66.5	87.9	91.1	115.1	123.0	1,210.5	985.8
Oklahoma.....	13.9	11.4	11.6	10.4	10.4	8.7	7.8	8.7	9.7	12.1	148.9	137.4
Oregon.....	23.9	16.9	14.5	12.0	10.5	6.4	8.1	10.4	14.9	18.9	157.2	150.9
Pennsylvania.....	84.1	94.9	68.3	45.9	40.4	40.2	70.3	65.3	81.9	82.7	872.1	734.8
Rhode Island.....	4.4	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	4.0	4.5	3.1	5.4	4.9	49.0	44.7
South Carolina.....	7.7	6.5	6.6	9.0	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.6	9.8	8.2	94.5	67.3
South Dakota.....	4.5	4.7	3.4	1.0	2.2	.9	1.9	4.3	3.6	4.2	36.9	32.7
Tennessee.....	20.3	21.4	19.9	12.8	16.8	14.2	14.6	16.0	15.5	20.3	219.5	209.9
Texas.....	84.3	77.1	88.4	82.3	87.4	62.6	65.9	83.0	76.2	97.9	1,024.6	946.4
Utah.....	12.0	11.3	12.0	7.1	32.2	4.9	9.2	9.3	8.0	12.9	118.7	105.1
Vermont.....	1.9	.7	.3	.1	.4	.3	.7	.6	.5	1.3	11.3	10.3
Virginia.....	55.8	45.0	46.1	29.0	25.0	25.3	29.3	43.0	33.5	50.2	470.4	420.9
Washington.....	35.9	39.2	46.3	20.3	23.0	20.0	21.8	25.7	32.6	40.3	381.0	375.5
West Virginia.....	6.2	6.0	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.0	6.9	7.0	12.1	67.4	65.1
Wisconsin.....	52.6	59.6	35.6	22.9	18.8	21.3	31.3	42.3	37.0	47.3	438.8	401.5
Wyoming.....	2.1	2.2	3.0	1.2	1.3	.7	.9	1.2	1.4	2.2	18.6	23.2

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Revised<sup>3</sup> Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost<sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location <sup>2</sup>					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
				Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South				West
1950 <sup>4</sup>	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,787,927	12,309,200	478,727
1955	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1953: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
January	66,400	65,200	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	690,760	11,174
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	921,211	902,735	17,466
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,368,898	85,673
April	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,095,557	11,252
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,210,200	1,174,590	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,365	3,528,471	61,895
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,839	30,471
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,175,766	10,253
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	35,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
October	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,000	26,800	31,500	26,300	1,083,449	1,080,578	2,871
December	90,600	89,900	700	69,700	26,900	15,300	20,000	28,000	27,300	949,103	943,469	5,634
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	880,092	12,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	69,000	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	80,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	362,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August	121,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,359,948	1,346,848	13,100
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	20,700	993,986	985,891	8,095
December	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	18,600	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter	251,900	244,600	7,300	183,800	68,100	45,700	58,200	83,300	64,700	2,847,118	2,761,446	85,672
January	75,000	73,700	1,300	54,300	20,700	12,400	15,700	27,300	19,600	812,162	800,665	11,497
February	78,300	77,000	1,300	57,600	20,700	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,700	885,855	871,700	14,155
March	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,149,101	1,089,081	60,020
Second quarter <sup>5</sup>	323,300	319,200	4,100	227,600	95,700					3,772,085	3,726,013	46,072
April <sup>6</sup>	111,300	109,900	1,400	76,100	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,000	23,300	1,308,933	1,293,488	15,445
May <sup>7</sup>	108,000	107,000	1,000	76,800	31,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,240,556	1,230,500	10,056
June <sup>8</sup>	104,000	102,300	1,700	74,700	29,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,222,596	1,202,025	20,571
Third quarter												
July <sup>9</sup>	101,000	99,100	1,900	71,400	29,600	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,182,078	1,164,425	17,653

<sup>1</sup> The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 96,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

<sup>2</sup> Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

<sup>3</sup> Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

<sup>4</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>6</sup> Revised.

<sup>7</sup> Not yet available.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample size, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes a summary of the findings and a discussion of the implications of the results.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study and provides a final statement on the research.

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